SUNDAY TIMES, April 20, 1930.

LONDON LATE EDN.—GRAVE INDIA RIOTS

Sunday Times

Established 1822. and SUNDAY SPECIAL. 108th Year of Issue.

No. 5584. POSTAGE {INLAND, CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND ... 1½d. OTHER COLONIES AND PLACES ABROAD ... 2d.

LONDON, APRIL 20, 1930. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Take Your Cure at
CONTREXÉVILLE
(Vosges-France)
The most effective Treatment for Uric Acid complaints.
SEASON MAY 20—SEPT. 30.

CLUBLAND
Where connoisseurs forgather and **where only the best will do.**
CLUBLAND WHITE
The finest old Port procurable.

TROCADERO
Le Premier Restaurant du Monde
TO-NIGHT:
DINNER—CONCERT—DANCE
★
MR. FLOTSAM & MR. JETSAM
FRED DUPREZ
D'ALBA CARLOS AMES
JEAN PERRIE & MARIE COLORES
ESMÉ MAURICE
IN THE GRILLROOM:
Chas. B. Cochran's New Song and Dance Show
"THE PROSPERITY PARTY"
(Nightly at 11.30—Sundays Excepted)
Mr. COCHRAN'S YOUNG LADIES
WISER & WARD MICHEL
WILLIAM CAVANAGH
STADLER & ROSE
★
'Phone: Gerrard 6920. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd.

Lunch & *Dine in*
LUCULLUS
à la carte
LUNCH
6/6
Dance in the
EMPRESS ROOMS
THÉ DANSANT TO-DAY.
Dancing Every Afternoon and Evening
(Except Sunday Evenings)
LATE NIGHTS:
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
Entertaining during the week:
MISS JANE SELS
ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
KENSINGTON, W.
Telephone: WESTERN 7222

RUNNING WATER and TELEPHONES are now installed in ALL BEDROOMS at the following Hotels:—
ORCHARD HOTEL
Portman Street, Marble Arch, W.1
MASCOT HOTEL
York Street, Baker Street, W.1.
BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL
De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.8
HOTEL VANDERBILT
76-86, Cromwell Road, S.W.7
MILESTONE
1, Prince of Wales' Terrace, etc.
(Between Albert Hall and Barkers.)
For particulars see page 21.

BATH
The Spa Hotel
The Spa Hotel adjoins the Bath Golf Club, and is magnificently appointed throughout. All rooms, **including the New Third Floor,** are fitted with Hot and Cold softened, running Water and Radiators. Double and Single Bedrooms with Private Bathrooms a speciality.
PRIVATE GARAGES IN HOTEL GROUNDS
Hotel Motor Bus (free) to Pump Room and Baths (3 minutes).
Write for Illustrated Tariff Booklet, or 'Phone 4224-5 Bath. 'Grams: "Spaotel," Bath.
THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE WEST

3 good hotels
BATH. for health
Grand Pump Room Hotel.
Intercommunicates with famous Baths. The first hotel of the West of England.
BRIGHTON. for sunshine
Royal Crescent Hotel
Upon the King's Cliff, Marine Parade. Unrivalled views of Channel, Cliffs, and Downs.
LONDON. for shopping
De Vere Hotel
Opposite Royal Palace Gardens. Near shops and theatres, yet in attractive residential neighbourhood.
—and a word as to their merits.
Central Heating, Running Water, Telephones installed throughout. Self-contained suites, private bathrooms.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
DEBENHAMS LIMITED
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET LONDON W.1
SUMMER IS I-CUMEN IN
and with the additional hour of daylight as well, we shall all covet at least one of these attractive gowns or hats, for formal and semi-formal occasions. Distinctive in design, they are imbued with that air of quiet elegance which is the motif of all Marshall's clothes, and they will give to their wearer that soignée appearance which is the ideal of every well-dressed woman.

PRINTED CREPE-DE-CHINE DRESS; skirt cut full pleated frills; waistline gauged and buttoned. In the best coloured prints. PRICE **12½ Gns**

PRINTED GEORGETTE DRESS AND COAT; sleeveless dress, lined Crêpe-de-Chine, with full skirt, tucked and tied at the hips. In the newest Paris prints. PRICE **8½ Gns**

HOWARD HOTEL
The finest of foods and wines, served in the brightest and most attractive of surroundings. First-class orchestra. Spacious and luxurious lounges.
EVERY BEDROOM
is fitted with hot and cold water, central heating and telephone. Many bedrooms with private bathrooms and elegant suites. Bedrooms from 10/6
Illustrated Booklet on application.
NORFOLK ST., STRAND.
Telephone: Temple Bar 4400.

WHITE HALL RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LTD.
NINETY-TWO LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Telephone - - PADDINGTON 3500
Also at
WHITE HALL BLOOMSBURY SQUARE,
WHITE HALL 4, MONTAGUE STREET,
and SIX OTHER BRANCHES in BLOOMSBURY.
TERMS on application.

NEWLY OPENED
Magnificent Country Mansion Near London
NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL
Converted into a Luxurious Residential Hotel. Elevated Southern Aspect 600 feet. Delightful view over Surrey Highlands. Healthy, bracing and invigorating position.
Bedrooms and Suites fitted running hot and cold water. Central heating. Telephones, &c. Own Farm and Garden Produce. Free use of Rolls Royce Car.
Illustrated brochure mailed free.
Manageress: NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL
'Phone: Redhill 582 (station 1 mile).

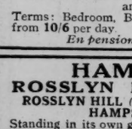
THE HONYWOOD HOTELS
"The Hotels that are different."
LONDON:—
HOTEL WASHINGTON, CURZON STREET, W.1.
BATT'S HOTEL, DOVER STREET, W.1.
CARTER'S HOTEL, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.1.
COUNTRY:—
RAVEN HOTEL, SHREWSBURY.
BALMER LAWN HOTEL, BROCKENHURST.
GLOUCESTER HOTEL, WEYMOUTH.
QUEEN'S HOTEL, CHELTENHAM.
ANGEL HOTEL, CARDIFF.
COUNTY HOTEL, MALVERN.
PUMP HOUSE HOTEL, LLANDRINDOD WELLS.
LADY HONYWOOD, Managing Director.

BOURNEMOUTH.
CANFORD CLIFFS HOTEL
Standing in six acres of lovely gardens; occupies the most superb position in the whole of Bournemouth Bay.
PARKSTONE GOLF COURSE ADJACENT. TENNIS HARD COURTS IN GROUNDS.
Perfect Cuisine and Service. Orchestral and Dance Music.
Commodious Garage for 35 Cars.
'Phone: 53 CANFORD CLIFFS. Telegrams: "SALUBRITAS," BOURNEMOUTH.

HOTEL BELGRAVIA
Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1
250 Rooms and Suites with Hot and Cold Running Water, Telephone, etc.
Illustrated Brochure on Application.
RESTAURANT BELGRAVIA
Moderate Tariff combined with First Class Cuisine and Service.
Luncheon 3/6, Dinner 6/- or a la carte.
DERBY DAY, June 4th.
Motor Coaches de luxe to Epsom. Tickets to include Light Buffet on arrival. Champagne Luncheon and Afternoon Tea. **£2 12s. 6d. each.**
Telephone: Victoria 9640.
F. W. KINGSLEY Managing Director (Late General Manager, Hotel Cecil).

BRAMLEY GRANGE HOTEL
near GUILDFORD, SURREY (*40 mins. from Waterloo*).
The most luxurious Country Hotel in England. Hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones in bedrooms. The well-kept, extensive grounds are a glory to behold, and the facilities for games are unequalled.
Squash Racq's, Tennis, Billiards, Bridge & Dancing. 18-hole GOLF COURSE adjoins the Hotel Grounds. Visitors become temporary members.
HOTEL CAR MEETS TRAINS AT GUILDFORD STATION.
Terms from 9 gns. per week inclusive for double bedroom.
Apply to Manageress for Illustrated Tariff.
'Phone: Bramley 195.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.
NO CROWDS.
HOTEL RIPOSO
HOTEL NORMANHURST
Book *early* for Summer. Avoid disappointment.
R. J. BRAY - - *Managing Director.*

VISITORS to LONDON will find at

HOTEL RUBENS
Buckingham Palace Road
(Facing the Palace),
Every comfort in refined surroundings with lowest charges for
ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS
Every bedroom running Hot & Cold Water, 'Phone and Radiator.
Under the same management as Hotel Rembrandt, South Kensington, S.W.7.

SPECIAL REDUCED TERMS
for families during the school vacation at the
ROYAL STUART HOTEL,
161-169, CROMWELL ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5,
Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station.
100 bedrooms with hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones. 35 bathrooms. Central heating. Spacious lounges. Beautiful **BALLROOM.**
Terms FROM 3½ gns. per week inclusive. 12s. 6d. per day or 8s. 6d. bed and breakfast.
Apply Manageress. 'Phone: Frobisher 2262 (3 lines).

SELSDON PARK HOTEL, SANDERSTEAD, SURREY.
'Phone: PURLEY 2000.
Half-an-hour from the City and West End.
Combining the luxury of the most modern Hotel with country house atmosphere and moderate inclusive terms.
Golf on private 18-hole Golf Course (6,355 yards) in own park of 230 acres. Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing, All Free. Hot and Cold Water, Radiator and Telephone in every bedroom. Numerous suites and rooms with private bathroom.
Every Saturday, Dinner and Dance, 10/6. Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmagicians.
Profusely illustrated brochure free on request.

THE SPORTSMAN'S HOTEL!
18-hole Golf at the doors; tennis; motoring; hunting; beautiful walks —all delightfully situated at the
LILLEY BROOK HOTEL
Charlton Kings, CHELTENHAM SPA. (A.A. and R.A.C.)
The Cotswold scenery is wonderful in Spring, and the Lilley Brook is an ideal centre for exploring. Hot and cold water in every bedroom; central heating throughout; ample garaging and stabling.
Every Comfort and Excellent Cuisine.

A HOLIDAY IN GLORIOUS
DEVON
SOUTHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL LEE-ON-SEA, ILFRACOMBE.
An old Baronial Hall in the midst of Devon's most beautiful scenery, overlooking the sea, between Ilfracombe and Mortehoe, has been converted into a luxurious Hotel, standing in its own Park of 22 acres of pinewoods, terraced flower gardens and fountains, trout pond and lily pools; tennis courts; putting green; rough shooting and sea fishing; adjoining 18-hole golf links. Licensed; wine cellar of unusual quality; garages and kennels; open to non-residents.
Particulars and Brochure sent on request.
Write the Resident Director, R. NAPIER-HENDRIE.
Telegrams: "Pinewoods, Lee, Devon." Telephone: 279 Ilfracombe.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOTEL, S.W.
Facing Hyde Park. 1st class. One of London's Latest
(Under entirely New Management.)

Within one minute Knightsbridge Station. Centre of most fashionable shops. Central heating. Large and small self-contained suites, with private bathrooms, &c. Telephone, hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Most comfortable public rooms. **LARGE BEAUTIFUL BALLROOM** available for Receptions and Private Dances. Finest Floor in London. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges. Garage attached.
Telegrams, Knightalla, London. *For Tariff apply Manager.* 'Phone. 4500 Kensington (6 lines)

HOTEL REMBRANDT
THURLOE PLACE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
Facing Brompton Oratory and Parish Church. Every convenience. 150 Bedrooms with h. and c. water, heating, and 'phone. Many with private bathroom. Terms moderate,
REMBRANDT ROOMS
Adjoining Hotel Rembrandt. Own imposing entrance. Most convenient for weddings, private dinners, dances and other functions.
Car Park. Dates and charges from Manager.

The Fashionable Norman Sporting Resort
ETRETAT
GOLF. CASINO. TENNIS.
Leading Hotels:
ROCHES BLANCHES PALACE
AND
GRAND HOTEL HAUVILLE
Write to:
LES GRANDS HOTELS,
Sté. Foncière d'Etretat, ETRETAT.

SPRING can be enjoyed to the full at
SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL
BROMLEY, KENT.
A stately home of England (London 30 minutes).
Golf outside the door. 250-acre park. Tennis hard and grass courts. Croquet. Dancing. Bridge. Billiards. Full licence. Unsurpassed cooking. Hotel bus. Lock-up garages.
All these amenities from 4 gns. per week inclusive.
Write Manageress, or 'Phone Ravensbourne 3773.

ANGMERING
(THE LE TOUQUET OF ENGLAND)
Select Bathing, Tennis, Golf, Riding, with comfortable residence under ideal conditions right on the sea at
ANGMERING COURT CLUB, Angmering-on-Sea, Sussex.
Prospective Members write or call for Illustrated Tariff, The Secretary. *Phone: Rustington 228.*

1930 Luxury—Economy
AT THE NEW
ECCLESTON HOTEL
VICTORIA, S.W.1
Room with Hot and Cold Water, 'Phone and Bath from **8/-**
Room with Private Bath from **10/6**
Beautiful Ballroom available.
Proprietor - - SIR JAMES ERSKINE, J.P.

EASTBOURNE.
QUEEN'S HOTEL
Facing South and directly overlooking the sea.
200 Rooms, including many BATHROOM-BEDROOMS and SUITES.
H. & C. water, 'phone & gas fire in every bedroom
Fully licensed—excellent cooking—week-end dancing
Weekly inclusive charge from 5 gns. upwards.

TOKSOWA HOTEL, DULWICH COMMON, S.E.21
(West Dulwich Station).
Entirely redecorated and modernised, and under new Management. Adjoining Golf Links and the Dulwich Covered Courts, and amidst the most charming surroundings, although only 4 miles from the centre of London. Frequent services of electric trains to Victoria and Holborn, and buses to all parts. Special terms for City Gentlemen. Excellent cuisine. Write for brochure and further particulars to Manageress.
Telegrams: Toksowa, London. Telephone: Sydenham 0239 and 1867.

CHALFONT PARK HOTEL, (R.A.C.) GERRARDS CROSS. (A.A.)
A Baronial Hall with Modern Comforts in a lovely 300-acre Park. Golf (9 and 18 holes). Professional: Len Holland. Fine Italian Garden. Spacious Public Rooms, Ballroom, Billiards, Covered Racquet Court, Central Heating, Gas Fires in all Bedrooms.
Inclusive terms from 4½ **gns.** per week.
Special Week-End Terms for Golfers:
Friday night (dinner) to Monday morning (breakfast), 3 gns.
Saturday (lunch) " " " £2.7.6
Including two days' golf on 18-hole course,
30 minutes Paddington or Marylebone
Telephone: 660 (two lines) Telegrams: "Chalpark."

SPRINGTIME IN LONDON.
THE LANCASTER GATE HOTEL,
LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
RENOWNED as being one of the most luxuriously furnished private hotels in London.
RENOWNED for quietude, solid comfort and refinement.
RENOWNED for its excellent cuisine.
Suites of Rooms (Sitting Room, Bedroom, Private Bath & Toilet) available, Telephone, Hot & Cold Water, Electric or Coal Fires.
Telephone: Paddington 6041, 6042. Telegrams: Lancastome, London.
For Illustrated Booklet, apply Management.

EASTBOURNE.
ALBION HOTEL
EASTBOURNE.
Bristol Cream Sherry. Martinez Port, 1900.
Chateau Yquem, 1920. Romanee, 1915.
Steinberger Cabinet, 1921.
Berncasteler Doctor, 1921 (Wwe Dr. Thanisch).
Napoleon Brandy, 1812 (Grandes Fines Champagne).
Some fine and rare wines selected from the WINE LIST at the

TOTNES, SOUTH DEVON.
SEYMOUR HOTEL.
Rest, Comfort, with Seasonal Enjoyment. First-class Family and Residential. Recently enlarged Perfectly situated on the Banks of the Dart. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Moderate Tariff. Lock-up Motor Garages. Central Heating. Write for Illustrated Brochure and Terms. 'Phone, Totnes 14. Tel., Seymour Hotel, Totnes. J. H. Stanbury and Co. Proprietors. Also of the Royal Clarence Hotel, Exeter.

WHY GO ABROAD When Sunshine and Every Comfort Awaits You at
PARK HALL HOTEL
TORQUAY. *Tel.: 3434*
H. & C. Water & Cent. Heating Radiators all Bedrooms. Facing Sea in Extensive Sub-tropical Grounds. Covered South Verandah 150 ft. Bathing from House. Free Tennis (Hard Court) Garage.
Write for Illustrated Tariff. Mrs. I. BAGLEY.

The London Home You Seek—
ONSLOW COURT HOTEL
Queen's Gate, South Kensington, S.W.7
The Onslow Court, ideally situated in the best part of South Kensington, is only 2 minutes from Tube Railways, and 10 minutes from Town. Redecorated walnut-panelled dining room, and 140 bedrooms with 'phone, h. and c. water, gas fire or radiator. Inclusive weekly terms from 4½ **gns.**
Write for brochure or telephone Kensington 5522.

Where your Comfort is Studied. . .
TUDOR COURT HOTEL,
60-66, CROMWELL ROAD SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
Here you will find everything you can wish for—a cuisine par excellence, tastefully decorated public rooms, and 85 bedrooms with running hot and cold water. The hotel is centrally heated and served by private passenger lift. Inclusive weekly terms from **4½ Gns.** Telegrams: "Tudocotel, Southkens." *Write or 'phone Western 3567 for brochure.*

WILLOW HAYNE HOTEL, ANGMERING-ON-SEA.
The hotel is temporarily closed during rebuilding after the recent fire.
ROPER SPYERS - - MANAGING DIRECTOR.

NEWQUAY, CORNWALL.
PENTIRE HOTEL,
'Phone 340. 'Grams. "PENTIRE HOTEL, NEWQUAY." The newest and most up-to-date Hotel in Newquay. Sea views from ALL rooms. Central Heating. H. & C. water in all bedrooms. Lifts to all floors. Ballroom, Tennis Hard Courts. Garage and Lock-ups.
Inclusive Terms and no Annexes.
Illustrated Tariff from Commander Martin.

WEST CENTRAL HOTEL,
SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.
150 Rooms. Lifts. Central Heating.
H. & C. Water in all Rooms.
Bedroom, Service and Breakfast **8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.**
Reasonable Boarding Terms.

LONDON WEST END HOTELS
HOTEL SOMERSET (adj Selfridge's) Orchard St., W.1 (200 rooms and Suites.)
HOTEL QUEBEC, Bryanston St., W. (100 rms.)
HOTEL SEYMOUR, Seymour St., W. (100 rms.)
All bedrooms and suites fitted running water and 'phones.
Terms: Bedroom, Breakfast, Bath and attendance from **10/6** per day. Luncheon **3/6.** Dinner, **5/-**
En pension from **5 gns.** weekly.

EASTER - - - 1930.
MARGATE, WHITE HART HOTEL.
Every Comfort. Fully Licensed.
Telephone 44. Apply Manageress.

MALVERN HOUSE HOTEL MALVERN.
High Class Residential Hotel. Complete Suites. Electric Lift. Every comfort. Inclusive Winter terms. Manageress. Tel. 338.
MOST DESIRABLE GUEST HOUSE.

HAMPSTEAD
ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL
ROSSLYN HILL *(Corner of Lyndhurst Rd.)*
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3
Standing in its own grounds of 1½ acres. Gas fires, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, central heating, 5 minutes from Swiss Cottage, 3 minutes from Belsize Park Tube Station and 'buses. En-tout-cas tennis court, large garage, ballroom and French chef. Telephone: Hampstead 8313-8314.

HOTEL TUDOR (Facing Hyde Park)
100-1, LANCASTER GATE, W.2. (Tel.: Padd. 9377.)
HOTEL STUART
RICHMOND HILL. (Tel.: Richmond 3207-8.)
HOTEL NORMAN
(Telephone Putney 5991-2.)
CARLTON ROAD, PUTNEY HILL, S.W.15.
Full Particulars see page 21.

FRINTON-ON-SEA.
BEACH HOTEL.
High-class Licensed Hotel with accommodation for 100 visitors. Central heating, h. and c. basins, private bath rooms, lift, etc. Children specially catered for. Nearest Hotel to Golf Links & Lawn Tennis Club
Reduced Terms until July. Telephone: Frinton 1 and 2.
Frinton faces S.S.W. and has the highest sunshine record and lowest rainfall in the United Kingdom.

Visit DEVON now and stay at the
BEDFORD HOTEL, TAVISTOCK
The Motorists' centre. Excellent Golf, Salmon & Trout Fishing
Delightful scenery. Real Home Comforts. Best English catering, no chilled or foreign meat. Vegetables from own garden. Fully licensed. H. & C. water in all bedrooms. Under personal supervision. W. I. LAKE, *Proprietor.*

HUNTSMOOR PARK HOTEL,
IVER, BUCKS. 'Phone: Iver 42.
Old English Country Mansion near London, converted into a Residential Hotel in the heart of beautiful, historic Buckingham.
19 mins. from Paddington (G.W.R.). To West Drayton Station, 200 acres Park Land. FREE GOLF, TENNIS, BILLIARDS, FISHING.
Terms from 4 Guineas weekly.
Brochure on application to Manager.

THE RED HOUSE, LEATHERHEAD.
First class residential Hotel delightful surroundings. 10 acres, hard courts, billiards. 5 mins. golf course, excellent cuisine, comfortable lounges, gas fires, h. & c. in bedrooms. 3 mins. stn., 30 mins town. *'Phone 164.*

Famous in Brighton for 50 years.

BLENHEIM HOTEL
MARLBOROUGH PLACE, ROYAL PAVILION.
Overlooking Valley Gardens.
PRIVATE AND RESIDENTIAL.
Fully Licensed. Lift to all floors.
68 Bedrooms.
Illustrated Tariff on application to Resident Director. Tel. 3195.

DUNMORE HOTEL, SHALDON, SOUTH DEVON.
Torquay 6 miles. Teignmouth 1½ mile.
A REALLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL WITH ALL MODERN COMFORTS. UNRIVALLED SEA VIEWS.
Private Suites. Fully Licensed.
Phone: Shaldon 2. Tele.: Dunmore, Shaldon.

HENDON HALL, LONDON, N.W.4.
Most comfortable up-to-date Residential Hotel. Hard Tennis Courts, Golf, etc. Dance every Saturday. Apply Manager. 'Phone: Hendon 1457/8/9.

HOTEL BRIMPTON GRANGE, Nr. Wheatley, Oxford.
The model Hotel with the unique bed-sitting rooms. Excellent wines and food. 44 miles from London. Tel., Gt. Milton 6. Dinner dance every evening.

For Food and Wine—Lunch and Dine at
THE HIND'S HEAD HOTEL, BRAY.
Old English Cooking. Finest Vintage Moselles, Hocks, Burgundies, Ports. Book your Table. Private Bathroom to each Bedroom. Maidenh'd 567 & 1377.

HOTEL ANNOUNCEMENTS ARE CONTINUED ON PAGE 16.

GRACEFUL BLACK STRAW HAT, trimmed with the new crinoline and velvet spotted lace. Can be copied in all sizes. PRICE **6½ Gns**

AFTERNOON GOWN in Georgette with Crêpe-de-Chine lining; suitable for receptions and garden parties. In Black Beige, Grey, Saxe, Blue and all good shades PRICE **14½ Gns**
One of the new delightful **LARGE HATS,** made in Ruched Taffeta and Crinoline. Can be copied in all sizes in Nigger and Black. PRICE **6½ Gns**
AFTERNOON GOWN in printed Crêpe-de-Chine, with flared skirt and slimming hipline, finished at neck with soft Georgette Jabot. Made in several beautiful colourings. PRICE **10½ Gns**

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE, VERE STREET & OXFORD STREET, W.1

COMPANY MEETINGS.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY

BEIRA RAILWAY AMALGAMATION APPROVED.

BENEFITS OF SCHEME.

BARON EMILE D'ERLANGER'S STATEMENT.

An extraordinary general meeting of the holders of certificates of title to shares in the Beira Railway Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday at Winchester House, E.C., to consider a resolution approving the draft agreement between the Beira Junction Railway, the British South Africa Co., the Mashonaland Railway Co., and the Beira Railway Co. Baron Emile B. d'Erlanger presided, in the unavoidable absence of Sir Henry Birchenough.

The Secretary (Mr. P. J. Baird) having read the notice convening the meeting and resolution,

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, in the absence of your chairman, Sir Henry Birchenough, I have been requested to deputise for him, which I will do to the best of my ability, though conscious that it will be inferior to his. To begin with, I would like to emphasise that the British South Africa Co. and the Mocambique Co. being, under the trust deeds of April 19, 1893, and April 10, 1896, the registered holders of almost all the Beira Railway shares, it would have laid within their power and legal right, had they wished to exercise these, to carry the amalgamation through subject to a certain consent of the courts, to which I will hereafter refer, without calling any meetings of the certificate-holders. The British South Africa Co. and the Mocambique Co., however, felt that, in a case where the interests involved in the amalgamation were in reality and in essence the interests of the certificate-holders, the proper course to take was to lay the whole matter openly before them and ascertain if the proposals met with their approval. The simplest way of doing so was to issue a circular briefly setting out the scheme of amalgamation and to convene meetings of the certificate-holders.

To this preamble I would take leave to add that the scheme of amalgamation has been the subject of long and careful deliberations on the part of the directors of both companies, their legal advisers, accountants, and other technical experts that it necessitated, and has received the approval of the Portuguese Government and Mocambique Co., and that it is unwise to suggest any amendments thereto, so difficult, if not impossible, will it be to get them approved by all parties concerned.

BENEFITS OF AMALGAMATION.

On broad principles alone which have hardly been touched upon in the circular, the amalgamation of the two lines is obviously desirable. Why two companies ever existed taxes my memory, though I was personally connected with the birth of both. If I am not mistaken, the Beira Railway was the first spur of the lines of penetration into Rhodesia to be thrown out. It did not start from the Port of Beira, but from Fontesville on the Pungwe River, and this company, which was formed in 1892 under the Van Laun Concession, accordingly built the line from Fontesville to Umtali on the Rhodesian Frontier. Experience proved that the river navigation between Beira and Fontesville was unsatisfactory.

Consequently it was necessary to connect Fontesville by rail with Beira, for which purpose the Beira Junction Railway was formed in 1895. In looking back upon those days, the memories of which are daily fading away, I cannot refrain from paying a tribute to the brave and energetic men, like Sir Charles Metcalfe, the brothers Pauling, Scott and Lawley, Butler, and their devoted staff and men, who, with admirable contempt for sickness and death, carried the line through a territory at that time the favoured haunt of the tsetse fly and the man-preying lion. The construction of the connecting link with the seaboard carried with it the necessity of constructing at Beira landing facilities which became part and parcel of the Beira Junction Co.'s enterprise. In 1925, under the pressure of the fast-increasing movements of goods at Beira, the Mocambique Co. decided on building a deep-water wharf, while the Beira Junction Railway was simultaneously desirous of extending its lighter wharf accommodation. The different interests were amalgamated, the Beira Junction sold its port assets and rights to Beira Works, Ltd., and the Portuguese Port of Beira is now one of the best equipped and busiest ports in Africa and is being further extended.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS OBLITERATED.

If the ownership by two separate companies of a trunk and direct line between the seaboard and the Rhodesian Frontier was at any time an anomaly, it ceased to have any sense whatsoever after the sale of the port assets to the port company. Hence the amalgamation scheme, which obliterates once and for all the danger of conflicting interests between the company and the one holding direct access to the port. Convinced as I am that you will all agree that the amalgamation is essential and therefore beneficial to both companies, I also submit to you that the lines on which it has been conceived are fair and reasonable.

The scheme of amalgamation is, in effect, a purchase by the Beira Co. of the undertaking of the Beira Junction Co. for £596,000, which is to be liquidated. That figure is made up as follows: We satisfy the Junction shareholders with 100,000 shares, £100,000 we pay off Debentures amounting to £235,000, and we pay off Cumulative Preference shares amounting to £106,000. We assume responsibility for liabilities of the Junction Co., not covered by liquid assets. These amount to £155,000; together, as I have said, £596,000.

Now, what are we buying for that sum of money? Looking at it first from the purely financial point of view, what income shall we secure for our £600,000? The accounts for last year show that the income we shall secure will be £45,000 a year. This is made up as follows: Interest on 7 per cent. Debentures, £2,500; interest on 5 per cent. Debentures, £10,000; profit in 1929, £27,500; totalling £40,000, to which must be added £5,000 a year which the Junction Co. is at present paying as interest on unsecured capital loan, making a total income of £45 000 that I have just referred to. Well, gentlemen, that gives a return of approximately 7½ per cent. on the £600,000 purchase price. From a financial point of view, therefore, you will, I am sure, agree that such a transaction is a not unattractive investment of your money.

ADVANTAGES OF CONTINUOUS LINE.

But, gentlemen, that is only the financial point of view—I think there are equal, if not greater advantages apart from that. In the first place, it is so obviously advantageous to own and control a continuous line of railway from Umtali right down to the Port of Beira, that this aspect needs no further comment from me. But there is a further point that is not so apparent, to which I attach considerable importance.

If the traffics go on increasing at the present rate, and the rate of acceleration will be greater when the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia are producing (and with the construction of the Zambesi Bridge the regions to the north of the Pungwe up to the Lake Nyassa receive a new impetus) the Beira route will undoubtedly require more capital, which it will not expect to procure or to earn on favourable terms unless its financial position is strengthened. I, who have always been a visionary for the South African Railways, remain one because I have always seen my visions of the past become the realities of the present. I have further only just heard that there is a prospect of the line to Tete being built, which should swell the traffics and receipts very considerably on the lower section of the Beira Junction Railway. The working agreement made for a term of thirty years between the Beira and Beira Junction Companies forming the basis of the division of the net receipts has expired. It is tacitly renewed from year to year. It is evident that with the prospect of the earnings being larger on the Beira Junction line in the future, the same basis of the division of the net receipts could not be fairly imposed for any length of time on the Beira Junction Company.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS.

Beira shareholders will reap their full share of this increased prosperity by the amalgamation. Let me concentrate all the above-mentioned arguments in a few words and figures. The amalgamation will strengthen the whole strategical position, the whole financial tructure, of your company, from the assets point of view, from the earning point of view and from the reserve and dividend point of view. The surplus earnings of the Beira Co. will be increased from approximately £100,000 to £145,000, thereby providing a margin of 80 per cent. over and above the £175,000 required for the prior charges, whereas your present margin of £102,000 is only 60 per cent. With all that I feel it my duty to remind you and to caution you that railways are public utility companies, and the future of your line depends to a great extent upon good and honest service to its users, that as traffics increase so the rates must fall, and that to aim at excessive profit and excessive dividends would spell disaster to your own interests. In the famous drama, William Tell, waiting for Gessler, says there is no other way to Kussenacht. But you all know that there is more than one road to the sea. Ours must remain the best and the cheapest if it is to keep and increase its traffic.

THE LEGAL POSITION.

Finally, you will remember I told you that this scheme of amalgamation will eventually require the consent of the Courts. I rather hesitate to explain to you a legal question, but I will do my best. You may know, or have forgotten, that the two Beira companies constituted a rent charge in favour of the Mashonaland Railway Co.; that rent charge is part of the security for the Debenture-holders of the Mashonaland Railway Co. For the rent charge the Beira and the Beira Junction Companies are jointly and also severally liable, consequently the amalgamation of the two companies into one does affect, if in theory more than in practice, the legal security of the Debenture-holders of the Mashonaland Railway Co. You substitute one debtor for two, though the one debtor alone will be a better debtor than the two individually and jointly. The trustees and the Mashonaland Debenture-holders consequently desire to secure the sanction of the Courts before giving their approval to the amalgamation.

THE NEW SHARES.

There is one other point that I must mention. I referred in my opening remarks to the fact that there are two trusts in respect of shares of this company—one, the British South Africa Co.'s trust, and, secondly, the trust of the Mocambique Co. It is part of the scheme that holders of British South Africa Certificates of title will be offered the new shares in the form of British South Africa Co. Certificates; the holders of the Mocambique certificates of title will be offered new shares in the form of Mocambique certificates; registered shareholders, whose shares are not in either of these trusts, will be offered new registered shares. I might, perhaps, take this opportunity of again pointing out that there is no material difference between the certificates of title of the British South Africa Co. and of the Mocambique Co. Holders of both these classes of certificates are entitled to equal benefits in the profits of the company. I hope I have made myself quite clear.

The chairman concluded by moving the resolution approving the draft agreement.

Mr. D. O. Malcolm seconded the motion, which, after the chairman had replied to some criticisms of Mr. J. E. Howard that Beira shareholders were not receiving, in his opinion, the 72 per cent. of the profits throughout, was unanimously agreed to.

The Financial Times.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY FINANCIAL JOURNAL IN THE EMPIRE.

Price **2D.** Daily.

CITY CHATTER.

BUDGET EFFECTS — PROTECTED SHARES — INDUSTRIAL POINTS—INVESTMENT HINTS— FALL IN COPPER—HESITANT OILS.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

At first the Stock Exchange took a very gloomy view of the heavy increase in direct taxation imposed by the Budget, but as soon as the prices of long-dated British Government securities had been lowered a point or so investors eagerly seized the opportunity to acquire cheap stock, and within a short time all traces of the Budget shock had been effaced, so far as the gilt-edged group is concerned. War Loan 5 per cent. stock it will be noted is substantially higher on the week, and this is because it is not now expected that any offer to holders to convert into a lower-interest security will be made in the near future.

In other directions the effect of Mr. Snowden's speech was quite stimulating, mainly because it bore out the hope that few important changes would be made in indirect taxation. Thus the rumour of an increased petrol tax having proved unfounded and the McKenna duties being retained, Motor shares responded to the feeling of relief and provided the Stock Exchange with quite a sensational feature, while Tobaccos became quite buoyant when it was found that they had nothing to fear for another year.

Even in the Home Railway market it was impossible to escape the Budget, the recovery in Underground Electric issues being attributed to this cause. Foreign Rails, in contrast to the previous week, were almost completely neglected, and changes in Foreign Government bonds were of little importance.

BUDGET RESULTS.

On the assumption that it might have been worse, the Budget has been received by the City with subdued resignation. Its bad points are not ignored, especially the further heavy increase in direct taxation, which must curtail the capital supplies available for industry. It is not only individuals, but companies in their corporate capacity, that will suffer, since the increased burden of income-tax will reduce the surplus profits available for allocation to reserves and for employment in the development of their business. To that extent all trading concerns must be the losers, and it may even turn out that many of them will be compelled at least to refrain from increasing their dividends.

The effect of the increase in income-tax upon gilt-edged and fixed interest securities was much slighter than might have been expected and than the circumstances warranted. Taking the income-tax at 4s. in the pound, the net yield of a 5 per cent. stock quoted at par was 4 per cent. With the rate raised to 4s. 6d., the net yield is only 3⅞ per cent., and a stock which was worth 100 on the old basis ought to be worth only 96⅞ on the new. But the actual fall in prices has been on a much lighter scale, and it would appear that, in view of the prospect of a spell of cheaper money, investors are prepared to accept a lower return than they formerly expected.

With the change in the rate of tax there is an alteration in the figures used in calculating gross and net yields. With a 4s. tax they were 5 and 4. The mystic numbers are now 40 and 31. To obtain the gross yield of a tax-free dividend multiply by 40 and divide by 31. To obtain the net yield of a dividend subject to tax, reverse the process.

"PROTECTED" SHARES.

While Mr. Snowden's proposals have not caused consternation in the gilt-edged market, his failure to sweep away the McKenna and other protective duties has given a certain amount of satisfaction to the holders of shares of companies which had been threatened with intensified foreign competition had the import taxes on motors, musical instruments, artificial silk, and so on been removed. But they are still left in a state of glorious uncertainty regarding the future, and cannot reckon on that stability which is an impetus to industrial development.

Holders of Tobacco and Gramophone shares have for the time being occasion to rejoice, and holders of brewery shares have little to complain about, as the extra impost on beer will be neutralised by the relief brewers obtain under the de-rating scheme. But they would have still more reason to be pleased had the Chancellor's proposals been designed to stimulate employment, and so increase the spending powers of the masses.

In that respect all Industrial companies are in the same boat. Increased taxation will nullify the benefits of cheaper raw materials, and the difficult problem of making profits commensurate with capital will remain. Before many months have elapsed the heavier burdens of taxation will in many reports be given as at least one of the reasons for diminished profits.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Practically all the movements of importance in Industrials during the past week were traceable to the Budget. To this cause was due the strength of Tobaccos, the buoyancy of leading Motor shares, such as Leylands and Austins, and even the set-back in Courtaulds, because the retention of the silk duties had been so generally expected that after the event the bulls promptly started to take their profits.

Leylands went ahead again on the prediction that the company will distribute a very handsome dividend on the Ordinary shares for the current year, while the rumour of an amalgamation with Dennis Bros. was revived. Napiers at 11s. 9d. and National Omnibus at 25s. are both ex bonus, and in both cases at present prices are considered to offer prospects of appreciation. The sharp rise in Guys to 20s. seems likely to invite profit-taking. Among Accessories Joseph Lucas and S. Smith and Sons have found favour, while in the Tyre group India Tyre Deferred have taken the place of Dunlops as a market leader.

Columbia Graphophones and Gramophones came back a little. The fear of Government taxation of records had never been seriously entertained, and the market is puzzled by the way in which the amalgamation of the Radio Corporation with the General Electric and Westinghouse was announced without any reference to the Columbia.

One of the few movements to which a different origin can be assigned was the rise in Murex, due to the issue of further capital at £2 per share. The Unilever report was followed by selling, despite the confirmation of the belief that earnings were in the neighbourhood of 20 per cent., although only 10 per cent was paid for the year. Lever Brothers Preference and Preferred shares hardened on the increase in the margin behind their dividends.

Allied Newspapers remained at 1 9-16, while Amalgamated Press eased to 23s. 9d. Dollar securities underwent a decline, emphasising the wisdom of the profit-taking policy recommended last week. But for the bear account Nickels would have fallen more on the break in copper. Breweries remained unperturbed by the small increase in the beer duty, and showed substantial rises, followed by profit-taking. Distillers, after declining on the death of Lord Dewar, quickly rallied on investment-buying. The Iron and Steel group remained neglected, fresh evidence of the long spell of adversity through which the heavy industries have passed being provided by the scheme of arrangement for Cammell Laird Debenture stocks.

British Celanese spurted to 22s., and both the First and Second Preference advanced on the announcement that the estimated profit for the year ended February 28 exceeds £1,100,000. It should be noted, however, that this figure is arrived at before providing for the Debenture services, depreciation, research and other appropriations, including the Preference dividends. The cut in yarn prices announced by Courtaulds will make it exceedingly difficult for other rayon producers in this country to earn profits.

Spillers weakened on predictions of a cut in the dividend consequent upon the difficulties of the milling industry during the past year but it was noted that the bears were closing at the end of the week. British Ropes Ordinary came in for attention following the rise in the Preference shares on the theory that the company is likely to have a better year.

At the annual meeting of the London County Freehold and Leasehold Properties an increase in the dividend was foreshadowed. While maintaining a conservative policy, the directors hope to raise the interim payment from 4½ to 5 per cent. and to pay a final of 6 per cent., making 11 per cent. for the year, in contrast with 10 per cent. for the past year.

Thanks to the excellent results obtained by allied and subsidiary companies, the drapery undertaking of Henry Glave have secured very satisfactory profits, enabling the maximum dividend of 10 per cent. to be paid on the Participating Preferred shares and 20 per cent. on the Deferred. Still larger profits should be secured in the current year, when the company begins to benefit from the modernisation and extension of its premises in New Oxford Street.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

Recently attention has been drawn to several tax-saving investments, and the demand for these will be stimulated by the increase in the income-tax. Colonial Government securities obtainable below par with fixed redemption dates include the following:—

	Price.	Yield. £ s. d.	With redemption. £ s. d.
Australia 5% 1945-75	93	5 8 6	5 9 6
New South Wales 3½% 1930-50	72	4 18 0	6 0 0
New Zealand 4½% 1947	96½xd	4 14 6	4 17 6
Queensland 3% 1922-47	68½	4 8 6	6 1 6
South Australia 5% 1932-42	92	5 8 6	5 18 0
Tasmania 4% 1940-50	81¼	4 19 0	5 12 0
Victoria 5% 1937-42	92	5 8 6	5 18 0
Victoria 3½% 1929-49	73¼	4 15 6	5 16 0
West Australia 3½% 1935-55	69¾	5 0 0	5 16 0

Industrial Ordinary shares on which dividends are paid free of income-tax include the following:—

	Price.	Yield per cent.
Babcock & Wilcox	62/6	4¾
Bass	66/3	6
British-American Tobacco	5¾	4⅜
Courtaulds	2⅜	3¾
Guest Keen	36/3	5½
Imperial Tobacco	5⅜	4⅜
London & Thames Haven	37/xd	3⅞
Mather & Platt	2⅜	6⅞
Mitchells & Butlers	2⅛	5½
Rio Improvements	2	5

Among Preference shares the following may be worth noting:—

	Price.	Yield per cent.
Austin Motor "B" Pref.	17/-	7
Guest Keen 2nd Pref.	20/6	4⅞
Limmer Asphalte Pref.	3	5⅛
Vickers 5% Pref.	18/3	5½
Ward (Thomas W.) 2nd Pref.	17/-	5⅞

Those who bought Calcutta Electric Supply shares on advice in these columns are rewarded with an increased bonus of 5d. per share for the past year, compared with 4d. per share for 1928. This with the dividend of 12 per cent. represents a yield on the present price of 49s. 6d. of 5⅛ per cent., which is a higher return than is obtainable on most Electric Lighting shares. Calcuttas are still considered a good investment to lock away for future improvement, but at the moment are affected, with other Indian securities, by the political situation.

At 50s. the 10s. Ordinary shares of Foster Clark yield 7 per cent. on the 35 per cent. dividend and bonus paid for last year. Good reports are being received concerning the progress of this company's business, which is that of food specialists, manufacturing soup powders, custards, etc., and the shares are considered a hopeful speculative investment.

FALL IN COPPER SHARES.

For some time past opinion has been sharply divided as to whether Copper Exporters Inc. would be able to maintain their quotations. On the one hand, stress was laid upon the immense financial strength of the organisation; on the other hand, upon the cost of financing the growing stocks of the metal—growing despite severe curtailment of production in America. Last week the problem was solved in no undecided manner by a cut of 4 cents to 14.30 cents per lb. This found reflection in a reduction of £17 10s. to £65 10s. in the London price of electrolytic. The view is held that part of the difference will be made good by increase in consumption.

That the shares of producing companies such as the Tinto and Tharsis should have been adversely affected is natural enough. That Northern Rhodesians generally should also have suffered is perhaps natural, but scarcely logical. In the first place, with the exception of the Roan Antelope, they will not be producing for several years to come; in the second place, the calculations of profits upon which so many millions have been invested are based upon copper at £65. A recovery is looked for once the effect of the news has worn off.

Diamond descriptions were temporarily stimulated by rumoured changes in the American tariff. A good showing was made by the quarterly reports of the Johnnies group. Both at the New State Areas and the Randfontein improvement occurred in payability as well as grade.

Little interest has been taken in other sections of the Mining market, and quotations have generally trended downwards. In the case of Broken Hill Props. the decline was due to the passing of the half-yearly dividend.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Tin Producers' Association the new proposals for output restriction were unanimously agreed to. A letter from Mr. C. V. Thomas urged that the method was immaterial so long as actual curtailment took place.

OILS HESITANT.

In the prevailing uncertainty the volume of business transacted in Oil shares has been of very small dimensions. Dealings in any but the leading descriptions were practically negligible, and quotations moved within narrow limits either way.

Advices from America regarding the course of the industry are rather less encouraging than has recently been the case. Reports of increasing consumption of petrol and of an advance in the price of Texas crude oil are taken as a forerunner of an increase in the price of Mid-continent crude oil, but benefits derived by the share market from these satisfactory conditions have been offset by a further advance in American crude oil production. As was the case last week, the output from Oklahoma City field was mainly responsible for the increase, production from that area again being affected by the giant gusher which got out of control and flowed at an excessive rate.

Despite favourable dividend anticipations and expectations of good results for the past year, shares recently in favour on this account turned easier, owing to lack of support. No pronounced selling pressure was encountered, and at the end of the week a firmer tendency developed on buying for the new account. Shell transports attracted some good investment-buying after the Budget in recognition of the fact that the dividend on these shares is paid free of income-tax, the yield at the present price being over 5 per cent. Trinidad issues were generally dull, with Leaseholds following an erratic course, and lower prices are quoted for Venezuelans. Royal Dutch suffered from Amsterdam selling.

RUBBER CONSUMPTION.

Some disappointment was caused in the Rubber market by consumption in America during March. A total of at least 38,000 tons had been looked for, whereas only 35,914 tons was reported. This was a lower daily rate than in February, when 32,726 tons were consumed in twenty-two working days, or 1,487 tons per diem, against only 1,342 tons in March. Arrivals during the month were nearly 2,000 tons higher, while the total stocks in manufacturers' and dealers' hands were practically 12,000 tons up at 143,335 tons.

Consumption for the first quarter of 1930 works out at 105,309 tons, compared with 129,326 tons during the corresponding period a year ago. This is in accordance with general views in the United States, where it has been forecast that the trend of raw rubber consumption will be reversed to that of last year, when the heaviest absorption was confined to the first two quarters. During the current year the final six months are expected to show the larger portion of the year's total consumption.

There was a further upward movement in Tea share prices, with buyers still in a considerable majority. The adoption of the restriction scheme, including as it does the Dutch growers, was well received, and it is anticipated that the Tea position will steadily improve. The Ceylon companies' reports, which have been published, show, on the whole, quite satisfactory results. Several have disclosed increased profits and dividends, in spite of the difficult times experienced during the past year. All Tea shares are expected to stand at higher levels during the next few months.

THE OUTLOOK.

Already the Stock markets are recovering from the shock of the Budget, and after the Easter holidays it is possible that business will soon become quite brisk. There is still something to hope for in the direction of a further fall in the Bank rate although the outlook in this connection is somewhat obscured by the revival of speculation in New York and the adverse tendency of the sterling-dollar exchange. Although Mr. Snowden disappointed hopes of a reference to a further debt conversion operation, it may be taken for granted that the subject will be revived in the event of a fresh decided dip in money rates.

Looking to the future of industry, it is reasonable to expect that great impetus will be given to the rationalisation movement by the formation of the Bankers' Industrial Development Company under Bank of England auspices. This private company, which is the conception of Mr. Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, should form the necessary link between industry and high finance. It will examine and report upon rationalisation schemes, and will bring them before issuing houses, who can then appeal to investors for any funds that may be necessary. While no direct guarantee will be given, the prestige attaching to such issues should be such as to assure their success. As is too well known, some of the rationalisation schemes formulated during the past year or two were badly bungled, and industry is suffering from the consequences.

The desire to offset the effects of the increased income-tax by purchasing speculative shares that promise a high return is natural but not altogether laudable. There are, unfortunately, only too many plausible concerns with imposing titles that lie in wait for the small investor and pretend, for instance, that they have some kind of Government backing because their books are audited by an accountant appointed by the Government. This, it should be clearly understood, implies no guarantee at all, as some have already found to their cost. It is far better that the capital of investors should be employed in soundly backed schemes to assist industry than that it should be dissipated by doubtful concerns, of which, despite frequent exposures, the number still appears to be growing.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES.

	April 11.	April 17.	+ Rise or — Fall.
GILT-EDGED.			
War Loan 5%	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
Do. 4%	101	101¼	+ ¼
Conversion 3½%	78⅜	77⅞	— ½
Do. 5%	102⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
Funding 4%	91⅛	91⅛	— ⅛
Consolidated 4%	89⅛	89	— ⅛
India 3%	57	54	— 3
FOREIGN.			
Greek 7%	103¼	103½	+ ¼
Mexican 5%	20¼	21	+ ¾
Roumanian 4%	47⅛	47⅜	+ ¼
Turk. Unified	13¾	12¾	— 1
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.			
Gt. Western	88	88¼	+ ¼
L.M. and S.	52	52¼	+ ¼
L. & N.E. 2nd Pf.	56	57½	— ½
Underground Inc.	109½	111½	+ 2
Cen. Argentine	81½	82½	+ 1
Parag. Cen. "D"	41	41½	+ ½
INDUSTRIALS			
Allied Newspapers	1⅛	1⅛	—
Amalgmtd. Press	24/-	23/9	— /3
Daily Mail Trust	3⅜	3⅜	—
Imperial Tobacco	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅜
Carreras	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Courtaulds	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Austin Motor	27/-	38/-	+ 11/-
Leyland Motor	67/9	78/-	+ 10/3
Hydro-Electric	55¼	53½	— 1½
Intern. Nickel	42½	42	— ½
Distillers	69/-	67/3	— 1/9
Watney Comb.	58/9	61/6	+ 2/9
Murex	38/7½	40/-	+ 1/4½
Pennis Bros.	48/6	51/9	+ 3/3
British Celanese	17/-	22/-	+ 5/-
Guy Motor	16/-	20/-	+ 4/-
Singer	32/3	34/6	+ 2/3
MINES.			
S.R. Base Metals	1⅜	1⅛	— ⅜
Loangwa (5/-)	6 1¼	5 9	— -/4½
N'Changa	27s	2⅛	— ⅛
Congo Borders	15	15¼	+ ¼
De Beers Def.	9⅞	9½	+ ⅛
Rio Tinto	45	43½	— 1½
London Tin	28/-	27/3	— -/9
Broken Hill Props.	20/6	20/-	— -/6
Mining Corp.	10/9	8/9	— 2/-
Ashanti Goldfields	30/7½	31/9	+ 1/1½
OILS.			
Anglo-Persian	4½	4¼	— ¼
Attock	1⅝	1½	— ⅛
Burmah	4⅞	4⅞	—
Lobitos	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Royal Dutch	34⅜	34⅛	— ¼
Shell	47⅜	47⅜	—
RUBBERS.			
Sennah	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
St. George	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Batu Tiga	1⅜	1¼	— ⅛
Hoscote	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
TEAS.			
Cons. Tea & Lands	25½	26	+ ½
Darjeeling Con.	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
Scottish T. & Lands	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Dooars	⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND RAISED TO 5 PER CENT.

INCREASE IN ORDERS AND SHIPMENTS.

The thirty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., was held on the 16th inst. at the offices at Crown House, Aldwych, W.C.2. Mr. William C. Lusk (the chairman) presided.

After the notice convening the meeting was read, the chairman referred with great regret to the resignation of Mr. H. C. Levis, who had been connected with the company for nearly twenty-eight years, and had been chairman from September, 1916, to June, 1929.

He also referred to the appointment to the board of Sir Felix J. C. Pole, chairman of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., and of Mr. Gordon M. Campbell.

He then reviewed the figures in the balance-sheet and profit and loss statement, and observed: The profit for the year, after deducting all expenses and charges other than interest on debentures and loans, was £458,381 (as compared with £422,729 for the previous year), to which there is to be added the amount brought forward from the previous year, £203,066, making the total to be dealt with £661,447. After deducting interest on debentures and loans, £136,621, depreciations £158,863, and directors' fees £1,700, there is a balance left of £369,262. Out of this a dividend on the Preference shares at 7 per cent. per annum less income-tax has been paid, amounting to £84,000, which leaves £285,262, and the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum less income-tax (as compared with 4 per cent. per annum for the previous year), which amounts to £80,000, and leaves to be carried forward to the new account £205,262, as against £203,066 for the previous year.

The expenditure for additions during the year amounted to £149,720 (as compared with £137,030 for the previous year), and against this there was written off for depreciation £140,125 (as compared with £105,930 for the previous year).

Both the orders received and the shipments from the factories during the year were greater than for the previous year, but the continuation of excessive competition at home and abroad resulted in an unreasonably low level of prices.

The chairman stated that: "This is the only important electrical manufacturing country in which the manufacturers receive no protection in their home market, and one has only to examine the balance-sheets of the large electrical manufacturers in other countries to see the advantage to them of a protected home market, and the disadvantage at which the British manufacturer is placed. Not only is the product of the labour of our workmen not protected in our home market against competition from outside, but due to the protection of the markets in the other important manufacturing countries, it is next to impossible for the British manufacturer to sell his products there. In addition to this, manufacturers in Continental countries have the advantage of lower rates of wages than are paid in this country."

The new Budget, particulars of which were announced yesterday, places serious additional burdens upon the already heavily handicapped British manufacturer.

Co-operation with the other companies of the Associated Electrical Industries Group was pursued during the year, and that policy would be steadily followed and extended. One result of that policy which might be mentioned was the transfer of the wiring supplies and radio businesses to the Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., in August last. Many articles of these lines continue to be manufactured by the B.T.H. Co., but all selling and distribution is now done by the Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd.

The company continues to maintain the position it has long held as a leader in development in the electrical engineering field, a few examples of its recent activities being as follows:—

The turbo-alternator set now being manufactured at Rugby for an important lighting and power company in America which will use steam at a temperature of 1,000 deg. F., the highest temperature for which a steam turbine has ever been built.

The manufacture for the Ford Motor Company's new plant at Dagenham of a turbo-alternator set of 30,000 kw. capacity to operate at a steam pressure of 1,200 lb. per sq. inch, this being the largest turbine yet built in this country for such a high steam pressure.

The manufacture for the London Power Company's station at Battersea of a turbo-alternator set of 67,200 kw., or about 100,000 horse power, a twin set being manufactured by an associated company, the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., these being the largest generating units yet built in a British factory.

The chairman stated that the company had been pioneers in this country of electric propulsion for ships, and referred to turbo electric propelling equipment supplied ten years ago to the first of the electrically driven ships of the United Fruit Co., and to the turbo electric equipment supplied to the P. and O. Co. for the Viceroy of India, the largest passenger liner yet equipped for electric drive, which was put into service during the past year, the results obtained being so highly satisfactory that Lord Inchcape had decided to employ the same form of drive for two still larger vessels for the P. and O. Australian service, the turbo electrical equipment for which the B.T.H. Co. are now manufacturing.

The company also had in hand orders for other ship owners for turbo electric equipment for three fruit-carrying ships, and two equipments for Diesel-electric driven oil tankers, these being repeat orders of similar equipment previously supplied.

The company received during the year a share of the orders placed by the Central Electricity Board for 132,000 volt switchgear and transformers, and the first of the 132,000

Continued on next column.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

CAR AND GENERAL INSURANCE.

£5,000,000 PAID TO OR ON BEHALF OF MOTOR-CAR OWNERS.

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the Car and General Insurance Corporation, Ltd., was held at 83, Pall Mall, on April 16.

Sir Edward Manville, the chairman, said: The accounts in respect of the year 1929 relate only to the business transacted by the Car and General Insurance Corporation, and do not take into account the figures of their subsidiary companies as has been the practice in previous years. They also differ in that the revenue account for each class of business is now shown separately, whereas in the past the whole of the business has been merged in one account.

The premium income for the year amounted to £1,086,941, being a decrease of £25,972 as compared with 1928. The claims paid amounted to £611,100, and the sum of £247,628 was reserved to meet outstanding claims. Commission and expenses of management amounted to £434,227.

A perusal of the accounts as now submitted shows that the motor insurance business, which is the principal business of the corporation, produced a premium income of £784,979; on this point it is interesting to note that the total claims paid to or on behalf of motor-car owners since the inception of the company amount to £5,000,000.

Turning to the balance-sheet, you will find that adjustments necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act, 1929, result in our invested funds being increased from £1,030,425 to £1,095,450. The book value of our investments in subsidiary companies amounts to £109,728.

The chairman concluded his remarks by stating that the steadily increasing cost of claims under motor insurance policies in all parts of the world has rendered this business increasingly difficult to administer, and he had much pleasure, on behalf of the shareholders and directors, in tendering their thanks to all local directors, agents and staff for their loyal and efficient service.

MOTOR UNION INSURANCE.

CONTINUED PROGRESS.

DIFFICULTIES OF MOTOR INSURANCE.

The twenty-third annual general meeting of the Motor Union Insurance Company, Ltd., was held at 83, Pall Mall, on the 16th April.

Mr. J. E. Humphery, who presided, said: The premium income for the year amounted to £2,070,245, as compared with £2,085,458 for 1928. It must however, be borne in mind when making a comparison between the two years that the last account covered the period from the 24th December, 1927, to the 31st December, 1928, whereas the accounts under review are for one year only.

The claims paid amounted to £1,259,515, and a sum of £489,691 was reserved to meet outstanding claims. Commission and management expenses amounted to £801,962.

We have on this occasion separated the motor insurance account from the general insurance account, and you will see that the premium income on motor business, which is our principal source of revenue, amounted to £1,611,274 8s. 7d.

You will also observe that we have this year credited a proportion of the interest earnings to the various funds, thus bringing our accounts into line with those of other insurance companies.

Turning to the balance-sheet, you will find that our total investments on the general account amounted to £1,637,715, as compared with £1,548,010, whilst for our life account the figures are £311,917, as compared with £273,969, making a total increase in the invested funds of the company over the two accounts amounting to £127,653, whilst the total of our assets has increased from £2,524,546 to £2,594,624.

I think you will agree that these figures show a decided advance on the accounts for the previous year.

The Chairman concluded his remarks by drawing attention to the fact that the past year has been particularly difficult for motor insurance business, not only at home but in all parts of the world, and the staff has been called upon for extra efforts to maintain the prompt and efficient service on which the reputation of the Motor Union Insurance Company, Ltd., has been built up. He, therefore, had much pleasure in tendering to all concerned the hearty thanks of the shareholders and directors for their loyal and efficient service.

Continued from preceding column.

volt sub-stations to be put into service, namely, the Bonnybridge Sub-station of the Scottish Grid, was equipped with switchgear of the company's make.

In collaboration with the engineers of the Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the company had developed and successfully demonstrated an all-electric automatic totalisator, and the Racecourse Betting Control Board have placed contracts with them for totalisators for Cheltenham, Leicester, Wolverhampton, Pontefract, and Newmarket.

The company's well-known "Mazda" lamps continued to increase in popularity and in use.

Finally, the chairman referred to the hearty appreciation of the spirit of loyalty and the excellent work of the company's employees in all departments, who have at all times endeavoured to promote the company's interest.

The report of the directors, together with the company's accounts to December 31, 1929, were approved and adopted.

Colonel T. W. Pragnell, D.S.O., was elected a director of the company, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

A. M.—A first-class society.

E. H. B.—Both are good societies.

M. L.—Prefer to wait for some recovery before selling.

T. C. (N.W.2).—Suggest you withdraw the money.

R. E. G.—Phœnix Assurance partly paid is a good selection.

Henllan.—Would advise taking up the new Midland Bank shares.

Burdzat.—Sell, unless you are prepared for a further long wait for dividends.

Echo (Rock Ferry).—Do not care to advise a purchase. Dividend record is erratic.

F. W.—It will not help the company, but other s

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE COUNTY OF LONDON ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

THE YEAR'S PROGRESS.

UNEQUALLED OUTPUT.

46,000 NEW CONSUMERS.

The thirty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the County of London Electric Supply Co., Ltd., was held at River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, April 16, 1930, Sir Bernard E. Greenwell, Bart., presiding, in the unavoidable absence of the chairman and managing director, Sir Harry Renwick, Bart., K.B.E.

The Manager and Secretary, Mr. John C. Dalton, having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, Sir Bernard Greenwell read the speech prepared by Sir Harry Renwick as follows:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—You are no doubt aware that the ideal electric supply undertaking is one that can show the greatest diversity over the widest area, and I venture to claim that virtue for your company, seeing that we have an area of approximately 1,500 square miles. If we include the areas of our associated companies to whom we give bulk supplies, the total area over which your company has supply rights is upwards of 3,200 square miles. (Hear, hear.)

ACCOUNTS.

There is an increase of 51,448,147 in the units sold for the year, making a total for all purposes of 374,910,784 units. There is an increase of over 46,000 kilowatts in the new business secured, as compared with some 40,000 kilowatts for last year, making a total of over 333,000 kilowatts connected, while there is an increase of over 40,000 in the number of new consumers obtained during the year, as compared with an increase of 20,000 consumers for the preceding year.

The net revenue is satisfactory, seeing that we are proposing to pay an increase of 1 per cent. in the dividend, and that the carry-forward is some £80,000 in excess of last year's figure.

The revenue from sale of current, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, is £1,678,522, while the receipts from other sources amount to £195,526, being a considerable increase over last year's figure, with the result that we get an increase of £14,889 in the total revenue.

To the reserve account for taxation we are placing the sum of £10,000, and to the reserve for investments we are placing the sum of £15,000, while the reserves for depreciation and sinking funds under the 1925 Act absorb the sum of £284,953. This leaves a balance for appropriation of £1,003,058, out of which the interim and final dividends on the Preference shares, amounting to £199,291, have been paid, and the interim dividend on the Ordinary shares, and we are proposing to pay a further 8 per cent. on the Ordinary share capital of the company, making 11 per cent. for the year on the capital as and when issued and paid up, thus leaving a balance to be carried forward of £445,036 10s., which, as you know, is subject to the operation of the 1925 Act.

I agree that our consumers should share in our prosperity; the reductions made during the past year both in our flat rate and two-part tariff charges amounted approximately to no less than £265,000.

BALANCE-SHEET.

It will be found that the net amount expended under the Acts and Orders of the company at December 31 last was £12,569,950.

The company's investments show an increase of £343,074, which is due to the acquisition of further interests and further advances to subsidiary companies.

Turning to the liabilities side of the balance-sheet, it will be found that the Preference shares stand the same as in the previous accounts, while the Ordinary share capital issued has increased by £1,323,845.

ENGINEERING ASPECTS.

As to the technical and engineering side of your undertaking, the Barking power-house is, as you know, the heart and pulse of your business, around which most of the problems we have to deal with revolve, either directly or indirectly. The second section of the power-house was not in full commercial use before the close of the year, but I am able to record now that it has since been practically completed, and is to-day running satisfactorily.

In connection with distribution, I may add that a considerable amount of work has been done in our Essex area during the year, and supplies have been established at a number of points, so that there again we are more than fulfilling our statutory obligations, and I venture to say that only an organisation such as ours could have put into being the development of the county of Essex in so short a time.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

We have acquired control of the Folkestone undertaking. We have also purchased the Wickford undertaking, and have obtained a special order for Burnham-on-Crouch and district, while, under a friendly arrangement with the Barking Urban District Council, we have taken a transfer from that council of part of their area of supply.

Turning again to the figures of our own company, you will see that we show an increase for 1929 over 1928 as regards units sold for all purposes of 16 per cent. This compares with the national increase of 13 per cent.

As to the progress for the current year, I am still optimistic, and, in spite of the extraordinarily mild winter which has been experienced, I find that, as a matter of fact, for the first three months of this year ended March 31 there is an increase of 20 per cent. in the units sold over the corresponding period last year, an increase of 10,051 in the kilowatts of new connections, while the number of new consumers has increased by 4,447. Our head office recently dealt with 500 new applications for supply in one day, mainly from our outside areas, which are proving so productive. (Applause.)

The report and accounts were adopted, and a vote of thanks to the directors, staff, and employees was unanimously carried.

CONSOLIDATED MINES SELECTION COMPANY.

DIVIDEND OF 20 PER CENT. FOR THE YEAR.

The thirty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the Consolidated Mines Selection Co., Ltd., was held on Tuesday at River Plate House.

Mr. Walter McDermott (the chairman) said that the company's cash and cash assets exceeded all liabilities by £225,201. Adding £622,856, at which investments in shares and other securities stood in the balance-sheet, gave an excess of assets over liabilities of £848,057. The year showed a profit, including £7,757 carried over, of £120,057. The directors recommended a dividend of 2s. per share, less tax, making 20 per cent. for the year.

The very large interest the company held in the new Ordinary 10s. shares of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa made that concern, with its large interests in gold, diamonds, and copper, a most important item in the company's list of holdings. The corporation's gold mining investments were confined to the wonderfully regular producers of the Rand, and it occupied a leading position in its relations with all the great diamond producing mines.

Last year he described the marvellous developments already accomplished in the Northern Rhodesia copper deposits, and during the last twelve months prospecting of great areas by diamond drilling had been continuous and had proved the extension of copper deposits in length and depth and the great uniformity of occurrence of a profitable grade of ore.

With regard to the future of the diamond industry, the directors were quite satisfied to await the course of events in 1930 without uneasiness as to future justification of investments in this section of their business.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

WORLD AUXILIARY INSURANCE.

CAPTAIN C. C. CRAIG ON CORPORATION'S POSITION.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the World Auxiliary Insurance Corporation, Ltd., was held on Tuesday at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., Capt. the Rt. Hon. C. C. Craig, D.L. (the chairman), presiding.

The Chairman, after expressing regret at the death of Sir Vincent Caillard, said: You will no doubt have noticed an innovation in our revenue accounts, which have been credited with a proportion of the total interest and dividends earned by the company's investments. Apart from the fact that this method of accounting is followed by a large number of companies, your directors are of opinion that, as the revenue accounts actually earn interest on their funds and premiums, such interest should properly be credited to those accounts, instead of being credited direct to profit and loss under the heading of interest on investments, as has hitherto been done.

Fire, Accident, and General Account.—The fund brought forward from 1928 amounted to £130,478, to which is added premiums £274,341 and interest—above referred to—£5,160, which latter is transferred to profit and loss account. After deducting claims paid and outstanding, commissions, charges, and expenses, there remains a balance of £129,713, or 47.2 per cent. of the premium income for the year, against the balance of 47.3 per cent. brought forward in the previous year. I think these figures are satisfactory when we remember the depressed condition of the fire market during the last year.

Marine Account.—The premiums for the year amounted to £165,410, to which is added the fund brought forward from 1928 of £187,169 and interest £7,776, giving a total of £360,356. After deducting claims paid on 1928 and previous years, £93,627, and for 1929 £46,835, or 28.3 per cent., and expenses of management £7,165, and transferring £22,776 to profit and loss account, there remains £189,952, or 114.8 per cent. of the year's income, to bring forward.

To be able to make a transfer of £22,776 to profit and loss and at the same time retain a larger fund than last year, notwithstanding that the difficulties in the marine market still continue, is a matter for congratulation.

RESULT OF YEAR'S WORKING.

Profit and Loss Account.—The balance brought into this account, after deducting the dividend paid in May, amounted to £29,916. To this is added interest not credited to other accounts, transfer fees, profit on investments realised, and the transfers from revenue accounts, giving a total of £80,688. After deducting sundry charges and providing for bad debts, we have transferred £20,000 to investment reserve fund and £5,000 to reserve for Government taxation and other charges. This leaves a balance of £48,743, from which we recommend the payment of a dividend of 6½ per cent., free of income-tax.

I now come to the balance-sheet, which shows that our investments, taken at cost, amount to £844,634, an increase of about £5,000, as compared with last year. The account also shows an increase of over £40,000 in our cash on deposit. The market value of our investments on December 31 last showed a depreciation of £33,000, which, I am glad to say, has since been entirely wiped out, owing to the subsequent increase in the value of our securities.

Your directors regret that for another year they have been unable to recommend the payment of a higher dividend, but they feel that so long as the difficulties in the marine and fire markets continue, and until the outlook for insurance generally becomes brighter, they are bound to continue their policy of prudence and caution and of building up larger reserves.

The report and accounts were adopted.

LONDON COUNTY FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, LTD.

NOTEWORTHY PROGRESS.

The meeting of the London County Freehold and Leasehold Properties, Ltd., was held on Thursday at Winchester House, E.C.

Mr. A. C. Bourner, F.C.A., the chairman of the company, who presided, said that the accounts for this, their fifth year as a public company, clearly illustrated their continued prosperity and progress. The recommendation of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum while reserving and carrying forward out of the past year's net revenue £49,036, was a very conservative policy, they would agree, but the directors considered it wiser to conserve the company's resources rather than pay maximum dividends. The company's income was in no sense whatever due to dealing in or reconditioning property for a profit on sale, and they did not own converted or service flats. Their success was not the result of a landlord acting harshly towards tenants in obtaining immoderate rents, but was due to careful selection of properties, and to losses on empties being quite nominal.

The directors, while continuing a conservative policy, hoped to increase the next interim dividend from 4½ to 5 per cent., and anticipated paying a final dividend of 6 per cent. next year, making 11 per cent. The board found that the demand for the company's flats continued; with their subsidiary companies they now controlled over 4,000 flats, of which 1,064, with rentals under £300 per annum, were occupied by statutory tenants, indicating the existence of a secret reserve of a valuable character when the Rent Restrictions Acts no longer operated. The company had had an exceptional year of development and progress, and their available funds would now still be fully utilised. The directors recommend the shareholders to authorise, accordingly, the increase of the share capital by a further 500,000 shares, so that they might be in a position to deal with several very important propositions now under consideration.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the proposed increase in the capital of the company was unanimously approved.

Continued from next column.

After deducting the year's Preference dividends (less tax) there remains a disposable balance of £67,554 16s. 10d., and if you will turn to page 2 you will see that we propose to capitalise certain reserves to increase this balance by adding share premium account, £22,131 13s. 4d.; obsolescence reserve, £10,000; part of realisation account, £138,412 6s. 8d.—making a total of £238,098 16s. 10d., which will suffice to cover a bonus issue of one £1 new Ordinary share and one £1 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference share for each four Ordinary shares now held—in fact, a bonus of 50 per cent. to the Ordinary shareholders—leaving to be carried forward £38,098 16s. 10d.

A CAREFULLY CONSIDERED POLICY.

Your directors have given this matter very careful consideration, and they are convinced that this is the wisest way of dealing with the position. I hope you will agree with us in these conclusions. If you do, there is one small point I should like to make clear. In making the bonus issue we shall entirely ignore fractions of shares, but we shall endeavour to arrange for the sale of the shares represented and reimburse each fractional holder proportionately. That is all I have to say, except this: it is an unusual report with unusual accounts, and an unusual method of dealing with them. But the more you consider our proposals the more I hope you will perceive that their originality has been conceived in a desire to further your best interests.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the resolution authorising the capitalisation of the reserves, etc., was unanimously agreed to.

MONEY MARKET.

BUDGET EFFECT ON EXCHANGES.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The outstanding feature in Lombard Street during the past week has been a general movement in the foreign exchanges against this country, for which the Budget is chiefly held responsible. There has been bidding for most of the Continental currencies, particularly for French francs, and exchange on Paris has dropped smartly from 124.21 to 123.98½, while rates on Berlin, Holland, and Switzerland are all lower on balance.

The decline in the American rate has also continued, New York cable transfers finishing the week at 4.86 5-32, against 4.86 7-16 on Saturday last.

Monetary requirements at first were fairly substantial, owing to the Easter holiday demand for currency, but the position subsequently became extremely easy, and brokers experienced considerable difficulty in making full use of their funds—loans, in fact, being freely offered down to 1½ per cent. until Tuesd y next.

Discount rates have become rather firmer in tendency in consequence of the unfavourable exchange position. Three months fine bank drafts have generally been quoted at 2½ per cent., although business occasionally took place in competition at 2 7-16 per cent.

The demand for bills on behalf of the banks has been confined to May and June maturities, which were taken at 2¼ per cent. A slight advance occurred in the rate for Treasury Bills at the weekly tendering, the average rate of discount coming out at £2 10s. 5.25d. per cent., against £2 10s. 2.21d. per cent. last week.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. April 19	Quotations. April 12
Paris, cheques...	Fr. to £...	124.21	123.97-.124	124.20-.22
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.37½-.37⅝	20.38¼-.3⅜
Brussels,ch'ques	Belga to £	35.00	34.83½-.84	34.83-.83½
Amst'rd'm,chqs.	Fl. to £...	12.107	12.06-.06¼	12.10⅜-.11⅛
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.73-.76	92.80-92.82
Greece	Drch. to £	375	374⅜-375⅛	374⅜-375⅛
Madrid, sight ...	Pes. to £	25.22½	39.00-39.05	38.95-39.00
Lisbon, sight ...	Escudo ...	4.50½	108⅛-.108⅜	108⅛-.⅜
Switz'rl'nd,sight	Fr. to £...	25.22½	25.07¼-.⅜	25.09¼-.⅜
Oslo .....sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.16-.16¼	18.16¼-.⅜
Stockholm,sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.08⅜-.09	18.08⅝-.09
Copenhagen,s'gt	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.16-.16⅛	18.16¼-.⅜
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	193-.193½	193⅛-.¼
Vienna	Sh. to £...	34.58½	34.49-34.51	34.52-34.55
Alexandria,sight	Pstrs. to £	97½	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Prague	Kr. to £...	24.02	164-.164¼	164⅛-.⅜
Bucharest	Lei to £...	25.22½	817-819	817-819
Bombay, T.T....	Rupee.....	18d.	1s. 5⅞d.	1s. 5⅞ d.
Calcutta, T.T....	Rupee.....	18d.	1s. 5⅞d.	1s. 5⅞ d.
Hong Kong,T.T.	Dollar.....	—	1s. 6⅞d.	1s. 6⅜d.
Shanghai, T.T....	Tael.....	—	1s. 11¼d.	1s. 11¼d.
Singapore, T.T..	Dollar.....	2s. 4d.	2s. 3¾d.	2s. 3¾d.
Kobe	Yen.....	24.58d.	2s. 0¼d.	2s. 0⅝d.
New York, cable	Del. to £	4.86⅝	4.86⅛-.86⅜	4.86⅛-.¼
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅝	4.86¼-.86¼	4.86⅛-.⅜
Rio de J., T.T....	Milreis ...	16d.	5⅝-5⅝	5⅝-5⅛
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar.....	47.58d.	43⅝-43¾	43⅛-44⅛
Valp'r'iso, 90d'ys	Pesos to £	40	39.92	39.89
Montevideo,T.T.	Dollar.....	51d.	45½-46	45⅞-46⅜
Lima	Sols to £	12.166	12.60 nom.	12.45

REPORTS AND NOTICES.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.—Dividend of 3 per cent. for three months ending May 31, payable June 2 to shareholders of record April 30.

HIELD BROTHERS.—Net profit for year to March 31 was £30,863, plus £708 brought in. Income-tax absorbed £4,194, Preference dividend £13,288, underwriting commission written off £6,688, new issue expenses £379, forward £7,316. Directors consider it inadvisable to recommend any dividend on Ordinary shares.

RIO DE JANEIRO CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—Revenue for 1929 was £338,156 (against £321,343) after all charges, and £47,200 (against £46,300) provision for redemption of Debentures and £12,000 (same) to sinking fund, net balance was £188,150 (against £170,554). Reserve again receives £30,000, dividend 10 per cent. (same), forward £37,661 (against £22,644). Bonus payment is proposed of 6d. per share by way of capital accretion.

HENRY GLAVE.—Report to March 31 states that company has not yet had time to feel benefit of enlarged premises which are being erected, and results have been adversely affected by the rebuilding. Net profit was £71,313 against £67,088, plus £14,674 (against £15,000) brought in. Additional dividend of 2 per cent. on Part. Preferred Ordinary, making maximum of 10 per cent. (same), dividend 20 per cent. on Deferred (same), writing off from fixtures and fittings £3,000 (nil), forward £14,976, against £14,674.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

NATIONAL OMNIBUS AND TRANSPORT COMPANY.

BONUS ISSUE OF 50 PER CENT.

"CO-OPERATION NOT COMPETITION."

The nineteenth annual general meeting of the National Omnibus and Transport Company, Ltd. was held on Tuesday in London.

Sir John Jarvis, Bt., the chairman, said: Ladies and gentlemen, I presume you will take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

They mark another epoch in the history of your company, foreshadowing as they do the change from a transport company to a holding and managing company.

In 1928 the Government passed the Railway Companies Road Transport Acts which gave power to railway companies to operate road vehicles.

There can be no doubt that at that time the numerous transport companies were making considerable inroads into the passenger traffics of the railway companies, and your directors realised that these new powers might create very formidable competitors. We had to choose between competition or co-operation, and, remembering our competitors had hundreds of millions of capital behind them, we chose co-operation as the wiser alternative. I am glad you agree.

Accordingly the Western National Omnibus Company, Ltd., was formed with an authorised capital of £1,000,000, and the Southern National Omnibus Company, Ltd., with authorised and paid up capitals of £500,000 and £425,000 respectively. I am pleased to tell you that our boards and management committees have worked together most harmoniously, and I am quite sure that both railway companies concerned are doing their utmost to be helpful. In this spirit I look for improved facilities for the travelling public with financial advantage to the railways and the transport companies.

DEALS WITH THE L.M.S. and L.N.E. RAILWAYS CONCLUDED.

Since the year ended we have concluded our deals with the L.N.E.R. and the L.M.S. railways, and a new company has been formed, entitled the Eastern National Omnibus Company, Ltd., with a capital of £500,000, to operate the areas previously worked by the National Company in the Eastern and Midland districts.

The National Company manages the operating side of the business for all the Associated companies at a fixed rate for each mile run. By this means you are assured of the same efficiency as hitherto, while the railway companies have the advantage of our technical organisation, of the services of Mr. Walter Iden, our managing director, to whose ability your company owes so much, of Mr. B. Smith, our capable general manager, and of all their enthusiastic associates. These men, like your directors, are keen on their jobs, and they will see to it that the National spirit still prevails.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

Roughly speaking, the position to-day is that we have £550,000 in cash at bank and over £700,000 in investments in Associated companies at par, and our debtors amount to a great deal more than creditors.

The profit and loss account shows the trading profit of £67,670, which, as explained in the report, only covers part of your interests, from which has been deducted the directors' fees and remuneration in accordance with Article 80, and the auditors' fees, leaving a balance of £64,120 16s. 5d. If you now turn to the front page of the report you will observe that by adding the carry-forward of £2,208 5s. 1d. and the profit on realisation of investments £23,625 15s. 4d., the total available for dividend is £89,954 16s. 10d.

Continued at foot of preceding column.

AUSTIN REED.

BONUS ISSUE OF ONE IN FIVE.

Austin Reed, tailors and outfitters, report a net profit of £85,939 for the year to February 20, compared with £80,384 for the preceding year, and £70,107 for 1927-28.

After providing for the 8 per cent. Preference dividend, the directors propose to maintain the Ordinary dividend at 15 per cent. An allocation of £30,000 is again made to reserve, bringing that fund to £130,000 and £9,000 (against £4,000) goes to income tax reserve, the balance forward being £26,353, compared with £26,039 brought in.

The directors recommend that out of the general reserve account the sum of £30,177 be capitalised and distributed amongst the Ordinary shareholders by the allotment as fully paid of 30,177 Ordinary shares, in the proportion of one Ordinary share for every five Ordinary shares now held.

WHITTAKER LOOMS.

NET PROFIT OF £339 EARNED ON FIRST PERIOD.

Formed on October 25, 1928, with a capital of £125,000, of which £121,910 has been issued, Whittaker Automatic Looms made a trading profit of £1,382 in the period to December 31, 1929. After crediting interest income of £1,600 and meeting managing directors' salary and directors' fees, etc., the net balance was £339. In the prospectus profits were estimated to exceed £50,000 per annum.

On the original issued capital of £98,000 calls in arrear amount to £3,090. The North British Investment Trust has exercised its option on 540,000 Deferred shares of 1s. each (£27,000), bringing the issued capital to £121,910. A balance of £20,203 due by the Trust on this account appears among the assets.

Cash stands at £38, and £596 is due to the bankers. Preliminary expenses total £19,869, and stocks appear at £2,061.

In their report the directors state that in order to have a demonstration shed open at all times to the inspection of prospective customers the directors advanced on a mortgage debenture the sum of £20,000, to bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum, to the Hornby's Blackburn Mills. The mortgagors failed to pay the interest when due, and the property containing 78,600 spindles and 1,325 looms, together with over 7 acres of freehold land and a water right producing £120 per annum has now been transferred to the company.

They add that the company has a claim against the North British Investment Trust for £20,203. This arises under a contract in the prospectus, whereby the Trust agreed to underwrite the issue and had the right to subscribe for 540,000 Deferred shares. The directors have instructed the company's legal advisers to take the appropriate steps to recover the sum due.

EINSTEIN'S ELECTRO PROCESS.

DEFICIT OF £21,554 CARRIED FORWARD.

Covering the period December 15, 1928, to December 31, 1929, the first report of Einstein's Electro-Chemical Process shows a deficit of £21,554, struck after crediting profit of £960 on sale of investment and £4,631 interest, etc., received, and after providing directors' fees of £2,027.

Preliminary expenses stand at £42,255 plus £1,207 expenses of additional issue. Cash stands at £74,685.

The £324,000 Ordinary capital is fully paid, and £187,500 (15s. per share) has been called up on the Preference. Of this, £185,905 has been paid up, calls in arrear totalling £3,595.

The directors state that a considerable amount of the expenses incurred will be non-recurring. Owing to delays in delivery of plant, the factory at Slough was only in partial operation at the close of the accounts. They consider the prospects are satisfactory.

INSURANCE RESULTS.

EDINBURGH.—Report shows that in life department new policies issued totalled 1,289, total new assurances transacted being £676,422. Of this amount £59,000 was reassured. In fire, accident, and marine departments net premiums received were: Fire £101,098; accident, £67,091; marine, £134,213. Dividend at £7 per share declared.

LEGAL AND GENERAL.—Report shows net premium income in life and sinking funds amounting to £2,029,236 (against £1,902,762). In fire, accident, and miscellaneous business total net premium income was £336,039 (against £274,324). Total funds increased by £1,061,254, and amounted on December 31 to £21,597,578. Profit and loss account shows available balance of £215,956 (against £255,015). Final dividend of 4s. 6d. per share, free of tax, making 7s. 6d. per share (against 7s.).

OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.—Report shows net premiums in fire department amounting to £362,203 (against £347,850). Profits of department of £36,380 (against £25,000) have been carried to profit and loss, leaving the fire insurance fund at £179,765 (against £174,034). Net premiums in accident department amounted to £5,822,837 (against £5,589,886). Sum of £135,000 (against £70,000) has been carried to profit and loss, leaving accident insurance fund at £4,185,635 (against £4,287,809). Final dividend of £150,000 makes £300,000 for year (same), plus bonus of £200,000 (against £100,000).

CALEDONIAN.—Report shows:—Assurances granted for £1,472,765 (against £1,437,891); net amount of new assurances retained at own risk, £1,381,265 (against £1,344,891). Total premium income for year, after deduction of re-assurances, £621,832 (against £558,836). Fire Department.—Net premiums, £872,0/9 (against £873,813); surplus transferred to profit and loss is £15,970 (against £81,584). In personal accident, employers' liability, and general departments premiums amounted to £418,219 (against £363,631); £20,500 was transferred to profit and loss (against, £54,500). Marine premiums for 1929, after deducting returns, reinsurances, and commission amounted to £116,671 (against £112,607) Sum of £20,000 carried to profit and loss (against £15,000). Profit and loss account shows balance of £242,389. Provision for outstanding taxes takes £20,193, leaving £222,195 (against £251,864). £5,000 to staff insurance and pension fund, dividend on 129,000 old shares again at 17s. 6d. per share, subject to tax, the 26,000 new shares receiving 8s. 9d. per share, subject to tax.

LONDON AND SCOTTISH.—Report shows that in life department 1,400 policies were issued, assuring £827,154 (against £946,050), producing new annual premium income of £28,818 and single premiums of £25,320, making total new premium income of £54,138 (against £46,189). Re-assurances were effected for £48,520 (against £57,140). Total life premium income, after deduction of premiums paid for re-assurances, amounted to £438,237 (against £439,051). Total income of life department was £668,078 (against £665,475). In fire department premiums, after deduction of reinsurances, amounted to £343,621 (against £333,449) and claims to £189,943 (against £159,504) being at rate of 55.2 per cent. (against 47.8) of premiums. Marine Account.—Net premiums for 1929 amounted to £134,287 (against £162,087), and settlements to £33,905 (against £49,634), being at rate of 25.2 per cent. (against 30.6) of net premiums. Marine fund at end of year amounted to £169,316, against £176,430. Profit and loss account shows balance of £251,190 (against £220,600), which has again been carried forward.

INCOME TAX QUERIES.

PETERKIN.—You can claim allowance for child for 1929-30 as it was born before April 5, 1930.

S. S.—The usual allowance for depreciation on motor-cars is 20 per cent. of written-down value.

BOSTON.—You can claim reduction to actual year's profit if you submit account to Inspector of Taxes.

X. Y. Z.—You are liable to British income-tax as resident in this country from June 3, 1929. You will be taxable for 1929-30 for first time.

AJAX.—Housekeeper allowance can only be claimed by widow or widower. A single man employing housekeeper can claim no allowance.

SARUM.—You are entitled to allowance of £135 free of tax and on balance of income you will pay 2s. in £. In your case tax will be exactly the same next year.

A. B. N.—The reduced rate of tax deducted from Canadian dividends is accounted for by allowance of relief in respect of Canadian income-tax paid on company's profits made in Canada.

CURIOUS.—The Budget proposals mean that for 1930-31 married man with earned income of £600 a year will be entitled to deduction of one-sixth (£100), allowance of £225, and will pay on £250 at 2s. in £ and on £25 at 4s. 6d. in £.

RESTRICTION.—Wear and tear allowance on motor-lorry must be calculated by reference to diminished value by reason of wear and tear during year of assessment. If you paid £70 for lorry you cannot very well write it up above this amount and claim wear and tear on enhanced value. And aggregate wear and tear allowance is not to exceed sum paid for lorry.

MARVEL.—If you did not maintain residence in this country between September, 1928, and February, 1930, and professional earnings abroad were entirely in connection with engagements made abroad and not in fulfilment of contracts made in this country, it would appear you are not liable to income-tax on earned income during absence. But you are liable from time when you returned, and liability will be calculated in respect of earnings from date of return. That is to say, you cannot claim that you are not assessable in year after return because in year before you had no earned income. Tax payable can be calculated by deducting one-sixth from earnings and allowance of £135 free of tax. The balance of income is taxable at 2s in the £ on first £225 and 4s. in £ on remainder.

JUTE TRADE QUIET

STEADIER TENDENCY IN PRICES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUNDEE, Saturday.

The feeling of uncertainty which has pervaded the jute market for several weeks past has not yet been dispelled, and business has been suspended for the holidays without any definite decision having been arrived at by the Indian mills in regard to the short time movement, which has been under negotiation for such a prolonged period.

So far as can be ascertained no progress has been made in the efforts to bring the native mills into the Indian Jute Mills' Association in order that curtailed production may be a combined policy. The only information given out is that negotiations are still proceeding.

Trade in jute goods is not entirely blank, as some buyers are purchasing fair lots for delivery some distance ahead. Prices are very reasonably low and under the cost of production, therefore it is argued that they have seen their lowest point and no good can be served by waiting. Meantime sellers would be more easily dealt with, and there is always the risk that prices will go dearer should the Indian mills decide to curtail their output.

Owing to the fact that production in India is very much in excess of the world's present requirements, it is felt that action of some kind must be undertaken to reduce output, and also to give holders an opportunity to rid themselves of the huge stocks of goods which are steadily accumulating at all producing and consuming centres.

R. E. JONES BOARD.

MOTIONS FOR REMOVAL OF FOUR DIRECTORS NOT ADOPTED.

The SUNDAY TIMES is informed by Mr. A. Batchelor, the chairman of R. E. Jones, that not a single director was removed from the board as a result of the motion at the meeting on Thursday. The requisite three-fourths majority was not obtained on a show of hands, the voting in the case of Sir N. Grattan-Doyle, M.P., being 119 for removal and 58 against, while in respect of Sir Thomas Jones the voting was 72 for and 61 against.

He states that the other resolutions put forward were definitely lost, the result being 34 for removal of himself from the board and 90 against, while 26 were for removal of Mr. Howell and 77 against.

Mr. Batchelor adds that he merely stated the result at the meeting, and that the motion respecting the two first mentioned directors was not adopted.

A poll was demanded, and the meeting was adjourned until Friday next, when the result will be declared.

AMERICAN PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wheat Spots.—Easy at 2c. to 1¾c. decline. No. 2 Hard Winter spot 109½, No. 2 Red Winter spot 122½.

Lard.—Barely steady at 10 points fall. Prime Western Steam 10.05. Middle West 10.80 to 10.90.

Flour.—Steady. Spring Clears 100 per cent. 5.75 to 5.90. Sales for export nil.

Petroleum.—Steady. Standard White in cases 16.85, in barrels 13.25; Philadelphia 13.25. Mid-Continent Crude 33 to 33.9, Baume 1.18¾, Pennsylvania Crude 2.45 to 2.80.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Wheat opened steady, ¾c. down to unchanged. Values declined on advices of the falling of light beneficial rains in the dry areas of Kansas and Oklahoma and a bearish North Dakota report stating that seeding completed up to the 15th inst. amounted to 33 per cent. A private report indicates that the condition in the Mississippi Valley is excellent, while it is privately estimated that seeding in the North-West will be general next week. The market closed easy at 1¾c. to 1⅞c. decline. May, 106½; July, 108⅜; September, 111⅝; December, 115¾.—*Reuter.*

MARKETS CLOSED.

The American and Liverpool Cotton Exchanges were closed yesterday, together with the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK METALS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The following quotations are supplied by Messrs. C. S. Trench and Co.:—

Copper.—Steady. Lake spot delivered consuming points in Middle West, 14.00 asked; Electrolytic spot delivered Connecticut Valley, 14.00 asked; f.a.s. New York prompt delivery, 14.00 asked; f.a.s., New York 30-90 days, 14.00 asked; Casting f.o.b. New York refinery, 13.62½ asked.

Straits Tin.—Barely steady with spot 121½ and May 10 down. Spot and nearby New York, 36.37½; Future Option May, 36.50.

Zinc.—Steady and unchanged. Spot East St. Louis, 4.80.—*Reuter.*

EAST ANGLIA ON THE DRIER SIDE

offers an abundance of bright warm sunshine, tempered by bracing sea breezes — a combination which has made this part of England deservedly popular among countless holiday makers.

In addition to the famous watering places on the Eastern seaboard, the historic inland towns and quaint villages are a great source of interest to the visitor, while the Broads district has its unique attraction for those who desire the tranquility and charm of inland waterways.

Being on "The Drier Side," the many East Anglian resorts served by the L.N.E.R. and the nearby Broads hold an unrivalled attraction for thousands of happy folk. They are described and beautifully illustrated in an interesting booklet "EASTERN COUNTIES," which may be obtained FREE from:—

Passenger Manager, L.N.E.R., Liverpool Street Station, E.C.2; L.N.E.R., York; or Waverley Station, Edinburgh; Traffic Superintendent, L.N.E.R., Aberdeen; or L.N.E.R. Stations, Offices and Agencies.

THE HOLIDAY HANDBOOK

860 pages — comprising many holiday pictures in photogravure, street plans and maps, and extensive lists of holiday accommodation. The Complete Guide to all the places of interest and seaside resorts served by the L.N.E.R. On sale at any L.N.E.R. Station, Office or Agency, or from all Booksellers and Bookstalls. Price 6d.

HAVE YOU GOT YOUR COPY?

LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

CORPORATION LOANS.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD £5 PER CENT. TRUSTEE SECURITIES.

The Treasurer is prepared to ACCEPT LOANS of £100 and upwards (in multiples of £50) on security of the revenues of the Corporation, including the local rates, at £5 per cent. per annum, subject to six months' notice after the expiration of three or five years. These loans are Trustee Securities, interest is payable half-yearly on May 1 and November 1. The Mortgage Deeds are prepared free of cost to the investor. For further particulars apply to A. B. GRIFFITHS, F.S.A.A., City Treasurer, No. 14, Town Hall, Sheffield.

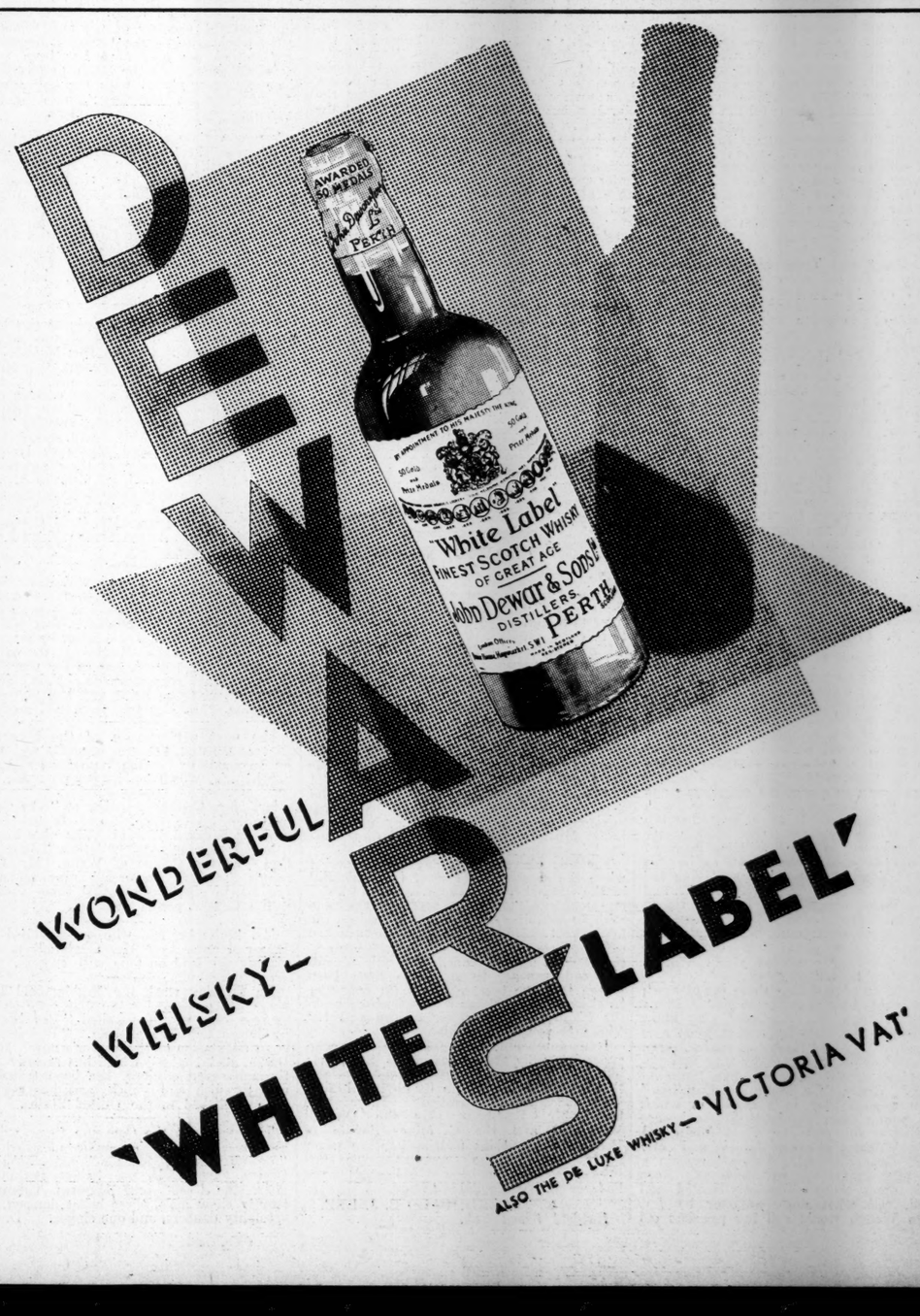
THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.

Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.

Capital Authorised and Issued		£12,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£4,000,000	together £8,850,000
Reserve Fund	£4,850,000	
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		£8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.3.

Drafts are granted on the Bank's branches throughout the Australian State and Dominion of New Zealand. Telegraphic remittances are also made. Bills are purchased and sent for collection. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application



THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

BAD BLOOD.

By JAMES AGATE.

Little. Tuesday, April 15.

"INSULT."

A Play. Adapted by J. E. Harold Terry and Harry Tighe from the Dutch of Jan Fabricius.

Major de Weert was an officer in the Dutch army, and, being quartered in the Dutch East Indies, had a pronounced dislike of natives; in fact, prior to the rise of the curtain, he had gleefully shot a native soldier for prodding his sergeant with a bayonet The Major disliked Eurasians even more than natives, which was unfortunate, since one of his lieutenants, and his son's best friend, was a half-caste—so gentlemanly a half-caste, however, that Jolanthe, the wife of de Weert, junior, who happened to be the district officer, invited the young man to tea every afternoon. De Weert, junior, who was a limp and owlish travesty of the normal Civil Servant, "saw no harm," and trusted both of them. Owing largely to everybody's want of tact, life on the stoep, or whatever remote places in the Dutch East Indies are called, was an uncomfortable business. Half-caste Hans had some time earlier reported the Major, his commanding officer, for unfairness, and the Major had been reprimanded, so that plenty of bad blood, blue and semi-blue, was brewing. First came those invitations to tea, whereby the Major had to have his served separately. Then there was everybody's extraordinary tactlessness. Some questions concerning a local war arising, de Weert, junior, told his opinionative father that not only he but Hans held the opposite view! Followed heavy sarcasm from the Major, ending in a proposal to his daughter-in-law that they should go for a turn into the garden. Jolanthe rippled assent and asked if Hans couldn't come too! So the Major reverted to the war, his brow-beaten son caved in, and the daughter realised that she had married the wrong man. But irrecoverably, since the die of marriage can never be half cast!

Then Hans confessed his love to the husband, and the husband said he was a stout fellow. A minute later the young man recounted the scene to his father, who, with a quantity of oaths, signally failed to see any stoutness in anybody The local war now happening, the son said he was off to the interior to see about it, and at the same time expressed his intention of leaving his wife in the care of Hans. This got the Major's goat, neck, so to speak, and crop. Hans arriving for the usual tiffin—or should it be muffin?—the Major told him that he, Hans, was the son of something quite unmentionable. Whereupon the Eurasian put up his coffee-coloured dukes, and the Major's nose dropped, as a great playwright once put it, a lovely colour. As a result, Hans was put under arrest. Jolanthe contrived to wave Isolda's scarf and cling to the poor fellow at the same time, and the third-act curtain rose upon the barrack guard-room, which had been pressed into service as a condemned cell Then the Major, ass unpolicied if ever such existed, again arrived on the scene. He had a favour to ask. His son had been killed, and his widow wanted to pay Hans a last visit. Would Hans refuse to see her? "Why?" asked the Eurasian. "Because the world would say she had come to say good-bye to her lover!" Instead of biffing the Major hard for not having profited by his earlier lesson, the chivalrous half-caste bowed his head. Then the guard-room door opened, Jolanthe appeared, only to bow her head, and the curtain fell for the last time.

A Failure in Logic.

As a contribution to ethnology and the problems of colonial government this play is nothing. As a tragedy it is also nothing, for the reason that the author has not seen where his tragedy lies. The point is that Hans is a half-caste, and that his tendencies and volitions must be those of two races. That to which the Major rightly objects, though he does not know it, is the ever-present inclination in the half-caste to the proclivities of another civilisation. In this play Hans shows none of the traits of the half-caste. We are asked to believe that the tragedy comes from an *accident* of birth, which does not essentially affect Hans, and from irrational prejudice. Whereas the roots of any possible tragedy can only be (a) the fact that half of Hans belongs to a strain which is essentially antipathetic to purely white notions; (b) the rational prejudice of anybody towards a son-in-law who, in the morning, will wear a silk hat and white spats, and in the afternoon be found squatting on his hams in a compound wearing a sarong and smoking opium; (c) the fact that, thanks to a veneer of environment, Hans is for the present presentable; (d) that he has temporarily assimilated certain Western notions which he believes to be in his blood when they have really got no further than his head. The irony of the whole business is that the Major is right in his prejudices and wrong in the actions which he bases on those prejudices.

It may be that if Mr. Fabricius and Messrs. Terry and Tighe had drawn their half-caste as Conrad drew all his the play wouldn't run two nights. I am not concerned with that. I am only concerned with my inability to weep when there is no matter for tears. The piece as acted should have ended happily, for Mr. Leslie Perrins was so charming that, the husband being out of the way, one expected not only the lady, but the Major and the entire colony to leap into his arms. Considered as the hero of a fantastic, if not preposterous romance, Mr. Perrins acted very finely, and I have pleasure in testifying that the entire house sobbed solidly for an hour. Mr. David Horne gave an excellent performance as the hidebound Major, and Mr. Denys Blakelock, in slinking about the house as though he were about to pilfer the servants' quarters and were himself the dago, made a praiseworthy sacrifice to his authors' intentions. Miss Marjorie Mars was the Jolanthe, and a regular royal little puss she made of her.

Criterion. Monday, April 14.

"A DOLL'S HOUSE."

Revival of Ibsen's Play.

It is possible for a man to be recognised as great and yet have nothing known about him except his greatness. Bach is generally accepted as the father of modern music. Yet how many of his acceptors, being normal concert-goers, could hum any two notes of him? Ibsen is generally regarded as the father of modern playwriting. Yet one wonders how many ordinary playgoers could answer the simplest questionnaire with regard to this giant. It might be rather fun to try. Whose enemy was Dr. Stockmann? What happened to the first Mrs. Rosmer? Why did Rebecca West want to be the second? What ghosts did Mrs. Alving fail to lay? Who shot the Wild Duck, and why? What things was it that Hedda Gabler said people don't do? Where did Allmers' champagne stand, and why did he not taste it? Why did Solness climb the steeple? And why should Hilda Wangel rejoice when he fell off?

It might be argued that there is not much that is new to be said to-day about "A Doll's House," though few playgoers may know little about the old except that a door is slammed. The play might, of course, serve as a starting-point for interesting speculations of all kinds. How far does topicality matter? Would "La Dame aux Camélias" remain a good play in a world in which every young man regulated his existence according to the precepts of old Adam and Father William, Samuel Smiles and Mr. Ford? Does "A Doll's House" remain a great play in an age in which any Nora would, upon being alternately petted and bullied, tell what any character by Mr. Evelyn Waugh would call her priceless old thing to chuck being so putridly priceless? Has the world of the modern novelist backnumbered the world of Ibsen so completely that we do not want to see it even mirrored in a work of art? Have the up-to-date comedies whose heroines must wear a minimum of clothing so back-dated the drawing-room pieces in which Mrs. Kendal superimposed dolman upon pelisse that we can no longer consider those vehicles for the art of a great and lovely player? Then there is another line which perhaps has not been sufficiently explored. Though Man in all but the noblest ages, and all but the noblest men in this age have always preferred "the relation of some Mogul or Khalifa to scared, half-grown slave-girls" to that of equal partnership in a common state, is there not something to be said for Torvald's resentment at finding himself hitched to a ninny exceeding even Dora Spenlow in ninnyhood? Is Torvald quite as black as Ibsen painted him? Is there, in fact, a good deal to be said for Torvald? Are we entitled to a sneaking sympathy with him?

The piece abounds in good patches for critical browsing. How exactly should Nora be played? By general consent the finest of all Noras was Janet Achurch. And I agree, always with this reservation that it was a magnificent whole made up of totally unrelated parts. Janet would enter in the first act and behave in the traditional manner of Frou-frou in Meilhac and Halévy's comedy. In the next act and at Dr. Rank's declaration Janet would throw a fit of dignity and say the words: "Let me pass, please," in an manner not to be exceeded by a chorus-girl turned Duchess. And in the last act this great actress would magnify herself into the magnitude of Boadicea, Brünnhilde, and the Statue of Liberty rolled into one. Is this the way to play Nora, or isn't it?

The present revival is an excellent one, and I shall be content to do no more than call attention to the playing of Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Mr. Henry Oscar, which is fine enough to set alight the imagination of every sensitive playgoer to the point where he and she may resolve without other aid the questions set out above.

Victoria Palace. Wednesday, April 16.

"DE LA FOLIE PURE."

A Revue. By Noel Scott and Charles Austin.

What the Londoner to whose delight this revue is dedicate will make of its title it is difficult to tell. But there is no doubt that he will make something. Were the bookies beaten a year or two ago by the Derby horse called "Psychology"? No! They shouted the odds on "Fizzology" and all was well. With all deference to the admirers of a talented artist now no longer with us, this revue should really be called "Pa Parker," for it tells the story in twenty-seven brilliant scenes of how that lovable character won a thousand pounds in a football competition and how, on the proceeds, he took his good lady and far-from-good little boy for a trip to Paris.

Mr. Charles Austin bears a singular facial resemblance to Mr. Arthur Roberts, that high-flier of a world and day which are definitely gone. But not Time only separates these two great comedians; there is the question of Space, or, rather, the spaces by these two minds. To Mr. Roberts the world meant Leicester Square, that jewelled hub to a non-existent outer rim, non-existent save for one flashing spoke radiating to Brighton. Mr. Austin will not have anything to do with any such diminishment. His world is all that lies outside Leicester Square. Or you might put it that Margate is his oyster.

This superb comedian is the embodiment of us all. Seeing him, we know ourselves, always on condition that we are not precious or snobbish, tyrannical or mean. There is a passage by Basil Macdonald Hastings which perfectly describes all that Mr. Austin stands for:—

> Ourself is a pretty deserving fellow, take him for all in all. He works steadily, prays, at least when he is frightened, and does what his wife and doctor tell him. He stands at the back and cries, "Hurrah!" at celebrations. Moreover, he buys "Washex" and "Shiney," and "Killo" in order that those engaged in the manufacture of these commodities may live

See Mr. Austin receiving the news of his fortune, watch him buy his ticket for Paris, note his behaviour on the boat and in the gayer resorts of that enlightened city. Note these things and remark how familiar they are that they hardly seem to be the matter of art. Yet one would not have excessive difficulty in maintaining that Mr. Austin is the greatest artist that to-day's lighter stage affords.

Co-ordinated Rhythm.

Next in order are the thirty-two Tiller Girls, half of whom come from Paris and the other half from Berlin. These two troupes give what is easily the finest exhibition of co-ordinated rhythm that I have ever seen. Each little artist appears to know that the word "simultaneous" means "together," and not that which the "Decayed Needlewoman's Gazette" intended in its review of a review at Spithead: "Now came the simultaneous booming of the guns, first the Vindictive and then the Terrible." There can be no doubt that, in comparison with the Tiller marvels, everybody else's young ladies pale their ineffectual fires. Third in order we must rate the admirable performance of Miss Marika Rökk, who, very tiny and much prettier than any paint I have ever seen, took the house by storm. The staging throughout is excellent, the scene on the boat achieving an admirable realism and being what Mr. Waugh's Miss Runcible would call "quite too sick-making."

The show is a mass of colour, and if the colour is inclined to be primary, one can only reflect that it is time the primary colours had another turn. Is it possible that we do not always know what Miss Josephine Trix sings and says, that persistent naivety is not the best line for this sophisticated artist, and that, in short, the proper material has not yet been found for her? Is it possible that the show badly needs a good, rousing, glamorous artist like Miss Clarice Mayne, who was watching from the stalls? Is it possible that the orchestra could do with a little gingering-up, being less snappy than modern fashion dictates? But it would be ungracious to complain of these tiny flies in a really magnificent pot of ointment.

CADENZAS.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—I ought to wear my hat when I read the remarks of Mr. Ernest Newman, in order to take it off to him. I find I want to do so every Sunday.

I am moved to feelings of homage by his animadversions upon cadenzas. I have in my possession an admirable gramophone record of Mozart's Bassoon Concerto, and the even flow of the delicious finale is utterly marred by one of these absurd, irrelevant excrescences, in which, if you please, the soloist enunciates the opening bars of the overtures to "Die Zauberflöte" and "Le Nozze di Figaro"! It is just as if a pianist should interrupt the Rondo of Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto to give us his ideas about the "Prometheus" Ballet Music and the Scherzo of the "Pastoral" Sonata.

The silly convention belongs to the period when the popular violinist of the day filled in the space between the second and third movements of Beethoven's Violin Concerto with an exhibition of fireworks played on the fiddle held upside down! We have advanced sufficiently in the sense of musical form to resent such interruptions. The only acceptable cadenzas are those which have been woven into the texture of certain concertos by the composers themselves. Such occur in the Piano Concerto of Schumann and the Violin Concerto of Tchaikovski.

I am numbered, I hope, among those who appreciate fully the genius of Mr. Schnabel: but is it necessary that we should proclaim that genius to be, within its obvious limitations, absolutely unrivalled? Those who heard Mr. Backhaus play the Diabelli Variations and the C Minor Sonata of Beethoven about six months ago are never likely to forget the experience. To such interpretations neither Schnabel nor Paderewski has a syllable to add.

ARCHIBALD E. J. LEE.

Hatfield Broad Oak.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

KINGSWAY REVIVALS.

April 21.—Old Vic.: "A Midsummer Night's Dream."
April 22.—Haymarket: "Hamlet" (matinée).
April 23.—Lyric: "Debonair."
April 24.—Gate: "Oktobertag."
April 25.—Players': "The Severed Head."
April 27.—Savoy: "Brain" (Masses Guild).

An interesting season of revivals will open at the Kingsway to-morrow week. Finding that there is an audience for Victorian plays —"Marigold" and "Mrs. Mconlight" showed this—Mr. Simon Ord proposes to revive for four weeks each a series of plays which were outstanding successes in the last century. The first production will be Capt. Robert Marshall's farcical romance, "His Excellency the Governor," which was originally produced at the Court Theatre in June, 1898, with a cast which included Irene Vanbrugh, Dion Boucicault, and Allan Aynesworth. Each play will, of course, be dressed in the costumes of the period. In this venture Mr. Ord will be associated with Mr. Lawrence Hanray and Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith, the latest recruits to the ranks of actor-managers. The length of the season and the number of plays produced will naturally be determined by the support obtained, but it is practically decided that the second revival will be "Liberty Hall," and later productions will include "Two Roses" and "London Assurance." The principal parts in "His Excellency the Governor" will be played by Miss Cathleen Nesbitt, Miss Joan Maude, Mr. C. M. Hallard, Mr. Deering Wells and Mr. Lawrence Hanray.

The full cast of "Debonair" (Lyric, Wednesday next) comprises: Miss Hilda Davies, Miss Margaret Damer, Miss Mary Jerrold, Miss Celia Johnson, Miss Diana Wilson, Miss Kate Cutler, Mr. Frank Vosper, Mr. Ernest Mainwaring, Miss Dorice Fordred, Mr. George Hiscoke, Miss Dorice Clemence, Mr. Malcolm Bruce, Mr. Walter Fitzgerald, Miss May Hallatt, Miss Nancy Pawley, and Mr. Arthur Holman. Mr. Frank Vosper, who is part-author with Miss G. B. Stern, in addition to presenting, producing and acting, has also designed one of the sets—a bedroom in an hotel in Budapest. The other scenes are a villa at Porto Rinaldo, rooms in Gray's Inn, and a villa at Lagnello. Another author who has gone in for stage designing is Mr. Knobloch, who is responsible for a set in "The Mulberry Bush."

"The Lion Tamer" ended its successful run last Thursday. The theatre, closed over the holiday, reopens on Thursday next with "Oktobertag," a play in three acts by Georg Kaiser, translated by George Merritt. "Oktobertag" is a sophisticated comedy of modern French life, very different from the author's expressionistic dramas, "From Morn Till Midnight" and "Gas." The cast will include Miss Gabrielle Casartelli, Miss Josephine Middleton, Mr. Arthur Goullet, Mr. Norman Shelley, and Mr. Sebastian Shaw. Mr. Peter Godfrey will produce.

At the Players Theatre next Friday there will be presented "The Severed Head," by Ralfe Davies. The cast includes Mr. Eugene Leahy, Mr. John Laurie, Mr. Walter V. Tobias, Mr. Alfred Gray, Mr. Patrick Susands, Miss Gertrude Sterroll, and Miss Dodo Watts. The play deals with the French Revolution, the action being concerned with the memories of a man just at the moment of execution.

Mr. Cochran, who, in association with Mr. Maurice Browne, is to present an international season this summer, announces that after the appearance of Alexander Moissi the Pitoeffs and their company from the Theatre des Arts in Paris will be seen in London. They will begin their repertoire with Shaw's "Saint Joan." The season will open at the end of May at a West End Theatre not yet fixed.

"The House that Jack Built" seems to have taken on a new lease of life with its transference to the Winter Garden Theatre, where indeed it looks like running for a long time yet. The addition to the cast of Miss Norah Blaney and Miss Gwen Farrar in itself, of course, does a great deal to rejuvenate the show: these two talented artistes, together once more, are playing with all their old verve—and perhaps even a little extra. Their appearance, however, is all too short, and one would welcome, too, some good new material for their talent to work upon.

"Bitter Sweet," which has now passed its 300th performance, is another piece that is doing brilliantly and showing no signs of age. Mr. Coward's music wears extremely well, and the mixture of wit and romance in the whole entertainment raises it far above anything of the kind that has been seen for some years. At the 300th performance the entire cast played with the enthusiasm of a first-night company: a delightful evening.

A new variety programme begins at the Children's Theatre to-morrow. The programme will include "Dickory-Dock," a play by Ross Hills; "The Green Dragon," a Chinese opera, by John Gatrell and Angela Burney; and a number of folk songs and popular songs. The cast includes Mr. John Luxton, Miss Margaret Carter, Miss Maud Jolliffe, Miss Peggie Robb-Smith, Miss Mary Cobb, Mr. Norman Shelley, Mr. John Gatrell, Mr. Arthur Goullet, and Mr. Geoffrey Wincott

At Lady Wyndham's matinée at the New Theatre on May 5 in aid of the Actors' Benevolent Fund, at which Her Majesty the Queen has promised to be present, Miss Marie Tempest, Miss Ellis Jeffreys and Mr. Lyn Harding will appear in a new one-act play by Mr. Herbert Swears, Sir John Martin-Harvey will present a playlet entitled "The Ring," Mr. Henry Ainley will recite, Miss Cicely Courtneidge and Mr. Jack Hulbert will contribute items from their repertoire, Miss Peggy Wood and M. Georges Metaxa will appear in a duet from "Bitter Sweet," Miss Maisie Gay and Miss Ada May will give favourite numbers from Mr. C. B. Cochran's 1930 Revue, and Dame Madge Kendal will say a few words.

"Odd Numbers" is to be withdrawn from the Comedy Theatre on Saturday. A new play, "The Silent Witness," is to succeed it on the following Wednesday. This will be presented by J. and D. De Leon, by arrangement with Archibald Nettlefold; the cast is not yet wholly settled, but so far there are three definite engagements, Miss Marie Lohr, Mr. Malcolm Keen, and Mr. Lawrence Anderson. Mr. Reginald Bach will produce.

The next performance of the Repertory Players (Strand Theatre, May 11) will be a light comedy by Gordon Whitehead and Ann Stephenson, which has as yet no name.

Mr. Marc Connelly, author of "The Green Pastures," is in London now to produce a play by William Bolitho. The play has no title yet; it may possibly follow "Journey's End" at the Prince of Wales. Mr. Connelly's "Green Pastures" may come to London in eighteen months' time—that is, if the Censor passes it.

Mr. Leslie French, who understudied Mr. Bobby Howes in "Mr. Cinders," is now playing the lead on tour with success.

On Tuesday week the Huddersfield Thespians will produce for the first time on any stage a new war play called "Red Night," by James Lansdale Hodson. "Red Night" is an adaptation of the author's novel "Grey Dawn, Red Night," which has already gone through seven editions, has been translated into Swedish and Polish, and has recently been published in the United States.

This week at the Coliseum there will be seen a spectacular ensemble of all-British "unison dancing troupes," comprising the twelve Plaza girls, the twelve Paramount girls, the twenty-four Mangan Tillerettes, twenty show girls, three ballet dancers, two speciality dancers, and one singer. D. P.

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

The morning service at the Canterbury Cathedral will be relayed on the National programme. In the afternoon Solomon will give a Chopin recital, while in the evening Miss Lena Ashwell (Lady Simpson) will make an appeal on behalf of St. David's Home for Totally Disabled Soldiers and Sailors. Miss Daisy Kennedy, the violinist, will broadcast on the Midland Regional programme this afternoon.

NATIONAL (261.3 metres and 1,554.4 metres).

10.15 a.m. (1,554.4 metres).—Time and Weather.
10.25-11.30.—Service. Address by Ven. E. H. Hardcastle, relayed from Canterbury Cathedral
3.0.—Church Cantata, No. 4, Bach, "Christ Lag in Todesbanden" ("Christ lay fast bound in Death's Harsh Chain"). The Wireless Chorus; the Wireless Orchestra, relayed from Guildhall School of Music.
3.45.—Children's Service. Conducted by Mr. E. R. Appleton, Easter Bells, from Cardiff.
4.0.—Missionary Talk: America's Tenth Man—How the Negro is Developing, by Mr. H. W. Peet.
4.15.—Wireless Military Band; Flora Woodman (soprano).
5.30.—Chopin Recital, by Solomon.
6.0-6.15.—Bible Reading: Paul's Letters, 19—II. Corinthians, ch. 9 and 10.
7.55.—Service; Choir and Orchestra; Address by Rev. Hubert L Simpson, from a studio.
8.45.—Miss Lena Ashwell (Lady Simpson) appeals for St. David's Home for Totally Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—Wireless Symphony Orchestra; Roy Henderson (baritone).
10.30.—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL (356.8 metres).

3.30.—Midland Regional.
4.30.—Violoncello Recital, by Maurice Frank.
5.0-5.30.—Religion in the Light of Psychology, 16—Shadow and Sunshine: The Roots of Fear and Joy, by Dr. E. S. Waterhouse.
8.45.—National.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—National.
10.30.—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL (479.2 metres).

3.30.—Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra; Daisy Kennedy (violin).
4.30.—London Regional.
5.0-5.30.—London Regional.
8.45.—National.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.0.—Midland News.
9.5.—National.
10.30.—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (376.4 metres).—10.25-11.30.—National. 3.0.—National. 4.15.—Northern Wireless Orchestra; Wilfred Hindle (tenor). 5.30-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 9.0.—North Regional News. 9.5.—Northern Wireless Orchestra; Allan B. Sly (pianoforte); Mary Kay (contralto); Charles Collier (harp). 10.30.—Epilogue.

NEWCASTLE (288.5 metres);
LIVERPOOL (288.5 metres);
LEEDS-BRADFORD (200 and 288.5 metres);
SHEFFIELD (288.5 metres);
HULL (288.5 metres); and
STOKE-ON-TRENT (288.5 metres).—10.25-11.30.—National. 3.0-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 9.0.—North Regional News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (309.9 metres). — 10.25-11.30. — National. 3.0-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 9.0.—West Regional News. 9.5.—National. 10.30. —Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Silesti Fellowship.

SWANSEA (288.5 metres). — 10.25-11.30. — National. 3.0-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 9.0.—West Regional News. 9.5.—National. 10.30. —Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Cardiff.

BELFAST (242.3 metres). — 10.25-11.30. — National. 3.0-6.15.—National. 6.30.—Organ Recital by Thomas H. Crowe; William J. McDowell (bass), relayed from Fisherwick Presbyterian Church, Belfast. 7.0-8.0.—Easter Service: Address by Rev. D. Frazer-Hurst, relayed from Fisherwick Presbyterian Church. 8.45.—National. 9.0.—Regional News. 9.5.—Symphony Orchestra: Joseph Green (tenor); Harold Fairhurst (violin). 10.30.—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (288.5 metres) and PLYMOUTH (288.5 metres).—10.25-11.30.—National. 3.0-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 9.0.—Local News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (398.9 metres);
ABERDEEN (301.5 metres);
DUNDEE (288.5 metres); and
EDINBURGH (288.5 metres).—10.25-11.30.—National. 3.0-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 9.0.—Scottish News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

DUBLIN (413 metres, 1 kw.), relayed from Cork (225 metres, 1 kw.).—8.30.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

FOREIGN FEATURES.

BERLIN (418 metres, 4 kw.).—4.45.—Quintet Concert. 6.—"Monsieur Choufleuri"—Operetta (Offenbach). 8.—Symphony in E flat major (Mozart).

BRUSSELS (508.5 metres, 1 kw.).—8.15.—Orchestral Concert. Overture, "Coriolanus" (Beethoven); Symphony (Schumann); Organ Recital from Church in Brussels; Selection from "Gwendoline" (Chabrier); Song from "Prince Igor" (Borodine); Italian Caprice (Tchaikowsky); Songs: The Volga Boatmen and Drinking Song from "Sadko" (Rimsky-Korsakoff) Dance Suite (Albéniz).

COPENHAGEN (281 metres, 1 kw.) and KALUNDBORG (1,153 metres, 7 kw.).—8.—"Aladdin" or "The Magic Lamp"—Drama (Ochlenschläger), Music by Nielsen. 10.45.—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (1,071 metres, 5 kw.).—8.50.—Easter Concert. Fugue in A minor for String Orchestra (Bach-Hellmesberger); Tenor Solos (Handel); Overture to Cantata No. 75, "Er nahm den Raub der Königin" (Handel); Soprano and Contralto Duets from "Judas Maccabeus" (Handel); Ave Verum for String Orchestra (Mozart); Prelude "Le Déluge" (Saint-Saëns).

LANGENBERG (473 metres, 15 kw.) and COLOGNE (227 metres).—8.—"Judas Maccabeus"—Oratorio for Soloists, Choir, Orchestra, and Organ (Handel, arr. Stephani), relayed from Tonhalle, Düsseldorf. 11.—Concert and Dance Music.

MADRID (424 metres, 3 kw.).—3.—Overture, Leonora (Beethoven); Selection from "Manon Lescaut" (Puccini); Recitations; Neapolitan Song (Marcurci); Abumblatt (Wagner); Waltz from "Der Rosenkavalier" Strauss). 8.—Dance Music.

OSLO (493 metres, 60 kw.).—8.—"Everyman"—Play (von Hofmannsthal), with Incidental Music.

PARIS (1,725 metres, 12 kw.).—6.30.—Dance Music. 7.30.—Radio-Paris Guignol. 9.30.—Variety Programme.

ROME (441 metres, 50 kw.).—1.30.—Quintet Concert. 5.—"Cirilline," Musical Comedy. 9.2.—"Boris Godounoff"—Opera (Moussorgsky).

STUTTGART (360 metres, 3 kw.).—2.—"The Myrtle Princess"—Fairy Play (Burhenne). 7.30. —Organ Recital from the Works of Joh. Seb. Bach, relayed from the Festhalle, Freiburg. 8.30. —"Preciosa"—Musical Play (Weber-Wolff). 10.45.—Old Dance Music.

TOULOUSE (381 metres, 8 kw.).—1.—Concert. Clair de lune, from "Werther" (Massenet); Nocturne, from "La Navarraise" (Massenet); Sacred Music. 9.—Hawaiian Guitar Recital, and Selections by a Viennese Orchestra. 10.—Recital of Modern Songs.

TURIN (291 metres, 7 kw.).—4.30.—Variety Music. 8.30.—"The Czardas Princess"—Operetta (Kálmán).

VIENNA (516.3 metres, 15 kw.).—4.—Orchestral Concert. Spring Serenade (Lacombe); Selections from "La Favorita" (Donizetti); Violin Solo; Rondo capriccio (Saint-Saëns); Ballet Music, from "Faust" (Gounod); Draxl-Marsch (Fucik). 7.—Viennese Song Recital. 9.—"Easter"—Play (Strindberg).

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Sunday Monthly Times

No. 391.] LONDON, SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1830. [Price 7d.

At the late Warwickshire Assizes sentence of death was passed on no less than 69 persons.

The Edinburgh magistrates, by way of curing, preventing and punishing drunkenness, subject the offender to the operation of the stomach-pump.

The proprietors of Vauxhall-gardens are giving "note of preparation" for the approaching season. They intend to produce a variety of extraordinary entertainments quite new to "The people of England."

It is calculated that the number of absentees, now residing almost continuously on various parts of the Continent, draw as much from this country as would defray the whole expense of our public establishments put together. Nothing but a Property Tax can touch these gentry, and if for no other purpose, we should like to see the experiment tried on a modified scale.

In addition to shares for building Mr. Arnold's new English Opera House taken by individual members of the Beef Steak Club, this ancient, honourable, and most convivial society intend to subscribe for a certain number of debentures, and pay for them from their private funds. Mr. Arnold will, as before, accommodate this venerable body of *beefeaters* with a noble dining-room and a kitchen.

THEATRES.

Continued from page 10.

PRINCE EDWARD (Off Cambridge Circus). EVGS., 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
RIO RITA.
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY
with
EDITH DAY.
GEOFFREY GWYTHER. BERNARD NEDELL. LESLIE SARONY. RITA PAGE.
GEORGE GEE.
Box-office open 10-10. (Smoking.) Regent 1597.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7483.
Proprietor, Tonis Bruce. Lessee, Andre Charlot.
LAST WEEKS. Terminating May 24th.
JOURNEY'S END.
Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., at 2.30.

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
Nightly, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—Star.
HEATHER THATCHER, W. H. BERRY, CONNIE EDISS, AUSTIN MELFORD.

QUEEN'S 8.15. To-morrow, Wed. and Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By
BERNARD SHAW
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ROYALTY, Ger. 2690. Evgs., 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
By arrangement with Dennis Eadie, Ld.
KYRLE BELLEW presents
"APPEARANCES."
A Play by Garland Anderson.
"THE HOUSE ROCKED WITH LAUGHTER."

ST. JAMES'S Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller. (Ger. 3903.) EVG., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MICHAEL AND MARY.
By A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST. HERBERT MARSHALL.

ST. MARTIN'S. Evg., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNEL ALLAN AYNESWORTH.
Diana Wynyard, Morton Selten, Robert Holmes.

SAVOY. 8.15. Mon., Sat., 2.30. Temple Bar 8888.
Prop., Savoy Theatre, Ld. Lrs., Exc. of H. B. Irving.
Lessees, C. Ezerton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings.
ROBERT COURTNEIDGE'S Production of
THE DAMASK ROSE.
A Musical Romance based on the themes of CHOPIN.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. (Smoking.) 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat., and To-morrow, 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
THE MIDDLE WATCH.
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

VAUDEVILLE. 8.30. Mat., To-morrow and Sat., 2.30.
DOWN OUR STREET.
NANCY PRICE.
MORRIS HARVEY. MILTON ROSMER.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 5382-4.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15.
Revue, "DE LA FOLIE PURE."
Mats., To-morrow, Wed. and Sat., at 2.30.

WIMBLEDON (5151). At 7.45. Mon. and Thurs., 2.30.
A CUP OF KINDNESS.
Direct from the Aldwych Theatre.

WINTER GARDEN. (Smoking.) Hol. 31.
EVENINGS, 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
London's Greatest Light Entertainment.
CICELY COURTNEIDGE and JACK HULBERT.
NORAH BLANEY and GWEN FARRAR.
Revolution in Prices. 7s. 6d. to 1s., plus tax.

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
(Tem. Bar 3028.) Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
EXTRA MATINEE, EASTER MONDAY, at 2.30.
"ON THE SPOT."
by EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.
GILLIAN LIND. GLADYS FRAZIN.
W. CROMLIN WILSON. BEN WELDEN.
BEN SMITH. DENNIS WYNDHAM.
EMLYN WILLIAMS. ROY EMERTON.

ARTS THEATRE CLUB, W.C.2. (Tem. Bar 7541.)
Associate membership (theatre only), 10s. annum: entrance fee, 10s. Thursday next (24th), Third Birthday Celebration (full members only), Sunday next (27th), at 3 and 8.30 p.m. Two perfs. only. J. T. Grein's Cosmopolitan Theatre presents "MAGDA," by Hermann Sudermann, in the original German, with Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies.

SHAKESPEARE BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL,
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Apl. 21 to May 24, 1930.
NIGHTLY, at 8. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30 Details from W. H. SAVERY, 87, Regent Street, W.1. (Ger. 6394.)

VARIETY HOUSES.

COLISEUM (T. Bar 3161). 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.—Keith Falkner, Albert Sandler Trio, Houston Sisters, 62 Girl Dancers, Talbot O'Farrell, Charles Hayes, Nat Mills and Bobbie, etc.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford Circus. 3 and 8.
JASPER MASKELYNE, EDWARD VICTOR, GINTARO, McGILL and VAUGHAN, etc.
A really jolly show of magical variety. (Lang. 1545.)

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. LAYTON and JOHNSTONE, Stone and Vernon Co., Farrar and Mayerl, Wiser and Ward, Novelle Bros., Mona Grey, Archie Glen, Clarkson Rose, 3 Happy Boys, Belle Avalon.

PICTURE THEATRES.

ALHAMBRA.—Brit. Inter'tl Talk, Sing, Dance, Colour Film "HARMONY HEAVEN." To-night, 6.0 and 8.15. Also "SUCH THINGS HAPPEN."

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5523. 6-11. Ralph Lynn and Tom Walls in "ROOKERY NOOK"; (All-Talking, All-Laughing). 6.40, 9.10. Also Gaumont Sound News.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. 6-11. Elinor Glyn's "SUCH MEN ARE DANGEROUS" (All-Talking). Warner Baxter; 6.55, 9.30. Also Gaumont Sound News.

CARLTON, Haymarket.—Must finish in 17 days! To-night, 6 o/c and 8.45, MAURICE CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE." Paramount's All-Talking Singing Success! with Jeanette MacDonald. Lupino Lane. Easter Mon. and Dly., 2.45, 6 o/c, 8.45. "L. Parade" starts 3.15, 6.30, 9.15 Bookable from 3s. 4d. Reg. 2211. Coming, "The Vagabond King." All-Colour Talking!

EMPIRE, Leic. Sq. To-night, 6-11. Week-days, 12-12. Grand Holiday Attraction. A million laughs in BUSTER KEATON'S first ALL-TALKIE, "FREE and EASY."

KENSINGTON.—To-night. Silent, "The FLYING FLEET" (Ramon Novarro). Talkie: "Whirls & Girls." MONDAY, Talking: "DANGEROUS CURVES" (Clara Bow), "I Live Ghosts."

MARBLE ARCH PAV. To-night: 6, 8.30, & throughout Week: Greatest ALL-TALKING Prog.—GEORGE ARLISS in "The Green Goddess." Also "Dark Red Roses," Feat., Stewart Rome & Frances Doble.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. 6-11. "PUTTIN' ON THE RITZ"; the *Different* Musical Show, with Harry Richman: 6.50 and 9.20. Also British Movietone News.

PALACE THEATRE. To-night, at 8. Week-days, 2.30; 8.30. The Sensational French Talking Picture (English and French Dialogue), "THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE." Owing to extraordinary success RETAINED ONE MORE WEEK.

PLAZA.—Greatest All-Talking Holiday Show! HARRY GREEN in "The Busy Body," with Nell Hamilton, Mary Brian, Laugh-Packed! Also GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in her first All-Talking Singing Sensation, "The Battle of Paris." To-night, 6 and 8.30. Open 5.30. To-morrow, Adm., 1s. 6d., 11.45-12.30. Reg. 7301.

POLYTECHNIC, Reg

THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

By ERNEST NEWMAN.

In a volume of reprinted essays that contains some solid thinking and much sprightly writing, Mr. Basil Maine takes up once more the old question of the validity of opera.* He does not go as far as those who say that opera is by its very nature absurd, but he has his doubts as to the scope that opera allows for acting; and as the stage picture is constantly before the eye and there is no escaping it except by closing the eyes—in which case, of course, you are not seeing an opera but listening to a concert—it is to be feared that Mr Maine's fantasia on the shortcomings of operatic acting may finally be turned to the lethal purposes of those who would laugh opera out of existence as containing more nonsense than sense.

I will not go over this old ground again. I will refrain from pointing out that the spoken drama itself is a mass of conventions not less absurd, in the eyes of unimaginative people who are only looking for absurdity, than those of opera. I prefer to take the line that as all that can be said against opera to-day has been said for quite three centuries, the mere survival of opera shows that it must have a vitality rooted in the fundamentals of the human spirit. This is a point, indeed, on which Mr. Maine insists, though I cannot agree with him that opera is a "hybrid." In the first place, hybrids are, I believe, generally infertile, whereas opera has never failed to propagate new forms from generation to generation. In the second place, opera is, or at any rate sets before itself the ideal of being, not a mechanical mixture but a chemical compound, not a forced association of opposites and incompatibles but a very subtle interfusion of elements that are instinctively groping towards each other in order to create something that has a more intense life than either can have alone.

MUSICALITY OF WAGNER'S MIND.

The extent and the nature of this interfusion have been mostly unrecognised so far because musicians, who have naturally been the people most prone to talk about opera, have as a rule most unanalytic minds and the minimum of training in scientific method. Even good musicians have talked as if all that Wagner did was to compose music to fit the situations and the sentiments of a drama, or as if all that Hugo Wolf did was to imitate the inflections and rhythms of speech in song. Strange as it may seem, these people, who pride themselves above all on being musical, have missed the essential musicality, so to speak, of the minds of Wolf and Wagner. There is as yet hardly any good Wolf criticism. The fundamental *musicality* of Wagner's mind and of his way of going about the business of opera is only now beginning to be established. It is at last becoming clear that so far from his being just a man who wanted to embellish a drama with music, it was out of the very heart of music that his dramas were born. I cannot enlarge here upon a thesis that it would need a great deal of space to develop; but I may refer the reader to Alfred Lorenz's large-scale demonstration, in his book on the "musikalische Aufbau" of the "Ring," that Wagner was unconsciously obeying, all over that vast canvas that it took him twenty-six years to complete, laws of musical form that are essentially no different from those embodied in the symphony.

VITALITY OF OPERA.

My general purpose here is to suggest that there is nothing put forward by the disparager of opera to-day that has not been said, in this form or that, by someone or other in every generation since the birth of opera—a point that is well brought out by the latest historian of German opera, Ludwig Schiedermair, in a masterly volume he has just published ("Die Deutsche Oper," Quelle und Meyer, Leipzig). Indeed, the modern polemic compares badly with the old both in wit and in thoughtfulness: there is nothing in these days, for example, one-half so sparkling as Marcello's "Il Teatro alla Moda," or one quarter so thorough as Algarotti's and other eighteenth-century treatises. The point that the modern detractors of opera invariably miss is that all this discussion is itself a testimony to the inextinguishable vitality of the form. As I think I have tried to demonstrate before, it owes this vitality to the very fact that it is made up of so many elements. It will perhaps never succeed in establishing a perfect equilibrium between them all; but it is the eternal effort towards this equilibrium that gives it its eternal life. As a speculative study, apart from a matter of practice, it has always attracted the most thoughtful minds of the time; and always, when the problem seemed to have been brought somewhere near a final solution, a change in this or that element in it has disturbed the temporary equilibrium and set composers and theorists attacking it from a new angle.

PURSUIT OF THE IDEAL.

Wagner and his contemporaries thought the problem had been at last solved in the "musical drama"; but it needed only a fresh orientation of this factor or that, a change in musical method, a new view of drama, a new ideal of acting or of staging, to prove that opera is still capable of forms of which our fathers had no conception. On the surface it may appear as if we were making no progress. Were Algarotti to return to the earth to-day, he would find that while one reform after another that he suggested has been realised, we are as far as ever from having solved the problem of bringing all the elements of opera into perfect and final accord with each other—for the simple reason that these elements are not fixed quantities but subject to variation from age to age; music, drama, scenery, acting do not mean for us what they meant for Algarotti or for Gluck. We have only to look at the practice or read the theorisings of a few typical moderns, such as Busoni, Schönberg, Pfitzner, Hindemith, and Krenek, to see that the Wagnerian musical drama has no more finality than the opera of Handel, Gluck, or Mozart.

No sensible person can despair of the future of an art form that is thus in incessant pursuit of its ideal: it may prove for ever impossible to realise the ideal, but at any rate the effort to achieve it in terms of the contemporary problem means opera's perpetual renewal of itself. It is, and will always be, the one form of music that can press into its service whatever has been won in the other fields of music. Wagner would have jibbed at the idea that almost a whole opera could be constructed on the most rigid forms of instrumental music; yet that feat has been performed by Alban Berg and by Hindemith. In Berg's "Wozzeck," the scene between the Doctor and Wozzeck is a passacaglia with twenty-one variations; in another scene the form is that of a theme with seven variations and a fugue. In Hindemith's "Cardillac" the duet between the goldsmith and his daughter is a fugato; and in both operas there are other cases of the transference of the older and stricter forms to the combined vocal and instrumental tissue. Add to this new conception of the relations between words and music new conceptions of dramatic content, dramatic construction, staging, and acting, and it becomes clear that this oldest and apparently least rational of forms is the one form that has within itself the capacity for endless re-birth.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

MAHLER.

There was tremendous enthusiasm after Mahler's eighth symphony at the B.B.C. concert on Tuesday, but probably a good deal of it was recognition of the heroic labours of everyone concerned, especially of Sir Henry Wood, who must have put an infinity of conscientious work into his difficult task, and of the National Chorus, that knew its job inside out and brought to it a magnificent tone and unquenchable spirit. The symphony itself no doubt evoked considerable variety of opinion, which is not to be wondered at. Its length, its musical complexity and its philosophy make it a tiring evening's work for the ordinary listener, while so much of the music towards the end is below Mahler's best that we can readily understand critical hearers becoming a little impatient with it here and there and visiting their displeasure upon the work as a whole.

The Sentimental Strain.

Mahler's most obvious weaknesses are two. First of all he presents the paradox of the combination of a really individual mind and an idiom that is often strongly suggestive of other composers, particularly Wagner. My own experience in this matter is that when you know his work well you cease to be so pre-occupied with this paradox as you were at first: somehow or other his points of resemblance with other German masters trouble you less, and behind the partly derived idiom you distinguish more and more of the real Mahler. Secondly, to the end of his days he had some difficulty in fusing his intense personal emotion with the simplicities of the German folk music that was one of the cardinal influences in his life. It is a law both of poetry and of music that for the most tremendous things the simplest of expressions is alone effective. But the right kind of simplicity comes only from some magical process of filtration and condensation over which the artist has no conscious control; and it is Mahler's occasional failure to achieve this process that gives some of his themes their over-dose of sentimentality—a point to which I shall return later.

No listener last Tuesday, I imagine, could question the fire and power of the thought or the masterliness of the handling of the great choral first part of the symphony. Here, as so often happens, polyphony is the composer's salvation; there are not the same temptations there as in melodic-harmonic music to over-indulgence in sentiment. In the second part, again, there are long stretches that surely commanded respect even at a first hearing, a passion, an ecstasy, a thoughtfulness, a high-mindedness that are the secrets of Mahler's appeal to those who are attuned to his type of mind. But it cannot be denied that there are touches of rather rank sentimentality in this second part, and unfortunately Mahler fails us most grievously just where he should prove himself most convincing—in the melody descriptive of the Mater Gloriosa, which is the nearest to Massenet that Mahler ever allowed himself to fall.

Super-Singers Wanted.

To be quite frank, however, the performance of this second part was mostly so bad that it was a grievous trial to anyone who knows and loves his Mahler and his Goethe. Almost every one of the singers failed us with the exception of Miss Elsa Suddaby. The men I found especially unsatisfactory, not from any failure in conscientiousness but for reasons rooted in the very nature of things. Nietzsche has told us that it is virtually impossible for a man with a loud voice to have a subtle intelligence. It is equally impossible for even an intelligent singer to convey an impression of subtlety when circumstances compel him to strain in order to produce his voice effectively at a certain height, and to step outside the frame of the poet's and musician's thought in order to ensure that he shall be heard. A good deal of the singing itself, male and female, was good enough as far as mere vocalism was concerned: the trouble was that it was mostly the wrong sort of singing for Mahler's music and for the super-subtle mysticism of the final scene of Goethe's "Faust."

If these remarks give pain to the honest artists who worked so hard for us last Tuesday, let me hasten to say that I doubt whether there are any singers in the world who could be counted on to give us the real Goethe and the real Mahler. They would have to be not only super-singers who combined the power of the opera singer with the refinement of the Lieder singer, but poets and philosophers with the culture of a thousand years in their blood and bones: and singers of that order are not to be met with on this imperfect earth, which is one of the reasons why I mostly prefer direct communion with the great minds of music in the solitude of my study to second-hand contact with them in the concert room or the opera house. I have no hope of getting last Tuesday's audience to see the matter from my point of view: no one to whom Goethe's great work was not the delight and the nourishment of his youth, and who has not traced out for himself the points of contact between the Goethe of the second part of "Faust" and the mind of Mahler, could possibly understand what it is I demand in the performance of the symphony and where the performance of the other evening was lacking.

Artist's Spiritual Remoteness.

To return to Mahler's occasional sentimentality and failure to achieve the ultimate magic fusion of simplicity and profundity. The explanation seems to be that partly because of the strenuousness of his life as a conductor, partly because of the very intensity of his reactions to life, he could not always place himself at the distance from his subject that is essential to the creation of the highest art, which is not a reproduction of feeling but a mysterious transmutation of it. The reader will remember Wordsworth's dictum about the recollection of emotion in tranquillity, and the argument of Diderot's "Paradoxe sur le comédien." Wagner also had something significant to say on this subject of art not being the transcription of personal experience but the result of a peculiar spiritual chemistry in the subconsciousness of the artist. Discussing with Cosima once the lack of real connection between his own sufferings in life and the expression of himself in his art, he said that the actual suffering of the artist was no more than the formal box on the ear that the Meistersinger's prentice received on his admission into the ranks of the masters: it was merely the outer symbol of his election, not the inner cause of his acquired mastery. He had often been surprised, he went on to say, at his own spiritual remoteness from the most tragic events in his worldly life. He had often driven Minna to something like frenzy by his inexplicable detachment in moments of domestic crisis; the angrier she became with him the more uncannily calm he was, because suddenly the situation became curiously unreal to him, the only effect of the heightened temperature within him being to release a flood of purely æsthetic emotion in him, so that while she was railing at him for some offence in actual life he was thousands of miles away from it all, pursuing some idea in connection with Tristan or Siegfried.

It was because Mahler could not always escape from the reality of his personal experience into the ideal world of art that he sometimes fails to achieve that inevitability of artistic expression for which he sought so painfully—too painfully and too consciously for success. We see the torment or the ecstasy of the man's soul, but because he cannot stand far enough away from it, is too eager to phrase it before the emotion is merely one recollected in tranquillity, the expression is too near life to be the highest art. Where he succeeds in effecting this subtlest of spiritual chemistry, as in the marvellous final section of "Das Lied von der Erde," he is fit company for the greatest.

E. N.

Recital Notes.

Miss Marjorie Perkins's vocal recital, at Æolian Hall, on Monday, left the impression that she is a singer born, having already within her grasp many of the niceties of technique. Her chief need is experience in the transference of what she imagines, while thinking about a song, to the sensibilities of her listeners; and time and propitious study may be confidently expected to supply it.

Miss Dorothy Helmrich's appearances commonly induce conflicting reflections. For few singers know better how a *lied* should be sung; and not seldom she can turn knowledge into achievement. One has only to remember how she read Schumann's "Mondnacht" and Schubert's "Nacht und Träume," at her recital at Wigmore Hall on Tuesday. All the more, then, one deprecates the appearance of such symptoms as a quite artificial wave, at full power, or less, and doubtful intonation.

H. F.

*"Reflected Music and other Essays." By Basil Maine, with a Preface by Sir Henry Wood. (Methuen. 5s.)

THE GALLERIES.

ART AND SCIENCE.

THE WESTMINSTER REMBRANDTS.

By FRANK RUTTER.

It will be remembered that at the time of the 1929 Exhibition of Dutch Art some sensation was caused by a London critic questioning the correctness of the attribution to Rembrandt of two portraits in the possession of the Duke of Westminster, known as "Claes Berchem" and "The Wife of Claes Berchem." The argument against the attribution to Rembrandt of these two paintings was based to a considerable extent on the assertion that they were painted on panels of "Honduras mahogany," a wood which was supposed not to have been introduced into Europe at the time when these pictures were painted in 1647.

Since their exhibition at Burlington House, however, shavings from these two panels have been submitted to Dr. Hill, Director of Kew Gardens, and this authority has reported, after examining them, that the wood is *not* mahogany, but "a species of Cedrela (*C. Odorata L.* or allied species)," which is commonly known as "West Indian cedar." This conclusive piece of information is contained in a book just published by Professor A. P. Laurie, entitled "A Study of Rembrandt and the Paintings of His School by Means of Magnified Photographs."* Here the Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Academy reproduces a series of sixty micro-photographs of details not only from the Westminster Rembrandts, but also from other Rembrandts, notably the 1640 "Self-Portrait" in the National Gallery (No. 672), the "Titus" and Pellicorne portraits in the Wallace Collection, and works by Bol, Backer, van Eeckhout, Carel Fabritius, Maes, Flinck, and Lievens. This magnification, usually about two diameters, reveals the differing characteristics of the impasto in a very clear and definite manner, and, to quote Professor Laurie, "We find in Rembrandt a development of such loaded and reticulated surfaces as places him alone among painters. In the work of Rembrandt's maturity the intensely complex surfaces produced—flat, raised surfaces, reticulated surfaces, surfaces dragged into hills and valleys by the brush—are obviously intimately and subtly related to the final quality which places Rembrandt apart among painters, but defies analysis."

FACT AND OPINION.

As examples of Rembrandt's early-middle period the Claes Berchem portraits do not show the extremes of impasto shown in the master's later works; but Professor Laurie maintains "touches of all his methods will be found in them. . . . The modelling of the flesh, and more particularly of the eyes, and the treatment of the paint surface, are typical examples of Rembrandt's best work and may be accepted as standards for comparison." Here, however, the author leaves the sure ground of scientific fact for the more debatable field of artistic opinion. These admirable photographs—the clear definition of which deserves all praise—reveal each brush-stroke with clarity and precision, but therefrom the hand that guided the brush can only be deduced, and remains a matter of opinion.

Micro-photography can unmask the later addition of another hand superimposed on an earlier painting, but so far as the attribution of original paintings is concerned all it can do is to afford further evidence of a scientific character on which the expert with artistic knowledge and experience can base a better, because a more informed, judgment. Professor Laurie's photographs are most interesting and illuminating, but there can be no finality in a matter which rests ultimately on a human—and consequently fallible—opinion.

AMERICAN ETCHINGS.

To an exhibition of American etchings, especially to one sponsored by so eminent a print authority as Mr. David Keppel, one goes with curiosity and hopeful expectations. England will never be cured of its habit of looking upon the United States as an eldest son who has set up in business for himself, and, naturally, we are all anxious to see whether this energetic young man, so alert in finance and politics, is yet old enough to have acquired true culture and be capable of producing artwork of a high order.

So far as we may judge from the exhibition now open at the Lefevre Galleries, the moment of great production has not yet arrived. Indeed, in his introduction to the catalogue Mr. Keppel is cautious and modest, only claiming that "our foundation is solid," while admitting that the visitor "will probably miss the accomplished and beautiful technique which is characteristic of etching in England."

So gracious and generous a gesture almost disarms criticism; but candour, which is the truest compliment we can pay to any art, compels me to say that Mr. Keppel is right, and while several of these exhibits possess a certain charm or distinction, American etching generally lacks that sense of quality which we find in a Bone, a Cameron, or a McBey.

NOTABLE EXHIBITS.

A. W. Heintselman is probably the American etcher now best known in Europe, and that he has a sense of quality as well as genuine originality may be seen in his "Madonna" (28) and "Ascension" (29) here. Frank W. Benson has deservedly won a high reputation in his own country for his wild fowl subjects, and his power of suggesting the actual flight of birds in etching has its parallel in the paintings of similar subjects by the veteran Swedish artist Bruno Liljefors. In the work of no other contemporary artists are we so keenly conscious of the movement of the birds through the air. "On Swift Wings" (5) is easily the best of Benson's contributions to this exhibition, not only because of its sense of movement, but also by reason of its most attractive design and unusually good technical qualities. "On the Redhead Grounds" (6) by the same etcher is less pleasing, largely because the harshness of the line suggests ironwork.

Childe Hassam is one of America's best impressionist painters, and his pictures have great charm in their fresh bright colour and delicate notation of light. But his etchings betray the weakness of their structure. "Spring in Annapolis" (27) is charming in its airy decorativeness, its dainty patterning of light-and-shade in crisp and curling broken lines; but in "The Big Cedar" (25), as in "The Giant Elm" (26), a sense of form is lacking, and we do not feel the weight or substance of the trunk, which remains flat and unconvincing.

HOME SUBJECTS FIRST.

It must be admitted that most of this American work is derivative. Even Hassam reminds us to some extent of Renoir, and apart from this question of treatment, the exhibition would be much more interesting if these artists had found more subjects in their own country and presented fewer repetitions of stale European themes. Thus Martin Lewis holds us with his typical New York themes, "Quarter of Nine" (39) and "Rain on Murray Hill" (41), far more than Ernest D. Roth does with his "Florentine Palaces" (44), notwithstanding the fact that the last is more accomplished technically and better in quality.

Mr. Keppel is quite right in holding that the discovery of "a new type of scene" is in itself a high achievement. If American artists can get genuinely excited about the boundless material awaiting them in their own country, Time—the greatest teacher and the best—will eventually give them an appropriate style for the expression of their own genuine emotions. But they will never win their way to the first rank of the world's artists merely by aping the superficial aspects of prints by accepted masters.

*"A Study of Rembrandt and the Paintings of His School by Means of Magnified Photographs." By A. P. Laurie, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D. (Emery Walker.)

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: The Dean; 3.15: Canon S. A. Alexander; 7: The Bishop of London.

Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Canon W. H. Carnegie; 3: Rev. S. C. Carpenter; 6.30: Dr. A. C. E. Jarvis.

Southwark Cathedral.—11: Bishop of Woolwich; 6.30: Canon J. B. Haldane.

Chapel Royal, St. James.—11.15: Dr. W. R. Matthews.

Chapel of the Savoy.—11.15 and 6: Rev. Hugh B. Chapman.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11 and 7: Canon Carnegie.

All Hallows', Barking by the Tower.—11: Rev. L. S. R. Beckley; 6.30: Rev. G. J. Moore.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—11.15: Prebendary E. J. Bicknell.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11: The Rector; 6.30: The Bishop of Tanganyika. (Handel's "Messiah," Part 3, with orchestra.)

St. Mark's, North Audley Street.—11 and 6.30: Rev. W. G. Pennyman.

St. Dunstan-in-the-East.—11: H.C. and address, and music by the Lord Mayor's Boy Players and Singers.

St. Nicholas Cole Abbey.—11 and 7: Rev. A. McCheane.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone.—11: Rev. E. J. Dent; 3.15 and 6.30: Rev. T. G. Brierley Hay.

St. John's Church, Regent's Park.—11: Rev. T. G. Brierley Hay; 6.30: Rev. W. A. Potter.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—11: Rev. J. M. Vallance; 6.30: Rev. M. C. Bickersteth.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30 and 6.30: Rev. B. G. Bourchier.

Brompton Parish Church.—11 and 6.30: Prebendary Gough

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11: Rev. Dr. Morrison; 7: Rev. H. Burne.

Temple Church.—11: The Master; 3: Cantata, "High Heaven's King" (Walford Davies).

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—11: Parade Service (no tickets required); 12: the Chaplain-General.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—11: Rev. C. Egerton Cardwick; 6.30: Rev. R. J. Northcott.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11: Parade Service, Rev. R. J. Northcote.

Royal Chapel of St. Katharine, Regent's Park.—11: Prebendary F. W. Joyce.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11 and 6.30: Archdeacon H. E. J. Bevan.

Christ Church, Lancaster Gate (Empire Church).—11.15: Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse; 6: Rev. H. Maurice Relton.

St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield.—11 and 6.30: Canon E. Sidney Savage.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—11: Ven. C. E. Lambert; 6.15: Rev. A. L. Giles.

St. Mark's, Hamilton Terrace.—11.15 and 6.30: Rev. J. H. Newsham-Taylor.

St. George's, Hanover Square.—11: Prebendary Thicknesse; 6.30: Rev. A. V. Dixon.

Westminster Cathedral.—10.30: Pontifical High Mass; 12: Canon C. E. Brown; 3.15: Pontifical Vespers; 7: Compline, Cardinal Bourne.

Brompton Oratory.—10.45: High Mass (Dvorak); 3.30: Vespers and Benediction.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth Road.—10.30: Pontifical H.M.; 12: Rev. J. Corballis; 6.30: The Bishop of Southwark.

Church of the Jesuit Fathers, Farm Street.—12: Rev. R. H. J. Steuart; 3.30: Vespers.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road.—11 and 7: Dr. W. C. Poole.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough Place.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Alexander.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. J. Golder Burns, B.D.

St. Columba's, Church of Scotland, Pont Street.—11: Rev. I. R. Gillan; 6.30: Rev. H. Tolland.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. Dinsdale T. Young; 3.30: Rev. W. E. Clapham.

City Temple.—11 and 7: Rev. F. W. Norwood.

Westminster Congregational Church.—11 and 7: Rev. H. L. Simpson.

The King's Weigh House Church.—11 and 7: Rev. W. E. Orchard.

Guildhouse, Eccleston Square.—6.30: Mrs. Campbell Gordon.

Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood Road.—11.30: Rabbi Dr. Mattuck: "Jews: Ancient and Modern."

Theistic Church, Æolian Hall, 135, New Bond Street.—11 a.m.: Rev. J. Tyssul Davis. Subject: "The Protoplasm of a Poet."

Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—11: Prof. James Scott; Clairvoyant, Mrs. Livingstone; 6.30: Rev. Dr. Lamond; Clairvoyant, Mrs. Hirst.

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

TO-MORROW.

Independent Labour Party conference, Birmingham (also Tuesday).
League of Young Liberals conference, Chester.
Conference of New Ideals in Education, Somerville College, Oxford (until April 25).
National Association of Schoolmasters conference, Manchester.
National Union of Teachers: Diamond Jubilee Conference, Bournemouth (until April 23).
Motor Racing at Brooklands.
Good Templars Grand Lodge: Annual Session, Brighton (until April 24).
National Federation of Sub-Postmasters conference, Weston-super-Mare (also Tuesday).
Festival of Opera at Cologne (until April 30).
London Van Horse Parade, Regent's Park: Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress present prizes, noon.
National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks conference, Dundee.
National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers: Annual delegate meeting, York.
Air Pageant at Hanworth.

TUESDAY.

Sir Thomas Inskip, M.P., at Portpatrick.

WEDNESDAY.

(St. George's Day.)

Arrival of the Australian Cricket Team.
Order of St. Michael and St. George: Annual service, St. Paul's Cathedral, 5.30.
Shakespeare Birthday Celebration at Stratford-upon-Avon.
Model Railway Club: Exhibition of Models, Kingsway Hall, 2 to 10.
Lord Hailsham addresses Primrose League meeting, Corn Exchange, Hailsham, 8.
Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., at Woolwich Town Hall, 8.
Zeebrugge Anniversary: Reunion dinner of officers, May Fair Hotel.

THURSDAY.

Royal Navy Medical Club: Annual dinner, Surgeon-Vice-Admiral A. Gaskell presiding, Trocadero, 8.
Lord Mayor's luncheon to meet the members of the London Court of Arbitration, Mansion House, 1.30.
National Children's Home and Orphanage: Annual meeting, the Lord Mayor presiding, Mansion House, 3.
Amateur Athletic Association: "Jubilee" dinner, Lord Desborough presiding, Park Lane Hotel, 7.
British Sportsman's Club: Luncheon to welcome the Australian Test cricketers, Savoy Hotel, 1.
The Hon. J. E. Fenton opens display of Australian apples, Australia House, 10.45.
British and Latin-American Chamber of Commerce entertain Sir Ronald Macleay at dinner on his appointment as British Ambassador to the Argentine Republic, May Fair Hotel.

FRIDAY.

Princess Mary's Birthday.
National Rose Society's Spring Show: Royal Horticultural Hall, noon.
Faraday Society: Annual general meeting, Rooms of the Chemical Society, Burlington House, 2.15.
Junior Institution of Engineers: Dinner, Monico Restaurant, 6.30.
Anzac Day: Special carillon recital, Hyde Park.

Auction Bridge, Chess, and Acrostics, will be found on page 7.

FILM NOTES.

"JOURNEY'S END."

By SYDNEY W. CARROLL.

The remarkable "talkie" version of "Journey's End" is indeed a triumph. A few of my friends think me crazy for liking it as much as I do. They think it a travesty of the original. They have objected to American voices coming from the Tommies in the trenches. They have described it as obvious, vulgar, leaving nothing to the imagination, I disagree. "Journey's End" in "talkie" form is technically first class, emotionally effective, dramatically powerful. Its humour gets over every time. Its consecutive interest, its construction, its suspense, are superlative. It has been arranged and cut with the skill of a Russian, psychologically developed with the talent of a German, photographed with the artistry of a Frenchman and the clear brilliance of an American, and yet it is as British in the spirit and treatment of its story as it is universal in its appeal.

* * *

Do not misunderstand me. Apart from Moncure March, the scenarist, English minds are almost wholly responsible for this Gaumont British creation. It was made in Hollywood, it is true, from an American scenario. But it has little of that wild and woolly Mecca of filmdom in its composition. George Pearson personally supervised it. James Whale, one of our cleverest young English producers, directed it, and the entire cast, with the exception of the German soldier boy, is British. Such a picture, shown all over America, as it will be, and introduced to practically every country on the globe, cannot fail to be a tremendously convincing, satisfying, stirring advertisement for British grit, British tenacity, British singleness of purpose, unselfishness and comradeship. It must prove itself the finest commercial traveller the British Empire has ever employed. Without the least breath of palpable propaganda, it should act as the most efficient agent for universal peace since the Christian doctrine arose.

* * *

Imagine all the things this play has to fight against for its success over which it ascends. The entire absence of women, even in a flash back. The gloom of the dug-out in which most of the action passes. The complete tragedy of the end, with its blotting out of so many fine young lives and noble souls. Its perfect humanity, its accurate and faithful characterisation, its utilisation of trifles and oddities to cover up intense feeling, its handling of the biggest minutes in a man's life with the aid of laughter or the inconsequent. All this constitutes artistry in its highest form.

* * *

Now let us take a trip to the Marble Arch Pavilion. An example of how a fine character actor can dignify melodrama and translate it to a sphere in which its transparent heroics become realities can be seen in Mr. George Arliss's study of the Rajah in the talking version of William Archer's play, "The Green Goddess." The original piece was not an ordinary bit of work, it is true, and Arliss brings to the screen version, as he did to the stage, a charm, a cynical authority, a suavity, and a delicacy delightful to witness.

* * *

We may protest as much as we have a mind to against the introduction of Alice Joyce with a strong American accent into the part of Mrs. Crespin, the "delicate' English lady," but such qualms as we may have on that score will easily be swept aside by the dramatic interest of the story, the picturesque and romantic Himalayan setting, and the seductively clear voice of Arliss, as incomparable an actor as England has ever produced for America's chief benefit.

Find the name of your favourite Artist in the Index

The corresponding number in the list of Records will tell you the title and price.

GREATEST ARTISTS Index

of world-famous "His Master's Voice" Artists whose names appear in the Mid-April List of New Records.

Vocal
1. Richard Crooks, Lawrence Tibbett, Wilfred Glenn & Frank Croxton
2. Westminster Abbey Choir
3. Dennis King
4. Light Opera Company
5. Ernst Rucksuhl (*Yodelling*)

Instrumental
6. Cortot
7. Mark Hambourg
8. Sydney Gustard
9. Reginald Foort & H. Vincent Collier

Orchestral
10. Philadelphia Symphony Orch.
11. Marek Weber and His Orchestra
12. Jack Hylton and His Orchestra
13. De Groot and His Orchestra

Dance
14. Jack Hylton and His Orchestra
15. Rudy Vallee and His Connecticut Yankees

The Gramophone Co., Ltd. London, W. 1.

— *Finest Recording..*

Vocal

1. **"Crucifixion"** (*Stainer*)—Richard Crooks, Lawrence Tibbett, Wilfred Glenn and Frank Croxton, with Trinity Choir. Mark Andrews at the Organ D1817-22, 6/6 each
2. **Magnificat in B Flat — Nunc Dimittis in B Flat** (*Stanford*) C1849, 4/6
   Blessing, Glory and Wisdom (*Bach*) Westminster Abbey Choir C1850, 4/6
3. **Nichavo!—If I were King** Dennis King B3363, 3/-
4. **"Silver Wings"—Vocal Gems.** Light Opera Company C1858, 4/6
5. **Yodelling Record: Unterwaldner (Lower Woods) —De rot Schwyzer (Red-haired Swiss)** Ernst Ruckstuhl B3355, 3/-

Instrumental

6. **Sonata in B Minor** (*Liszt*) Cortot. DB1307-9, 8/6 each
7. **Preludes, Nos. 3, 6, 7 and 15** (*Chopin*) Mark Hambourg B3328, 3/-
8. **Poupée Valsante — Un peu d'amour.** Sydney Gustard B3318, 3/-
9. **"Darling I Love You," Now I'm in Love.** Reginald Foort—**Sylvan Scenes.** H. Vincent Collier. B3361, 3/-

Orchestral

10. **L'Arlesienne Suite"** (*Bizet*) Philadelphia Symphony Orch. (cond. by Leopold Stokowski) D1801-3, 6/6 each
11. **Suite Orientale** Marek Weber and His Orchestra C1845, 4/6
12. **With a song in my heart** (From **"C. B. Cochran's 1930 Revue") — Body and Soul** (Vocal Refrains) Jack Hylton and His Orchestra C1855, 4/6
13. **"Silver Wings," Asleep in my heart — Tryin'** De Groot and His Orchestra B3352, 3/-

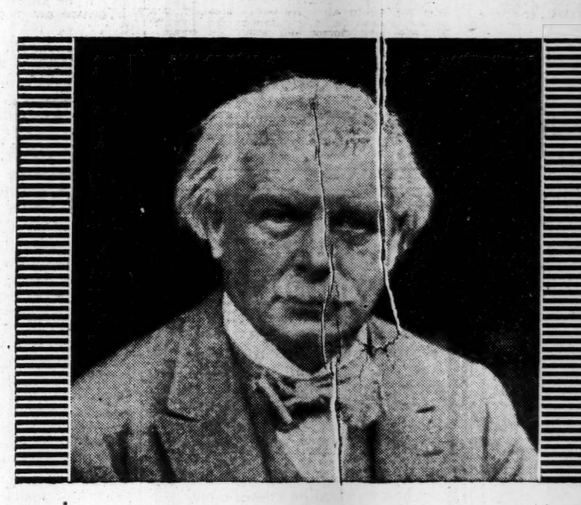
Dance

14. **With a song in my heart—Just as we used to do** (Both from **"C. B. Cochran's 1930 Revue")** Jack Hylton and His Orchestra B5799, 3/-
    Wind in the Willows (From **"C. B. Cochran's 1930 Revue")** — **Jack o' Lanterns.** Jack Hylton and His Orchestra B5795, 3/-
15. **Beside an open fireplace** (Intro: **"Love's Old Sweet Song")** (*By kind permission of Messrs. Boosey & Co.*) — **Mary, I love you.** Rudy Vallee and His Connecticut Yankees B5804, 3/-

Hear these records at your dealers and ask for the complete Mid-April list.

AMBROSE AND HIS ORCHESTRA
AT THE MAY FAIR HOTEL
now record exclusively for 'His Master's Voice'
This Record is Now on Sale
"Cryin' for the Carolines" and "Have a little faith in me" (*Both from the Film "Spring is Here"*) B5814, 3/-
The following record by the above orchestra will be issued May 1st
"Moanin' for you" (*Film "The Grand Parade"*)—"When a woman loves a man" (*Film "Be Yourself"*) B5813, 3/-

"His Master's Voice"



WILL LLOYD GEORGE GET BACK?

Charles Duncan, M.P., discusses this question in the May number of "Nash's." Also in this number are stories and articles by John Galsworthy, Warwick Deeping, H. G. Wells, Rebecca West, Sinclair Lewis, Sarah Gertrude Millin, Edgar Wallace, and the first Talkie script ever presented in a magazine.

Buy the May "Nash's"—Now on Sale.

Nash's

PALL MALL MAGAZINE

NASH'S MAGAZINE maintains the highest standard of production in magazine journalism, and is widely known for its consistent good quality, not only throughout the British Isles, but also in Canada, Australia, Egypt, India, and distant parts of the Empire.

EACH number averages TWENTY features, the greater part contributed by authors of national and international fame, illustrated throughout by the foremost artists of the day; and the cost, including a special supplement of art pictures, is one shilling net.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE CO. LTD., 153 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Faber & Faber

Australia (I) South Africa (II, III)

New Zealand (IV)

I

Norman Lindsay
REDHEAP

A first novel by the famous Australian artist.
New Statesman: 'There is not one line that has not got the wit and the sting of truth. . Mr. Lindsay is talented enough for anything.'
7s. 6d. net.

II, III

Roy Campbell
ADAMASTOR

Mr. Harold Nicolson, in the *Daily News*: 'He is one of our most important poets. I advise you to buy his *Adamastor*. . It will one day be worth a great deal of money.'
5s. net.
Limited, signed edition, 75 copies, 25s. net.

Deneys Reitz
COMMANDO

Spectator: 'It achieves a greatness never before reached in the history of the Boer's fight against overwhelming odds.' *Fourth Impression.* 15s. net.

IV

W. D'A. Cresswell
THE POET'S PROGRESS

Mr. Arnold Bennett, in the *Evening Standard*: 'A truly delightful book. . Mr. Cresswell is a young New Zealander, a poet, and a ceaseless adventurer before the Lord. . I have read his book twice and liked it even better the second time.'
7s. 6d. net.

The Sun never Sets
on
Faber & Faber

TO BE HANGED
BY BRUCE HAMILTON

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle says:

'It is admirable. It is one of the cleverest detective stories I have read. Like the old confectioner who seldom eats tarts, I do not read many stories of this kind, but this one was certainly worth while.'

7s. 6d. net

Faber & Faber

Just Published. 7/6 net.
AT THE BACK O' BEYOND
BEING THE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN REGINALD
By RICHARD REMNANT

WEARY with the pleasured round of England's leisured class, Captain Reginald Rymington seeks adventure in sun-struck Hindustan.
He penetrates the tremendous jungles of Upper Burma, of the Terai and the Western Ghats. He searches for hidden treasure among the Wa head-hunters; he is besieged by Moplah rebels in Malabar.
Through Ceylon's primeval forests he trails a triple killer; he guards a murdered comrade's body on the lonely plantation at Golden Hope. He hunts the homicidal maniac Mohamed Khan; and he is hunted by a man-eating tiger in the Arvanaad.
For five years he dices with Death, pitting his iron nerve and courage against the Last Enemy.
Of all Booksellers, Bookstalls and Libraries.
W. & R. CHAMBERS, Ltd., London and Edinburgh

J. & E. BUMPUS Ltd.
Booksellers to His Majesty the King.
GARDENING
A new list of the best books on Gardening is now ready and may be had on request.
350, OXFORD ST., W.1.
Telephone: Mayfair 1223.

The COMMERCIAL and FINANCIAL News Service
OF THE
Daily Dispatch
Covering both London and Local Markets
IS MORE COMPREHENSIVE THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER PENNY JOURNAL

IF you have any kind of difficulty in obtaining the SUNDAY TIMES, please communicate with The Publisher, "Sunday Times," 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

D. H. LAWRENCE
"Lawrence was a novelist, a dramatist, a poet, a critic, a descriptive writer, and often first-rate in every branch. And he was a first-rate journalist too. He chose his subjects well. He handled them well—clearly, succinctly, picturesquely, beautifully. He didn't flourish his pen before beginning, and when he had finished he knew he had finished, and stopped. Not a word wasted. The subjects chosen were important, elemental, fundamental, and he struck at once deep down into the core of them. Nothing could be more fundamental than 'The "Jeune Fille" Wants to Know,' or 'Sex versus Loveliness,' or his 'Autobiographical Sketch.'
"His remarks on sex are in the nature of an apologia. He is supposed to have been obsessed by sex. The fact is that at his best he was no more obsessed by sex than any normal human being. But he wrote more frankly and more cleanly about it than most. He tried to fish up sex from the mud into which it has been sunk for several hypocritical and timid English generations past. He had a philosophy of sex, which is more or less illustrated in all his novels. But also he had a philosophy of friendship, quite as profound and revealing as his philosophy of sex. As I have no space to discuss them I will not try even to state them. "I am a tremendous admirer of Lawrence."
ARNOLD BENNETT in the EVENING STANDARD.
ASSORTED ARTICLES
Everywhere 6s
SECKER

Sunday Times
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

			6 months	12 months
Ordinary Post.	Inland	... 7/7	...	15/2
" "	Canadian	7/7	...	15/2
" "	Foreign	... 8/8	...	17/4
Late Fee "	Inland	... 8/8	...	17/4
" "	Canadian	8/8	...	17/4
" "	Foreign	... 10/10	...	1/1/8
By Rail "	...	...	6/0	... 12/0

Subscriptions must be prepaid and remittances addressed to the Subscription Department, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1

THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

ROY CAMPBELL.

"Adamastor." By Roy Campbell. (Faber and Faber. 5s.)
"The Wayzgoose." By Roy Campbell. (Cape. 5s.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

Some years ago a manuscript of a long poem written in a beautiful odd script was brought to me as literary editor of a weekly review. It was by a young South African poet. It appeared that he might find some difficulty in finding a publisher, and, in that case, so much did the poem impress me, I determined to review it in manuscript, an unusual proceeding which the unusual merits of the poem justified. However, it did soon find a publisher, and "The Flaming Terrapin," by Roy Campbell, had a surprising reception. Critics declared it to be an achievement of greater importance than the works of most modern young poets. There were many passages of easily recognisable splendour. Intellectual emotion, a glorious boisterousness,

The sudden strength that catches up men's souls
And rears them up like giants to the sky,

were legible in its pages. It was refreshing compared with the usual versified confessions of confined sensitive minds. Probably it was even over-praised. The poem had faults of design. It was full of digressions weightier than the main stream of emotion. It abounded in personified abstractions, mostly of the odious things; "Foul Mediocrity," "Patriotism Satan's angry son," "Old Plutocracy on gouty-feet," spectres from which the Terrapin was to rescue Man, for the whole poem was a turbulent allegory in six parts.

An Allegory.

The Terrapin itself was a symbol of the energy of life which blows through nature and inspires men. In the second book the Ark is built. It comes across the Terrapin (the influence of "Moby Dick" was clear), and, Noah having harpooned it, the Ark is whirled round the four seas at its tail, through tempests and disasters. Meanwhile, the Devil had captured the earth and turned it into the breeding ground of corruption and mediocrity and of all the things the poet loathes and despises. The Terrapin, released from its tether, destroys the Devil, and the last two parts describe the unloading of the Ark (true civilisation); and Noah (the Spirit of man) is left looking out indomitable upon the Universe from the top of Ararat.

There as amid the growing shades he stood
Facing alone the sky's vast solitude,
That space, which gods and demons fear to scan,
Smiled on the proud irreverence of Man.

The meter ranged from the eighteenth century five-stress iambic to jazz rhythms after the manner of Vachell Lindsay. The poem was full of magnificent descriptions, some over-vehement (over-vehemence was the poet's danger), many imaginative, such as that of a constellation seen through Antarctic storms:—

Its four sad candles dripping from their wicks
The Southern Cross disconsolately swung
And canted low its splintered crucifix,
While all around the wolfish winds gave tongue.

Such was the poem which placed Roy Campbell in the front rank of younger poets, proving him not only adroit in technique and original phrasing, but a poet driven by an imaginative impetus which distinguished him from his contemporaries.

Hitting Back.

His next book was a satire on the provincialism of his native land. On his return to South Africa he evidently had found himself a literary Ishmael, and the hand of every local writer against him. "The Wayzgoose" showed that he could hit back hard. It is a satire in the eighteenth century manner, and recalls the thwack of Dryden's cudgel rather than the sting of Pope's cane. "The Wayzgoose," by the by, is a phenomenon which occurs, he explains, annually in South Africa. "It appears to be a vast corroboree of journalists, and to judge from their own reports of it, it combines the functions of a bun-fight, an Eisteddfod and an Olympic contest. The Wayzgoose of this poem, however, is not only attended by those who celebrate the function *annually*, but by all the swarms of would-be poets, novelists, philosophers, etc., in South Africa, who should all be compelled to attend such functions *daily*." Here is his riposte to one who had evidently attacked him.

What's that within your hands—is that the Pen,
Once sharp and once the implement of Men—
Was this, ye gods, the dainty Whistler's foil
When he from Ruskin let a tun of oil
And like a swordfish round a whale astreak
Deep through the yielding blubber shot his beak?
Was this the huge harpoon that Marvell bore
To fish the corpse of Holland to the shore?
Was this the boomerang that Dryden threw
To crumple Flecknoe as I crumple you?
Alas, and has it come to this strange use?
Its stem all rusty and its point obtuse,
In Wodson's hand it scratches like a pin—
So rasps the cricket with his horny shin,
And wrapped around it like a woollen bib,
Lo! Jubb's soft hand, perspiring, plies the nib.

The painters of his native land do not escape. Here one of them is pilloried:—

Shrewd as a pedlar, every town he knows
And changes his opinions where he goes:
In Cape Town, to the moderns he inclines,
In Durban—to Pre-Raphaelitic lines:
And yet, howe'er he copies, still appears
The parodist of what he most reveres.
"Turner" and twister of a thousand styles,
Over his toil the Muse of Business smiles,
Pictures and public equally are "sold,"
And what he turns to dross, *she* turns to *gold!*
While he inspired by mountain cloud and tide,
Scatters broadcast o'er canvases as wide,
A "Light that never was on Land or Sea."
Nor, thank the Lord, is ever like to be!
Behold his swaddled suns, by nightfall kissed,
Staining the yellow napkins of the mist;
Behold the moon, still reeling from his blows,
Upon a cloudlet wipe its bleeding nose,
And here a rock above the skyline stare,
Seeming to ask what dunce had put him there.
Humble, for all his imitative zeal,
Even from Goodman will he deign to steal,
And, even then, the charge of theft escapes
By being duller still, than what he apes.

Defiant Acceptance.

His satire springs, as the best satire has always sprung, from indignant wounded pride; it is violent and yet polished. In "Adamastor," his last volume of poems, he returns in an appendix to the attack. One epigram "on some South African novelists" is admirable and of far wider application:—

You praise the firm restraint with which they write—
I'm with you there, of course:
They use the snaffle and the curb all right,
But where's the bloody horse?

It is indignation applied not in ridicule and to excite laughter, but in defence of the poet against the world, that lends such concentrated force to his work. It is seldom that the critic has the privilege of assisting at the birth of a book destined to a long life, and he may well be embarrassed. I have no doubt at all that this one which has fallen into my hands is destined to be famous. The beauty in it springs from a warring and victorious pride. Now much modern poetry of the better kind is also born of a sense of discord, but these poems are not formed out of sighs over surrounding barrenness, and the contrast of reality with the beauty enshrined in the literature of richer and more beneficent ages. It is the poetry of defiant and fierce acceptance. It was the desert which starved this poet's beauty into being:—

There is no sea so wide, no waste so steril
But holds a rapture for the sons of strife:
There shines upon the topmost peak of peril
A throne for spirits that abound in life:
There is no joy like theirs who fight alone,
Whom lust or gluttony have never tied,
Who in their purity have built a throne,
And in their solitude a tower of pride.

The above stanza occurs in a poem addressed to "A pet cobra"; and these stanzas from it are also significant:—

Our lonely lives in every chance agreeing,
It is no common friendship that you bring,
It was the desert starved us into being,
The hate of men that sharpened us to sting:
Sired by starvation, suckled by neglect,
Hate was the surly tutor of our youth:
I, too, can hiss the hair of men erect
Because my lips are venomous with truth.

Where the hard rock is barren, scorched the spring,
Shrivelled the grass, and the hot wind of death
Hornets the crag with whirred metallic wing—
We drew the fatal secret of our breath:
By whirlwinds bugled forth, whose funnelled suction
Scrolls the spun sand into a golden spire,
Our spirits leaped, hosannas of destruction,
Like desert lilies forked with tongues of fire.

The Solitary Soul.

It is noticeable how often a parallel between the life of a poet and some lonely creature supplies the undertone to poems of concentrated imaginative description. The volume is divided into "early poems," and those to which the title "Adamastor" is given, Adamastor being the spirit of the Cape whose apparition and prophecy form one of the finest passages in "The Luisiad" of Camoens. Among the earlier poems is a Mazeppa, which beats Byron's "Mazeppa" for strength and horror, and has this same meaning at its core; it is by implication the poet who is bound to that madly galloping horse. The Adamastor series opens with a description of a lonely bull driven from the herd; "The Albatross" is the same theme of the poet's loneliness and adventure, treated in a serener mood. Here the concentration of visual images is too great; the imagination needs more rest than the poet allows. There are a few poems of halcyon beauty, too, and strange visions in which there is no inner stress of defiance. One of the former describes sailing into a little port; it is called "Mass at Dawn":—

I dropped my sail and dried my dripping soines
Where the white quay is chequered by cool planes
In whose great branches, always out of sight,
The nightingales are singing day and night,
Though all was grey beneath the moon's grey beam,
My boat in her new paint shone like a bride,
And silver in my baskets shone the bream:
My arms were tired, and I was heavy-eyed,
But when with food and drink, at morning-light,
The children met me at the water-side,
Never was wine so red or bread so white.

The "Dedication."

Among the stranger visions "The Sisters," "The Zebras," "Horses on the Camargue" are the most remarkable. Quotation is better than comment when a new poet is still waiting for recognition; I will quote, in conclusion, from the "Dedication," the most personal of all the poems:—

But when the Muse or some as lovely sprite,
Friend, lover, wife, in such a form as thine,
Thrilling a mortal frame with half her light
And choosing for her guise such eyes and hair
As scarcely veil the subterfuge divine,
Descends with him his lonely fight to share—

He knows his gods have watched him from afar,
And he may take her beauty for a sign
That victory attends him as a star,
Shaped like a Valkyrie for his delight
In lovely changes through the day to shine
And be the glory of the long blue night.

When my spent heart had drummed its own retreat,
You rallied the red squadron of my dreams,
Turning the crimson rout of their defeat
Into a white assault of seraphim
Invincibly arrayed with flashing beams
Against a night of spectres foul and grim.

Sweet sister, through all earthly treasons true,
My life has been the enemy of slumber:
Bleak are the waves that lash it, but for you
And your clear faith, I am a locked lagoon
That circles with its jagged reef of thunder
The calm blue mirror of the stars and moon.

The last lines are an admirable description of his poetry.

MIRABEAU.

"The Prisoner of Vincennes." By Eric Rede Buckley. (Witherby. 10s. 6d.)

To the hero-worshipper who has drawn his conception of Mirabeau from the dithyrambic pages of Carlyle, this volume will be sad reading. Mr. Eric Rede Buckley begins by abolishing Mirabeau's claim to ancient nobility and to relationship with that "wild Arrighatti kindred" of which he quite honestly, and it may, perhaps, be his father also, believed himself to be the descendant. That would matter little in these democratic days, but Mr. Buckley goes on to strip him of many of the gifts and graces with which other historians have decked him. "Extraordinarily able and extraordinarily evil" is the summary of his character by his latest biographer, and there is a convincing ring about Mr. Buckley's pages which makes the reader feel that the verdict is a just one. Perhaps Mr. Buckley allows hardly sufficient weight to the evil influences which surrounded Mirabeau's boyhood, the almost insane cruelty of his father, and the feeble and foolish affection of his mother, for when his biographer has done his worst with him, there yet remain traits of courage and generosity which, in Mr. Buckley's own words, "make us feel that in happier circumstances he might have been a different and a better man, and that, with all his faults, there was in him something noble and lovable."

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A CHIMPANZEE.

"The Memoirs of a Little Monkey." By Ferdinand A. Ossendowski. (Sampson Low. 7s. 6d.)

This story, translated from the Polish by Francis Bauer Czarnowski, tells of the adventures of a chimpanzee, a little jungle creature captured and brought to the world of men. She serves many owners, from the mistress whose life she saves to the circus people for whom she performs; she has various adventures, on one occasion saving a child from drowning, on another frightening away a thief; and throughout she makes shrewd comments on human nature while preserving something of her own wildness. A pretty whimsical tale.

THE INEXHAUSTIBLE GOSPEL.

"The Reign of God." A drama. By Sir Francis Younghusband. (Murray. 5s.)
"The Life of Our Lord." In the Very Words of the Scriptures. By Reginald Ponsonby. (Bell and Sons. 3s. 6d.)
"The Gospel of St. John." By the Rev. Edward Mears. (Murray. 7s. 6d.)
"The Public Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ." By Archbishop Goodier, S.J. (Burns, Oates and Washbourne. 21s.)

Reviewed by EDWARD SHILLITO.

Almost every week new books are published upon the Life of Our Lord. The modern mind, whatever else it may shake off, does not seem able to forget Him. Here, for example, are four books in which the authors from different sides draw near to the undying story of the Gospels.

Sir Francis Younghusband, whose work will always be read with the respect due to a traveller, as fearless in the quest of spiritual truth as in the exploration of Thibet, has put the story in the form of a drama. He will be classed with the "Liberal" theologians, who seek to set free the teaching of Jesus from the trappings of the past; the central point in the Gospel for him is the hour when the vision of the Kingdom of God came to Jesus. At His baptism, he says, "the Holy Ghost Jesus reached a higher level of being than the rest of men, and showed to what state mankind in the course of its development might eventually rise."

In the Baptism rather than in the Crucifixion, therefore, he finds the centre of the story. In the drama the author claims the right to re-arrange the story, but without creating any fresh dramatic interest; and, indeed, the book is rather an arrangement of the Gospel according to a theses than a drama. But the appeal of the liberal and modernist view as an interpretation of the Gospels has grown faint in recent years. It may become, though we do not believe it will, all that can be saved from the story, but it certainly is not a satisfactory explanation of the Gospels as we have them. The historian is less and less willing to let the Jesus of History be made a modern man.

In his useful book, which is the outcome of much hard toil, Mr. Ponsonby has woven together into one consecutive narrative the material in the Gospels; he keeps to the Authorised Version, and gives to the general reader in a clear form a synopsis in English such as Greek scholars have found for many years in Tischendorf.

Gospel of St. John.

The exposition of the Gospel of St. John by the Rev. Edward Mears is also a workable book, which those who have no time for the big commentaries will do well to buy and to use. It follows in the main the orthodox interpretations, but in his treatment of the discourses he takes the line that St. John composed most of them himself, "weaving them together round a nucleus of some well-remembered actual sayings of Christ." He gives in part ii. the text of the Gospel re-arranged and literally translated. It is divided into sections with headlines which will greatly help the reader. The variations from the authorised version in the rendering are not serious, and are chiefly intended to convey some fresh shade of meaning; "breeze," for example, is used for "wind" in c. iii. v. 8, and in c. xx. vi. 31, the words are added in brackets "(continue to)," "and that believing ye may (continue to) have life in His Name." The introduction and the expositions are a clear and practical exposition; nowhere does the author show sympathy for the work of such writers as Loisy, who discover in the Gospel not history, but the reflections upon history—meditations more or less inspired. It is true that Mr. Mears does not believe that St. John, son of Zebedee, was the author, but another, a younger John of Jerusalem; but that variation from the traditional teaching of the Church does not take, for him, from the authenticity of the story.

Christ's Public Life.

It is difficult to overstate the value which "The Public Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ" will have for those who accept Catholic Doctrines and wish to have a minute, careful, and coherent exposition of the Gospel. The author has a remarkable knowledge of the background of the Gospels. He has dealt patiently and lovingly with every detail in the text; he has read the story closely along with other parts of the Scriptures, and the necessary quotations he gives in full—a practice which adds to the length of the book, but will be gratefully welcomed by readers. Preachers and teachers generally will find in these volumes ample material for making the story live again. Of necessity the author has, all the time, to read between the lines; some of his reading will not carry conviction to a reader who does not bring the Catholic tradition with him as an initial assumption. The treatment, for example, of the story in which we read how His mother and His brethren came to Him, is an interpretation intended to remove any possible suspicion that Jesus meant to protest against any intervention from His mother.

It may be said with confidence that by far the greater part of this book will be read with gratitude even by those who are not Catholics. The moving account the writer gives of Our Lord in the Sermon on the Mount will appeal to every reader who feels the wonder the Gospel is; and, indeed, the whole book reveals at its best the teaching which is a sincere and wondering attempt to fix "the eyes of meditation" upon the Divine story.

RUGBY SCHOOL.

"Rugby School." By G. H. Bettinson. (Birmingham: G. H. Bettinson. 21s.)
"Football Records of Rugby School, 1823-1929." (Rugby: George Over.)

Mr. G. H. Bettinson has rendered a service to all old Rugbeians by compiling a careful record of the School's history since its foundation. Beginning with a section on Laurence Sheriffe, the founder, he proceeds to give the events of the first 300 years in chronological order, year by year, continuing the process after the tercentenary in 1867. Lists of casualties and decorations during the Great War are followed by a record of the Chapel, and some entertaining "general notes" give information on such idiosyncrasies as "cuts" and "knuckling down," and of such celebrities as Landor and Hughes. Excellent illustrations adorn the book.

A new book on Rugby football in Rugby School will interest all enthusiasts for the game as well as all Rugbeians. It includes among other things a brief history of the Game in the School from 1823-1929; the names of members of the school teams from 1866 to 1929; a description of the centenary match; and a number of illustrations, among them a photograph of the tablet commemorating the exploit of William Webb Ellis, "who, with a fine disregard for the rules of football as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby game. A.D. 1823."

IRISH FREE STATE GUIDE

"Oireachtas Companion and Saorstat Guide, 1930." By W. J. F. Flynn. (Hely: Dublin. 5s.)

The new edition of this guide is most useful, for it contains compactly a great quantity of information about the Free State Government, legislative bodies, official departments, and so on. Added to these are a historical sketch of the State and biographies of members of the Dail and Senate. The book is indeed a companion to which one would have continual recourse.

ARTIST AND CRITIC.

"The Making of Literature: Some Principles of Criticism Examined in the Light of Ancient and Modern Theory." By R. A. Scott-James. (Secker. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by H. C. MINCHIN.

The author, despite his title, is not likely to blame me for putting the artist first. If Romulus had not built a wall, Remus, an early critic of the Mr. Bloodyer type, could not have leapt over it. This book, Mr. Scott-James tells us, is concerned with critical principles, not with examples of criticism. One of them, which has been lately urged, is that poetry and criticism are entirely different faculties, and, inferentially, that the excellent poet is almost always an indifferent critic. The inference, at any rate, will not do, for Dryden, Wordsworth, and Coleridge excelled in criticism as well as poetry, and the poetical works of Alexander Pope teem with criticism. On the other hand, one cannot assent to Ben Jonson's saying, "to judge of poets is only the faculty of poets," for Aristotle was the author of the "Poetics," and his poems remain undiscovered, as do those of Longinus and of Burke! Yet these are names which cannot be ignored when the nature and several kinds of poetry are in question.

"One-ness of the Mind."

The truth which Mr. Scott-James appears most anxious to emphasize, and which runs like a vein of bright metal through the ore of his research, is that you cannot shut up either men or the various faculties of the mind in water-tight compartments.

We distinguish (he writes) between intellect, intuitions, feeling, and will, but we cannot separate them. We cannot deprive a work of art of its thought. We cannot strip the scientist of his flashing intuitions. The moralist enlists poetry and music on his side. Before we attempt to distinguish this kind of literature from that, it is well to begin by acknowledging the one-ness of the mind and all the literature that springs from it; otherwise we may find it hard to account for a philosophic dialogue being beautifully constructed, for a history combining the characteristics of science and art, and for a poem being pregnant with thought.

There is, therefore, no reason why the poetic and critical faculties should not exist side by side in the same mind, though one may be more in the ascendant than the other at different periods of its owner's life.

The Critic's Function.

"I too will something make, and joy in the making." Are we not most of us, in one sphere or another, potential artists and potential critics? If so, such a book as this can hardly help appealing to us, since it seeks to fathom and expound the deep meditations of critics, great and lesser, through the ages, on a particular branch of creative art which is in close contact with the lives of all but the unlettered. And it is probable that the critic is often less clearly apprehended than the artist. Mr. Scott-James illustrates his position by a little parable:—

The artist may be compared to a pioneer who has surveyed the jungle, cut a way through it, and laid down a track. The critic is the first inspector who goes over that finished track to test it; he judges how soundly the road material is laid, and how much toil it took to lay it.

His verdict, consequently, will be of service to subsequent wayfarers. A judicious critic—here I embody Mr. Scott-James's remarks—may put us on our guard against clever people who would persuade us to accept fascinating jigsaw toys as poetry, and will encourage us to demand of our novelists that their stories should be not so much life-like as true to life, "the expression of a vision which has embraced the commonness of reality without being made common by it."

THRILLERS IN REAL LIFE.

"Crime in India." By Sir Cecil Walsh, K.C. (Benn. 10s. 6d.)

A yellow cover on which is printed a list of "Benn's Thrillers," along with the names of Sir Cecil Walsh's earlier works, "The Agra Double Murder" and "Indian Village Crimes," will undoubtedly attract the eye of the detective story "fan" who is seeking his favourite pabulum at the railway bookstall. When he buys the book he will find that he has got more than he bargained for. "Thrillers" there are in plenty, but there is much more. Mysteries punctuated with murders; smart detective work by police-inspectors; long-deferred and cunningly devised revenges; crimes whose motive is passion, jealousy, greed; and crimes which, so far as one can see, have no motive at all—in the words of the showman, "you pays your money and you takes your choice." But "Crime in India" aspires, and the aspiration is well fulfilled, to something more than the quickening of a jaded appetite. It is a serious contribution to the science of criminology. The author, who had twelve years' experience as a High Court judge in India, takes a dozen cases, most of which came before him "on appeal," and carefully traces the history of each from the date of the first conception of the crime in the mind of the criminal through all the ramifications of the police inquiry; then into the noisy, murky purlieus of the Sessions Court; and finally, after a searching analysis of the exhaustive and exhausting judgment of the sessions judge, brings it into the clear atmosphere of the High Court itself, where, as a rule, all doubts are dispelled and the criminal and his motive stand revealed, stripped of the clouds of lying, chicanery and bribery which have hitherto blinded the eyes of justice.

The Author's Targets.

Sir Cecil's first and principal desire is to show the difficulties and defects attending upon judicial investigation in India owing to gaps in the procedure enjoined by law upon the Courts. We gather that, if he had his way, the Evidence Act, the Criminal Procedure Code, and even the monumental Indian Penal Code itself would be drastically altered. For instance, he objects to that section of the Evidence Act which allows what are virtually confessions of the accused to be used in evidence against them, without being recognised as such. Very powerfully, too, he argues against the provisions which debar the accused from giving evidence at his own trial, and, though the sneer is veiled, he really does venture to sneer at Macaulay's famous definition of murder.

These points are the targets at which the author aims, and they are of interest chiefly to the professional lawyer and administrator. But for every reader, be he lawyer or layman, the great attraction of the book and the element which constitutes its fascination are the minutely detailed picture that it gives of the ordinary daily life of the Indian cultivator. If we leave "Kim" aside, it is safe to say that never before has the life of the ordinary villager in Northern India been so vividly or so accurately portrayed. That Sir Cecil has kept his eyes open for the humour of many of the situations he describes the following short excerpt will prove:—

The railway station Babu . . . reported an accident on the line by wire to headquarters in the following terms:—
Regret to announce collision between up goods 27 and down passenger 19. No damage, thank God, except to up goods guard's left eye.

DE GRAMMONT REFURBISHED.

"Memoirs of the Comte De Grammont." Translated from the French of Anthony Hamilton by Peter Quennell. (Routledge. 15s.)

Few books of the class to which it belongs are better known on both sides of the Channel than the "Memoirs of the Comte de Grammont," and the mere statement that a new translation had been put upon the market might provoke a question as to why a new version had been thought necessary. That question will not be repeated by anyone aware of the distinguishing features of this new translation. It is complete and exact, whereas former reprints have been more or less "patched and corrected versions of one or the other of the two notoriously inaccurate eighteenth-century translations." It is enriched by admirably reproduced portraits of a score of the people, male and female, who figure in its pages, and it has an excellent introduction from the pen of Mr. C. H. Hartmann.

PANTECHNICON BOOKS.

"Sober Truth: A Collection of Nineteenth Century Episodes, Fantastic, Grotesque and Mysterious." Compiled and edited by Margaret Barton and Osbert Sitwell. (Duckworth. 12s. 6d.)
"A Mixed Grill: A Medley in Retrospect." By the author of "A Garden of Peace." (Hutchinson. 21s.)
"The Family of Whatton: A Record of Nine Centuries." (Sylvan Press. 15s.)

Reviewed by J. M. BULLOCH.

The "omnibus," book, largely begot of the bungalow, is a comparative newcomer: but the book packed like a pantechnicon is a familiar friend. It was very popular on the literary side in the leisurely days of the early part of last century under the stale title of "Table-Talk." On the purely material side it attained encyclopædic proportions in John Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes" and similar collections by him. Robertson Nicoll, whose Christian name was William, and not "J.," as stated by the author of "A Garden of Peace," made a futile attempt in 1895 to revive the Literary Anecdotes idea—perhaps because literature is not a sufficiently entertaining category.

Highly literary—in the highbrow way, too—as he is, Mr. Osbert Sitwell is wiser than Robertson Nicoll, for he and his collaborator, taking as their motto the phrase that "stones have been known to move and trees to speak"—have assembled forty-seven queer episodes, with an aim "more propagandist than literary." They have not in any sense passed the episodes through the alembic of their own minds, deciding that the very essence of such an anthology is that items selected for publication should speak "in the idiom of their dead moment." They believe that "any objects, however ill-assorted they may at first sight appear, will be seen eventually to go together in a room, to make a unity there if the owner has bought them because he genuinely likes them. They are permeated with his personality." The concocter of the ordinary *réchauffé*, of which we have recently had enough and to spare, has no criterion whatever; and indeed in the present instance it seems, to mix the metaphors, rather a wire-drawn explanation of their Sitwell scrapbook.

People who are not a bit interested in what does or does not appeal to the Sitwell mind will like the contents of this pantechnicon, though there is really little that is new to antiquarian folk. It ranges from mermaids seen off the coast of Caithness to the adventures of De Rougemont with his turtle-riding incidents. We re-encounter such characters as Tom Thumb, Joanna Southcott, Princess Olive of Cumberland, Lola Montez—we are getting bored with this beauty—Lady Flora Hastings, and Madeleine Smith. We even get Jack the Ripper and the Druce Portland Case; altogether a queer kettle of fish.

A Novelist's Pantechnicon.

The co-ordinating criterion of admission to Mr. Sitwell's pantechnicon is apparently that of belonging to the type of people he would have liked to meet; with Mr. Frankfort Moore—for he is the author of "A Garden of Peace" mysteriously referred to on the jacket—it is that of belonging to people he has met or heard about. In his seventy-five years he has met so many, representing literature, art, drama, and music, to name a few of his enthusiasms, that his title, "A Mixed Grill," is insufficient, for the ingredients of any sort of grill are too few. Mr. Moore needs a pantechnicon to store what he calls "the vaguely autobiographic" character of his "retrospective medley," which, as he is very Irish, is packed anyhow.

Mr. Moore's method is mainly anecdotal, in the manner of the eighteenth century, in which he has a keen interest, with nothing of the philosophy-of-life grasp which distinguishes Mr. E. F. Spence's fine book, "Bar and Buskin," reviewed last week. Now and again, however, he ventures an opinion, as when he says:—

The Albert Hall Memorial as a whole is one of the most beautiful creations of modern times. Ellen Terry was capable of assimilating every part with Ellen Terry.
The value of Johnson's literary criticism may be estimated by his affirmation that one poem of Beattie's was worth forty-two of Goldsmith's.
I am convinced that at all times there is more money to be made out of being a Scotsman than through being any other man.

Mostly, however, to use his own phrase, "arising out of the minutes," he rambles on, and packs in his pantechnicon all sorts of people, representing diverse interests and several countries; and, as he has supplied an inventory by an index, he earns our thanks for a very cheery book.

The Whatton Family.

Family history is in its very essence a pantechnicon affair, because it co-ordinates varied achievements under the category of community by blood, although genealogists are apt to confine themselves merely to the matter of descent, which can be very dull. The mere title page of the little book on the Whatton family, which Mr. Compton Mackenzie in a letter to the editor has rightly praised, is an index to the comprehensiveness of the survey:—

The Family of Whatton, a record of nine centuries, being a reprint of articles by Henry Watkinson in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1825, with additions, continuations, and illustrative documents by J. S. Whatton, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, F.R.Hist.Soc., assisted by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., St. Edmond Hall, Oxford, F.S.A. followed by the autobiography of the former, and preceded by an introduction by O. F. Christie, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford, author of "The Transition from Aristocracy," etc.

Mr. Whatton, the editor, who lives at Hindhead, supplies us with five elaborate tables and twenty-five illustrations, some of them very quaint. He has also collected "general notes on the family" from various sources, leaving the reader to fit them in for himself; for example:—

Cock-fighting.—I have in my possession a square bag (24 inches by 20) of silk lined with flannel and showing traces of blood. In the centre in gold are the Arms of Seddon. This belonged to my great-grandfather, William Seddon of Acresfield, and was used for the purpose of carrying his game cocks to and from the area of combat.
My Grandmother.—Written on the front page of a little book entitled "A Tour Throughout the Whole of France," by John Barnes, London, 1815.—"A merited reward for that little girl who during the last six months has shown the greatest degree of Command of Temper.—Maria Samson Ingle. March 13th, 1818. From her friend E. Cooper."

Mr. Whatton says he has written the book primarily for his own reading—"because anything which relates to the family, including my own past doings and savings, interests me"—and he hopes it will be a "reference book for Whattons to come." But it also ought to be an inspiration to members of other families to go and do likewise, for a knowledge of one's family goes to the making of character.

A WIT OF THE RESTORATION.

"'Brawny' Wycherley." By Willard Connely. (Scribner's. 10s. 6d.)

A genuine interest in the epoch and in the people with which and whom his book is concerned, a wide and deep knowledge of its history and admission to interesting private archives have enabled Mr. Willard Connely to write a fascinating volume round the personality and times of William Wycherley. Without altogether endorsing the contemptuous austerity of Macaulay's judgment on the author of "The Plain Dealer" and "The Country Wife"—Macaulay never succeeded in altogether shaking off the early influence of Clapham and its puritanism—it may be said that Mr. Connely's verdict on Wycherley's character errs somewhat on the side of indulgence. No individual should be too severely blamed for failing to rise greatly above the moral standard of his day: the best that can be honestly said for Wycherley is that he did not fall conspicuously below it. That, however, is a point of quite minor importance in judging such a volume as Mr. Connely's. He tells Wycherley's story as such a story should be told, brightly, picturesquely, and dramatically, and gives us some vivid sketches of the worlds of fashion and literature during the time of Charles the Second.

TWO POETS.

"A Dream in the Luxembourg." By Richard Aldington. (Chatto and Windus. 3s. 6d.)
"Poems." By Katherine Mansfield. (Constable. 6s.)

Reviewed by DILYS POWELL.

Mr. Aldington in his new poem, "A Dream in the Luxembourg," reverts to his earlier manner, the smooth, decorated manner of the Imagist anthologies, leaving behind him for the moment the satirical manner of "A Fool i' the Forest." Readers of the successful novelist will be surprised to find a romantic in the poet, though there are hints here and there that Mr. Aldington does not find all right with the world. The curious thing about this narrative poem, this story of a dream of love, is its combination of direct romantic feeling with a kind of detached critical attitude; it is as if while one part of the writer's mind had been busy experiencing the emotions which are the basis of the poem, another part had stood, as it were, a little aside, weighing the value and the permanence of those emotions. The result is that Mr. Aldington's story has both the eagerness of youth and the restraint of sophistication—a very pretty mixture of qualities.

Verse Narrative.

"A Dream in the Luxembourg" is simply a short story in verse. A telegram sends the lover, leaving

> . . . a word unfinished
> In the middle of an unfinished sentence,

hastening to meet his mistress at a small seaside town in France. There is a dream of happiness; suddenly it falls into dust

> . . . like a Venetian glass,
> When the poison is poured in it.

The tale is adorned with the bright images and phrases familiar in Mr. Aldington's work. But I feel, as I have always felt with Mr. Aldington, that the images are insufficiently related to the core of the poetry; they are like reflections in the water which have no original.

> But for a fair woman to die,
> And that a woman one loves or has loved,
> No, it is incredible, they don't die,
> They turn into the brightest flowers
> Or become young graceful trees,
> Or lovely white-winged sea-birds,
> Or the lovelier fragile clouds
> Poised like warm snow in the summer air.

It is all very graceful and gay, but one thinks of the use that could have been made of such an idea by a poet more deeply concerned with the idea and less with its translation into images.

Admirers of Katherine Mansfield's verse will be glad to see a new edition of her "Poems" (first published in 1923). Some people, of course, find it distressing to read anything so eagerly personal and tender. There was always something a little naked about Katherine Mansfield's writing; particularly about her verse, where, as in her Journal, the veil of fiction was not needed. But all the same she must be read.

A ROYAL ROAD TO KNOWLEDGE.

"Leçons à l'Impératrice sur les Origines de la Civilisation française." By Fustel de Coulanges. (Paris, Hachette. 12 fr.)

Reviewed by LAURIE MAGNUS.

Fustel de Coulanges was born in 1830, and the centenary of his birth has been observed with seemly celebrations by professors and Press in his own country. The fame which his writings have enjoyed in other countries makes it an office of piety to join the chorus of praise. Fustel was a pioneer of the method which is known to-day as the new ethnology. He did not compartment a life to historical studies, but associated them with other branches of inquiry—anthropology, geology, archæology, and the like—on which such workers as Tylor and Lubbock and, a little later, Sir James Frazer—still, happily, with us—were beginning to build up conclusions. The result was that his "Cité Antique," first published in 1864, ran rapidly (and continues to run) through many editions, and helped to pave the way to Oxford for budding scholars in the generation which is passing.

Empress Eugénie.

It was in April, 1870, the year of the Franco-Prussian War, that Fustel, who had recently left Strasburg to take up an appointment in Paris, was invited, or, rather, commanded, to give a course of talks on constitutional history to the Empress Eugénie. It was a formidable command, which he did not accept very willingly. But, as is evident from his letters to his wife, a few extracts from which are published in this edition, the Empress was gracious, charming, and attentive, and the little circle of her five or six ladies was presently enlarged by a few gentlemen of the court, who begged permission to join it. The lessons began on June 1 at the Tuileries, and were continued at St. Cloud, and his devotion to his royal pupil was manifested on September 4—the day of her escape to England—when, as he wrote to Madame, "I have a lot to tell you, and must start with news of that poor Empress. I was told that she was leaving the Tuileries about 4 o'clock. I hung about in the neighbourhood almost all the afternoon, so that she might have at least one greeting. But I did not see her. I hope that she is in safety. I feel fairly confident that she was neither threatened nor insulted."

History and Patriotism.

The Empress wanted to learn about French political institutions, in which her actual interest was to prove so brief. But insensibly Fustel's theme was developed on the more general lines which suited the book of "L'Histoire des Institutions politiques de l'ancienne France," which he was already meditating, and which he compiled later in six volumes. The first of the present "Lessons," dealing with prehistoric times, was published posthumously in 1908 under the editorship of M. Reinach; the rest, which were interrupted by the fall of the Empire, and the consequent flight of Eugénie, did not extend beyond Louis XI. The ten lessons are now collected for the first time.

Fustel's particular point of view was stated at the outset. "I am going to talk of very ancient things," he said. "But, old as they are, they still live in the age in which we are. . . . This ancient past, Your Majesty, is the actual present, for the present has been informed by it. Our spirit is largely composed out of the ideas conceived in those past ages." Antiquity was never antiquated to this eager student of comparative history. To him there was nothing dead, no dead languages, dead customs, dead races. If his quick method sometimes jumped some links in the chain of causation his happy guesses often anticipated the proofs of later research, and, where full evidence was at his disposal, his industry matched his discernment. And he was particularly well qualified to teach the consort of the Sovereign, even in France in 1870, for his scholar's honesty was incapable of compromise. Many of those who have been writing about his centenary have quoted his own aphorism: "Patriotism is a virtue, history is a science," and it was always at the height of this argument that he maintained his "Leçons à l'Impératrice," which are as creditable to the pupil as to the tutor.

COMEDY AND TRAGEDY OF ANIMAL LIFE.

"Life Stories of Big Game." By W. S. Chadwick. (Witherby. 10s. 6d.)

Six-and-twenty years' study of the wild life of Africa, Mr. Chadwick tells us in his brief and modest preface, have gone to the making of this volume, and those who remember his former book, "Man Killers and Marauders," will need nothing but their own delightful memories of its pages to urge them to the perusal of its successor. Knowledge of one's selected subject goes for much, but even more valuable is that innate and unearned understanding of the animal nature; that humorous, charitable sympathy with the brute outlook, of which Mr. Chadwick's pages are full. Mr. Chadwick reminds the reader of the late Jack London in this particular. "Greatheart, the Buffalo," "Greatheart, the Elephant," "Powerful, the Lion," appeal to our sympathies with much of the appeal exercised by "Whitefang," or the heroic "Buck" of "The Call of the Wild."

NEW FICTION.

STUDIES AND STORIES.

"The Party Dress." By Joseph Hergesheimer. (Knopf. 7s. 6d.)
"Giants' Bread." By Mary Westmacott. (Collins. 7s. 6d.)
"The Good Soldier Schweik." By Jaroslav Hasek. (Heinemann. 10s. 6d.)
"House Sinister." By Horace Newte. (Nash and Grayson. 7s. 6d.)
"Walls Have Eyes." By "Ganpat." (Hodder and Stoughton. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

It must be three or four years since Mr. Hergesheimer published a novel. His new book, "The Party Dress," is a portrait rather than a story—a careful and highly polished and well-hung portrait of an American woman of the "leisured" class. Nina Henry is just past 40, with a figure which shows no signs of frightening the dressmakers, a husband who is exactly like 90 per cent. of the American husbands whom you meet in fiction to-day, a "beau" in affectionate attendance, and a habit of drinking rather more cocktails and whiskies than are essential to good manners, even in a Prohibitionist country.

So you have a "smart" woman who is also "good"—until the Ishtarre dress comes from Paris. Nothing like it has even been seen in the Eastlake Club, and it projects the delighted Nina into a number of small adventures. These culminate in a passionate episode with the one man who bears no resemblance to her other friends. Chalke Ewing is an American who does not look upon his own country as Heaven's nearest neighbour; he is not a Rotarian; he can talk intelligently; and—final abomination—he will not play golf. But he is seduced by the party dress, and Nina falls madly in love with him. Unfortunately for her, he is an "idealist" who cannot face the consequences of his one fall from grace. He kills himself. Whereupon Nina destroys the tragic dress, and prepares for a cocktail-and-bridge future which will differ not at all from the pre-Chalkian past.

The story, such as it is, opens very slowly indeed. At first you are in danger of losing your way among the doubtlessly smart but very dull people who make up Nina's small world. Soon enough, however, this world comes into the clearest focus, and then you begin to appreciate and admire Mr. Hergesheimer's subtle methods. His book is a wonderfully faithful representation of one aspect of American life, and it is beautifully written.

A MUSICIAN'S TALE.

Miss Westmacott's first novel, "Giants' Bread," will have a success. The story is good, the dialogue singularly natural, and you are constantly wondering what is to happen next. Novels about musicians tend to resemble one another, but from the first Vernon Deyre's career goes off at a picturesque tangent—as a child he loathes music—and to the very end it refuses to follow the lines usually ruled to guide musical geniuses on their way. He is forced to choose between his old country house and his music, and between his love for Nell, who wants comfort and riches, and for Jane, who only wants him to succeed. During the war he loses his memory—at home they think he is dead—and wakes up to find himself a most competent chauffeur; but even here Miss Westmacott manages to invest a much-used "situation" with something like novelty.

The book, indeed, goes with the pleasantest swing, and others besides Vernon himself are good to meet. I do not say that it is the work of genius, or a masterpiece; it is not "important" in the sense that it has anything that is particularly new to say; but it has a highly dramatic story to tell, and tells it very well indeed.

WAR AND CRIME.

"The Good Soldier Schweik" of the Austrian Army—he is not a good soldier, but a talkative jackass—seems to have greatly amused his fellow-countrymen, but I cannot believe that he will do more than mildly entertain English readers, and that in spite of Mr. Paul Selver's racy translation. Schweik, who drinks and talks as much as he can, is batman successively to a drunken chaplain and an amorous lieutenant. His one asset is his ability to smile at the wrong moments. His misadventures make up a curiously vulgar work, whose chief object, it would seem, is to attack the Austrian military authorities of imperial days.

"House Sinister" is well named. It is one of those dreadfully *quiet* stories of crime in which you are conscious all the while of hidden horrors and the tension slowly grows, but into which no detective intrudes, and about which you are not called on to make wild guesses. When the pretty governess goes to Mr. Dalmon's house you know that something is monstrously wrong, but what exactly is it, and can Mr. Dalmon really be the fiend you suspect? Mr. Newte wisely holds his note of restraint all through this frightening story, which has one or two excellent portraits, and you read it through at a sitting.

A cine-camera able to take pictures of the distant past, a haunted house, a treasure hunt attended by very real dangers, even though it is conducted on (and under) peaceful Sussex soil, and a strange creature that is half-man and half-beast—with such materials as these "Ganpat" is thoroughly at home, and his new book, "Walls Have Eyes," is just the right mixture of mystery and exciting adventure—with an unexpected surprise in store for the reader when he least expects it. An admirable yarn.

THE SALON.

"The Great Literary Salons of the XVIIth and XVIIIth Centuries." By Louis Battifol, André Hallays, and others. Translated by Mabel Robinson. (Thornton Butterworth. 7s. 6d.)

Perhaps it takes a Frenchman really to interpret so essentially Gallic an institution as the Salon. Here, at any rate, are five chapters by prominent French critics which distil the essence of those assemblies, where a woman queened it, with more pungency than has been generally attained by English authors. The eyes of these critics are keen, if merciless; they do not see the past through a golden haze, rather do they manage to pierce the mists which blur its outlines.

Thus M. Battifol warns us against overrating the part played by the Hôtel de Rambouillet in refining manners and language. The movement, he holds, was general, being widely shared among a generation sickened by civil strife. M. Hallays, again, does not attempt to reconcile us to a system which encouraged so great a poet as La Fontaine to live at free quarters in another's house for twenty years, with inevitable loss of independence, even though it belonged to the kindly Mme. de la Sablière, of whom an intimate said, "She has never thought, she only feels." M. Reboux leaves Mme. de Tencin without a shred of reputation. In Mme. Geoffrin's salon we breathe a purer air; authors never had a more disinterested friend. She was a happier woman than Mme. du Deffaud, her contemporary, who was ever combating the fiend of ennui, and who only discovered that she had a heart when she was nearing seventy.

"A GREENE FOREST."

"A Greene Forest." By John Maplet. With an Introduction by W. H. Davies. (Hesperides Press. 30s.)

It seems unaccountable that John Maplet's delightful natural history, "A Greene Forest," which was first published in 1567, should never have been reprinted until now. Beginning with stones and metals, the author goes on to herbs, shrubs, and trees, and, finally, to "bruite beastes, foules, fishes, creeping wormes, and serpentes," including among them the "coccatrise" that "killeth with his breath," the dragon that has "a naturall warre with the elephant," the orix that "all winter long snorteth, and is as he were deade, but in Sommer awaketh and taketh life againe," and many other attractive creatures. Mr. W. H. Davies contributes a pertinent preface to this finely produced book.

BOOKS & WRITERS.

SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY.

THE WORLD IN 2030 A.D.
By the Earl of Birkenhead. (Hodder and Stoughton. 12s. 6d.)

LORD MELBOURNE.
By Bertram Newman. (Macmillan. 12s. 6d.)

THE GOOD SOLDIER SCHWEIK.
By Jaroslav Hasek. (Heinemann. 10s. 6d.)

THE PARTY DRESS.
By Joseph Hergesheimer. (Knopf. 7s. 6d.)

On returning from the holidays readers will have quite enough to occupy themselves with. On Wednesday Constable gives us a biography of J. X. Merriman by Sir Percival Lawrence, and a sketch of Professor Adami, while Cassell will publish Sir Wyndham Childs's "Episodes and Reflections." Sir Wyndham, part of whose book has been serialised in the *Sunday Graphic*, began his career in the South African War, and will astonish some readers by suggesting "how utterly wrong from every point of view" it was.

* * * *

Lord Birkenhead will, I think, be fascinated, especially during his convalescence, by reading Mr. Marc Connelly's remarkable play about negro religious mentality, "The Green Pastures," which Mr. Gollancz is publishing to-morrow week, for it represents one of the points he has raised in "The World in 2030," where he notes the immense hold of the Christian creed on the negro mind. Mr. Connelly points out that negroes have "adapted the contents of the Bible to the consistency of their everyday lives." It remains to be seen whether our Censor will pass it.

* * * *

Meantime, the African negro will be dealt with in two Gollancz books. In "Caliban in Africa," Mr. Leonard Banes takes the view that nothing can prevent racial violence in South Africa, though the area of the evil may be circumscribed. The other book, called "African Drums," by Dr. Fred Pulestor, who spent fourteen years in the Congo, describes many primitive African customs such as the rites of the witch doctors, about which Lord Birkenhead has some striking things to say.

* * * *

D. H. Lawrence was such an extraordinary character that different people react differently to him. We have recently had a little book about him from Mr. Cape, and now Mr. Richard Aldington has written a short study of him for Chatto and Windus.

* * * *

Mr. Walter de la Mare is making a new appearance next week in a book called "Desert Islands," which Faber and Faber will issue. He starts with Robinson Crusoe's island, and describes many other islands and the mariners who discovered them.

* * * *

I hear that Mr. Mencken's "Treatise on the Gods," which Mr. Knopf will issue next month, is very provocative, for he states that Christianity is plainly breaking down, and that, as institutional religion is in itself "a machine for scaring," it must needs fail as man gains in knowledge, for knowledge is not only power but courage.

* * * *

Norman Douglas has always something to say, so that many readers are eagerly awaiting his book, "How About Europe? Some Notes Upon East and West," which has hitherto appeared only in a limited edition, published in Florence, and which is now to be issued by Chatto and Windus. The same firm is also to issue a cheap edition of C. E. Montague's brilliant book, "A Writer's Notes on His Trade," without, however, the fine introduction contributed by Mr. H. M. Tomlinson.

* * * *

The story of Louis XVII. and Naundorff, the most famous of all pretenders to a throne, has been told by Hans Roger Madol in his book, "The Shadow King," which Allen and Unwin are issuing next week. It is significant that the Pretender's eldest grandchild, Prince Louis de Bourbon, who now lives at Sannois, in France, has established his right by French law to call himself by the name of Bourbon. I am told he has in his possession documents of great interest, in particular a secret treaty concluded between George III. and Louis XVII.

* * * *

I am always interested in the inheritance of any sort of ability. A good case in point is that of Miss Leila S. Mackinlay, who has just written a novel for Mills and Boon, called "Little Mountebank." Miss Mackinlay, who is only eighteen, is the daughter of Mr. Sterling Mackinlay, the musician and author, and granddaughter of Antoinette Sterling. Then Mr. Philip MacDonald, whose mystery story, "The Noose," chosen by the Crime Club, is to be published on May 5 by Collins, is the grandson of George MacDonald and the son of Ronald MacDonald, also a novelist. The other stories chosen for May publication by the club are Mr. Willard K. Smith's "Bowery Murder" and Virgil Markham's "Shock."

* * * *

What is described as the "All Quiet" of the Peace is an anonymous novel entitled "We Are Dead," which Mr. Marriott will shortly publish. It was brought to Mr. Marriott by a down-and-out ex-Service man, who had written it on odd scraps of paper in a common lodging-house, and I am told that it pictures the "horrors of peace" very convincingly.

J. M. B.

THE UNICORN.

"The Lore of the Unicorn." By Odell Shepard. (Allen and Unwin. 25s.)

What a delicious, fantastic creature is the unicorn, and what heavy scholastic guns have been trained on his fleeting form! Between 1550 and 1700 there were published "about twenty-five extended discussions of the unicorn, ranging from long chapters or separate tracts to whole books." Marini cast doubts on the entire unicorn legend. Bacci replied with a book in which he remarked that "whether the alicorn sweats or does not sweat, whether it makes water boil or does not make it boil, the belief that it does so will do no injury to truth, and will be for the good of the State." Ambroise Faré denied the medicinal properties of the horn, going so far as to experiment by putting a toad to soak for three days in alicorn-water, at the end finding the creature "aussi gaillard que lors que je l'y mis." Caspar Bartholinus found no fewer than eight kinds of unicorn: "the oryx, Garcias ab Horto's African amphibian, the sea unicorn of the North, the Indian bull, the Indian ass, the Indian horse, the rhinoceros, and the monoceros or unicorn proper." Scaliger explained that we had the word of God to prove that the unicorn existed; "if it existed once, then it exists still, for otherwise a vacuum would have been made in Nature, which is absurd, for everyone knows that Nature abhors a vacuum." And so it goes on, from antiquity to Mr. Odell Shepard, who has made in this book such an enchanting collection of legend and learning about the unicorn.

When the legend began we do not know. The earliest European document is the "Indica" of Ctesias, physician of Darius II., in which we are told of an Indian ass whose horn was an antidote against poison. Christian symbolism seized on the story that the unicorn could be captured with the help of a virgin to typify the Incarnation of Christ. And throughout the ages the unicorn's horn, the "alicorn," was a precious and often a vaguely sacred object: sometimes a cure for the plague, sometimes for scorpion-bite, sometimes an aid to the prolongation of youth; Torquemada is said always to have kept a piece on his table for safety's sake. Extraordinarily picturesque, the whole conglomeration of fact and fiction; and Mr. Shepard has made the best possible use of his enormous material. A book to dip into again and again. It is, by the way, well illustrated.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

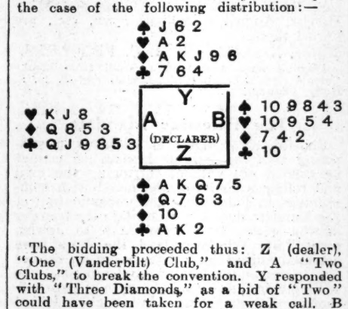
PROBLEM PLAY.

There are many advantages in practising the solving of Bridge problems. The practice is a great help in assisting the player to become more efficient in the tactics of play. By playing the same hand over and over again in all the different ways, he gets an idea of the many possible variations in play; and no practice can be more useful from this point of view. It is far better training to play one hand over and over again than to play a large number of hands over once only.

New points of view keep cropping up, till finally the player is so saturated with the various points of view that he learns to realise the general principles of good play. From another point of view, there is one great disadvantage with problem play. The hands are all exposed, and the training of that most invaluable faculty of making deductions is destroyed. The declarer sees what cards A and B have got. He no longer requires to make deductions. In the long run, after much practice in problem play, the faculty of making deductions is dulled, and the good problem player becomes a poor ordinary player. Occasional practice in solving problems is, however, very helpful, more especially on the rare occasions when one gets a really instructive hand from actual play. The hand discussed below is a case in point. The reader should cover over A's and B's hands until he has made up his mind on his plan of play after the first card is led and after carefully considering the bidding and Y's and Z's hands.

ACCURATE DEDUCTIONS.

Accurate deductions were very necessary in the case of the following distribution:—



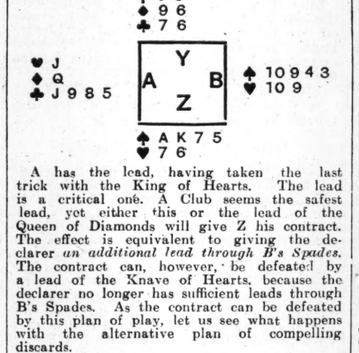
The bidding proceeded thus: Z (dealer), "One (Vanderbilt) Club," and A "Two Clubs," to break the convention. Y responded with "Three Diamonds," as a bid of "Two" could have been taken for a weak call. B said "No Bid" and Z bid "Four Spades." A passed. Y raised the bid to "Five Spades." B passed and Z bid "Six Spades." A and Y passed, B doubled, and all passed. A led the Queen of Clubs.

The declarer, seeing that A missed both the Ace and King of Clubs, must credit him with the only two important missing cards, the King of Hearts and the Queen of Diamonds; and even the possession of these two cards would not alone justify an overbid; there must be some distributional reasons, such as a chicane. Again, B had doubled, and his only reason for doubling must be the prospect of a trick in the trump suit. Four trumps to the 10 would not justify this prospect; B must have five trumps to the 10. The 10 of Clubs which B played to the first trick was no doubt a singleton. A had undoubtedly six Clubs and chicane in Spades to justify his weak call and seven red cards, including the King of Hearts and the Queen of Diamonds. There was no reason to suspect anything unusual in the distribution of the Hearts and Diamonds with A and B.

The situation, after the first trick was taken by Z with the King of Clubs, was then very clearly defined. How now should Z play the hand?

THE PLAY OF THE HAND.

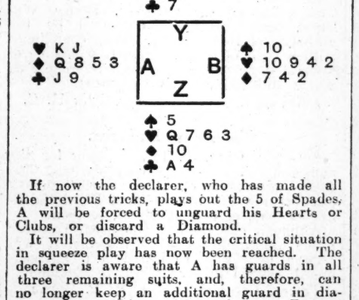
There are two views to take of how to play the hand. Either one must be resigned to losing a trick in trumps, or one must lose the King of Hearts. Let us see what happens in the latter case first. The 10 of Diamonds is led and taken by the Knave in dummy, and the Ace and King of Diamonds played out, on which Z discards the Ace and a small Club. A Spade is next led from dummy and taken by Z, who then leads out the Ace and another Heart, when the following end-game results:—



A has the lead, having taken the last trick with the King of Hearts. The lead is a critical one. A Club seems the safest lead, yet either this or the lead of the Queen of Diamonds will give Z his contract. The effect is equivalent to giving the declarer *an additional lead through B's Spades.* The contract can, however, be defeated by a lead of the Knave of Hearts, because the declarer no longer has sufficient leads through B's Spades. As the contract can be defeated by this plan of play, let us see what happens with the alternative plan of compelling discards.

SQUEEZE PLAY.

If the four winning Spades are played out after the first trick has been taken with the King of Clubs, the following end-game will result:—



If now the declarer, who has made all the previous tricks, plays out the 5 of Spades, A will be forced to unguard his Hearts or Clubs, or discard a Diamond.

It will be observed that the critical situation in squeeze play has now been reached. The declarer is aware that A has guards in all three remaining suits, and, therefore, can no longer keep an additional guard in diamonds to provide against a finesse. Z must make all the remaining tricks with the help of the finesse in Diamonds. The result is the same if A elects to unguard either Hearts or Clubs when discarding on the 5 of Spades. The effect of squeeze play here is not only to render all defence useless, but actually to produce two extra tricks. The total of assured tricks is only ten, made up thus: Four in Spades, three in Diamonds (including the finesse), two in Clubs, and one in Hearts. By squeeze play two additional tricks are produced against any possible defence.

It was the lead of the last trump which brought about this situation. Timid players who are afraid of parting with their last trump often fail in bringing about a squeeze. When the controlling cards in the other suits are held by the declarer, it is to his advantage to force discards.

Correct replies on the solution of this problem have been received from PONTOON and QUIB.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. G. B.—Under Law 35 on the insufficient bid the player on the left of the offender decides upon the penalty. There can be no consultation between the partners.

VALESSURE.—After the following bidding: A (dealer), "One Diamond", Y "Double"; B, "No Bid"; Z, holding Spades, 10, x; Hearts, x, x, x; Diamonds, J, 10, x, x, x; Clubs, x, x, x, is too weak to make a "business" pass.

C. H. N.—I agree with Wilbur Whitehead's standards for a fourth in hand bid: a minimum of three Quick Tricks distributed or three and a-half if concentrated in two suits. The strength of a hand with three and a half Quick Tricks (about equivalent to three Vanderbilt Quick Tricks) has been fully demonstrated in Contract.

QUIB.—When holding Q, J, x in the major suit bid by the partner, it is better policy to first support the partner in his suit. Q, x would be normal expectancy, and would be the holding on which an option of support or showing a fresh suit could be exercised. With less than this holding you would deny the suit: with more you should support in the first place.

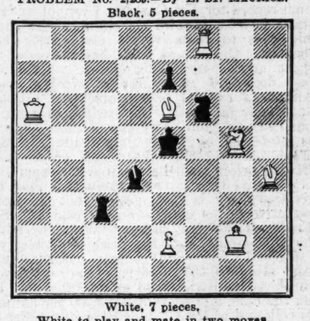
LAWNHURST inquires whether Y, holding Spades, 10, 9, 8, 6, 3; Hearts, x; Diamonds, K, x, x, x; **Continued at foot of next column.**

CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

Solution of Problem No. 2,288.—1. R—R sq! If P—Kt4; 2. B x P! any move; 3. R, or B mates accordingly. If 1. . . . P—B8 (Q) check, 2. R x Q. 1. R—KB sq. is defeated by P—Kt4; 2. R—B7 (!), P—B8 (Q) check; 3. R—Q2, by P—B8 (Q; or R; or Kt).

PROBLEM No. 2,289.—By E. ST. MAURICE.
Black, 5 pieces.



White, 7 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

CORRECT SOLVERS.

A correct solution of Problem No. 2,285 is acknowledged from C. Jacovitz (New York). Mr. Jacovitz is thanked for the following: "Allow me to compliment you for the beautiful and *instructive problems* you select for your well-known column."

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,287 are acknowledged from Abdahab ("Very clever indeed"), S. A. Baldock, Ballygiblin, C. V. Bean, R. W. Hopkins, H. W. Meadows, L. H. Kettle, Senex, J. Silbersweig, C. E. Craig, Emdee, and E. J. Gibbs.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 2,288 have been received from M. E. M. Jago, Sapere Aude ("Curious key move"), V. G. Walrond, V. H. Sladen, Clephane, S. D. Gibson, E. A. Lassen, P. Martin, S. F. Powell, W. R. Rayer, E. C. de Segundo, J. Silbersweig, R. H. Thompson, A. Ward, A. Wingate, Horace H. King, J. I. Binks, Brig.-General W. Baker-Brown, H. W. Meadows, Edgley, F. H. Merrick, F. Hurst, H. C. Robson, Rev. W. Scott, Emdee, J. A. Shaljean, J. F. Robins, W. G. Lowe, S. W. Garrod, J. R. Wilson, I. M. Brown, Ballygiblin, A. Le Grys, H. H. Greenway ("Interesting"), J. E. Vaughan ("Artistic"), Shay ("A fairish joke"), C. White, J. P. Orr, A. M. Pass, R. H. Kettle, R. W. Seaton ("The key is well devised"), Vane, Scirama ("A deceitful problem"), F. H. Summers ("Fascinating"), Dr. D. H. Fraser, and A. F. Scott (Simple—*and baffling!*").

SPECTACULAR CABLE CHESS.

Subjoined is the remarkable game played in the match, by cable, London v. Washington, between Sir G. A. Thomas, Bt., and Mr. N. T. Whitaker:—

EVANS GAMBIT DECLINED.

White. Mr. Whitaker.	Black. Sir G. A. Thomas.	White. Mr. Whitaker.	Black. Sir G. A. Thomas.
1 P—K4	P—K4	13 Kt—B8 (f)	P x P!
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	14 Kt—Q5	Q—K sq
3 B—B4	B—B4	15 Q—KKt3 (g)	Kt—B5! (h)
4 P—QKt4	B—Kt3	16 Q—B4 (ch)	K—Kt3
5 P—Kt5 (a)	Kt—QR4	17 P—KR3	B—R4 (ch)!
6 Kt x P	Kt—B3 (b)	18 P—QB3?	B x P (ch)
7 P—Q4	P—Q3	19 K—B sq (i)	Kt—Q7 (ch)
8 B x Kt	P x Kt (c)	20 Q x Kt (j)	Q x P (ch)!
9 B x KtP	R—KKt sq	21 K—Kt sq	B x Q
10 B x P (ch)!	K x B	22 Kt—B7 (ch)	K x B
11 B x P (d)	B—Kt5	23 Kt x Q	B—B6!
12 Q—Q3 (e)	P—B4!	Resigns (k)	

(a) Interesting, in an irresponsible off-hand skirmish. In a staid match game, however, with a handsome silver trophy at stake, the much sounder, 5. P—B3, P—Q3; 6. Q—Kt3, or P—Q3, etc., should have been preferred.

(b) Other, and perhaps better, defences are: (1) 6. . . Kt x B; 7. Kt x Kt, P—Q4! (2) 6. . . Q—Kt4; 7. B x P (ch), K—K2! Or, 7. Kt x BP (?), Q x KtP!

(c) And here, P x B; 9. B x P (ch), K—K2; or, 9. Kt x P, Q—B3; is preferred by the "authorities."

(d) With four pawns for a piece, and Black's position disorganised, White ought not to lose.

(e) To prevent Kt—B5. If 12. P—KB3, B—Q2; threatening the Kt pawns on both wings.

(f) An ingenious move, that might have served well, had it been correctly followed up.

(g) At this juncture, however, the American appears to have lost his nerve. He ought to have played the natural, and simple, 15. B x P. The text move was positively bad.

(h) The tables are turned, and White is lost: 16. Q—B4 (ch), K—K3; 17. Q—B6 (ch), looks terrible; but after 17. . . . K—Q2; White has no valid continuation, for, if 18. Kt x B (ch) P x Kt! 19. B x P (?), Q x P (ch); and wins

(i) If Kt x B, Kt x B! threatening Kt—Q6 (ch).

(j) Forced, for, if 20. K—Kt sq, then, Kt—B6 (ch)! 21. P x Kt (if K—B sq, Q x P mate), 21. . . . B x BP (dis. ch); winning the Queen, or mate next move.

(k) This spectacular game attracted more interest from the spectators than all the other five games put together, and Sir George Thomas was loudly applauded when the American cabled his resignation. It was a "gallery" game, and the appreciation of the "gods" was natural and well deserved.

The only justification for the American's conduct of the game would have been success. His opening moves from 1 to 12 were all well known "book" moves; and three moves after he made a move which cost him the game, and may lose Washington the match. Almost any amateur, with the necessary book knowledge, can play a game like this—and lose. Only one other game of the match was finished—between Messrs. Yates and Bishop—a draw resulting, and making the score 1½ to ½ in favour of London. The remaining four games await adjudication.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

Mr. R. C. J. Walker is the winner of the Gastineau Cup and the Championship Tournament, 1929-30 of the City of London Chess Club, with the score 7½ out of a possible 10—half a point ahead of Sir George Thomas and Mr. V. Buerger, although he lost to both in his individual contests with them. The other final scores of the competitors are:—V. Buerger and Sir George Thomas, each 7; R. P. Michell, 6½; E. G. Sergeant, 6; F. F. L. Alexander, 5½; H. Saunders, 5; H. C. Griffith, 4; E. J. Scrimgeour, 3½; W. Gooding and C. B. Heath, each 1½.

Considering the high reputations of at least one-half of the competitors the figures read rather curiously, and appear to justify Steinitz's steadfast claim, that tournament results are not always a sure criterion of the abilities of the players.

SIMULTANEOUS CHESS.—Mr. A. G. Condé played recently twenty games simultaneously at the Bohemian Chess Club, Moorfields, E.C., and in the result won 11 games, drew 7, and lost 3.

ACROSTICS.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,317.
(The Seventh of the Quarter.)

These are well known to one who goes
To theatre or music hall;
Top-hats, tom-cats, or roofs may those
To your reflective mind recall.
Whole ought to click out Wembley way
Right merrily next Saturday.

1. A genuine type of industry? Oh, no!
An idle boy who takes French leave I shew.
2. Not civilised or with refinement bred;
You will agree that what is shed is shed.
3. His other name was Dan; red was his hair;
In Chaucer lock, and you may find him there.
4. Absence of grasp or guile is just what you
Expect in one to business wholly new.
5. By search in canine mouth perhaps you might
Discover one of all its kind most bright.

SILEX.

Solutions, addressed to the Acrostic Editor, must reach the office of the SUNDAY TIMES, *186, Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than by first post on Friday next.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No 1,316 AND ANSWER.

A fighting man of old romance,
He wandered forth upon his way,
He rescued maids from evil chance,
And dragons would with pleasure slay.

1. A mile upon the Continent?
No, just some sixty-two per cent.
2. From ginger easily there can
Be made a coloured gentleman.
3. A friend in need, here headless, find;
A better he may call to mind.
4. Firstly, a gallery select,
And then the wooden half reject.
5. One highly strung, ambition's slave,
Honour he missed, and found the grave.
6. Oft young and tender, often dry,
And drunk far from infrequently. PAX.

1.	K	I	L	O	M	E	T	R	E
2.	N		I		G		G	E	R
3.	I			D		E			R
4.	G				I			A	
5.	H		A		M		A		N
6.	T		O			S			T

NOTES.—Light 2. Anagrams. 3. Aider, and abetter. 4. Loggia. 5. The Book of Esther. The gallows was fifty cubits high. 6. A health, bread.

Acrostic No. 1,315 (*April Rains*).—Correct answers were received from 171 solvers, incorrect from 35; total, 206.

Solvers who send pleas for alternatives must give reasons for their acceptance, adding, when necessary, exact references to justify their arguments. If the appositeness of a word is obvious to the A.E. at sight, he has already accepted it.

Continued from preceding column.

Clubs, J, 9, x, should have bid "One Spade" or passed in the following circumstances: Z (dealer) bid "One Heart"; A, "No Bid"; Y, "No Bid"; B "Double"; Z, "No Bid"; A, "No Bid."

Answer.—Although retrieving a partner is usually bad policy in a case like this still I should have risked a bid of "One Spade" here for the simple reason that Spades must be fairly evenly divided, otherwise A or B would have called this suit in preference to doubling and leaving in a bid of "One." Further, Y should take into consideration that Z may have called on a four-card suit.

BARBARA GOOLDEN'S
THE ANCIENT WHEEL

"I have nothing but praise for Miss Barbara Goolden's careful, sound, solid character-drawing. She is clever, sincere, shrewd and nimble-witted."—*Daily Telegraph.*

"Miss Goolden's last book, 'The Waking Bird,' proved that she might write a really outstanding novel. She has written it in 'The Ancient Wheel.'"—*Sunday Referee.*

CHAPMAN & HALL, LTD. 7/6 NET.

A WAR NOVEL—BUT DIFFERENT
ILL WIND
H. E. L. MELLERSH

Does not depict only the horrors of war. Does not ignore the "good times" in the war. Does not refuse to admit the heroism and the comradeship and that side of war which brings out the best in men.

CHAPMAN & HALL, LTD. 7/6 NET.

AN IMMEDIATE SUCCESS
THE SIN OFFERING
By BLANCHE WINDER
Author of "Trespassers in Paradise."

"The story is good, and the Breton background is capitally drawn. . . . The English thousands who know and love the beautiful country around Paramé will enjoy the book specially."—*Evening Standard.*

CHAPMAN & HALL, LTD. 7/6 NET.

—READY
MEN
KAREN BRAMSON'S AMAZING NOVEL

CHAPMAN & HALL. 7/6 net

PAMELA WYNNE'S
NEW NOVEL
A LITTLE FLAT IN THE TEMPLE

is now ready at all Bookshops, Bookstalls, and Libraries—Another fascinating and thrilling love story by the brilliant author of "Ann's An Idiot." 7s. 6d.

THE OTHER WOMAN
By VIÑA DELMAR. 7s. 6d.

"I lapped up every word of her . . . she is very, very clever."—*Time and Tide.* "Surprisingly shrewd and entertaining."—*Evening News.* "Fulfils all the promise of 'Bad Girl.'"—*Newcastle Wkly. Chron.* "Better than anything else she has done."—*Dundee Courier.*

THE NAUTILUS LIBRARY 3s. 6d. each

A GREAT SEA MYSTERY.
The True story of the Mary Celeste.
By J. G. LOCKHART.
A new edition with additional ch

A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

INTRODUCTION TO ART

By E. V. LUCAS.

In a conversation on early memories it was found that almost without exception we remembered the houses which we lived in or visited in infantile days, as much by the pictures in them as by the people. We had not forgotten the people, but most of us could remember the pictures more clearly, and, what is more, could remember the exact spot on the walls where the pictures hung. But we could remember very few; in my own case only five. These were a coloured reproduction of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," with the weaver in the ass's head being caressed by Titania; a coloured reproduction of a typical Birket Foster scene with children at a stile; two engraved Landseers: fox cubs and squirrels; and one other. But this other completely overshadows the rest; for this was a picture indeed, being no less than the engraving of a cricket match at Brighton in the forties of the last century, with the game going on in the middle and in the foreground the local patrons in their best clothes, all disregarding the play in order to have their likenesses drawn, and, underneath, separately framed, the Key, so that you could identify the nobility and gentry of Sussex, and also, towering among them in his flannels, Alfred Mynn, Esq., of Kent, like a Prize Man from the Agricultural Hall, either resting after his innings or waiting for it, while you learned that the little old gentleman in a tall hat, bowling, who looked like a Prime Minister, was really Lillywhite the "Nonpareil." This was the first picture to dominate my mind.

* * * *

The only others in that early period which I can recall were in five houses which we visited, and of these I put first, for its range of interest, from festivity to tragedy, Cruikshank's "Worship of Bacchus; or, the Drinking Customs of Society," which hung on the right wall of the hall. This crowded work, being full of little boys and girls like ourselves, all learning to be drunkards, had a dreadful fascination. The original cartoon, a huge affair, which occupied the old irreconcilable water-drinker for three years and was finished in 1862, was exhibited all over England, as well as being reproduced in engraved form, beginning with a private view for Queen Victoria and the Royal Family at Windsor. On the completion of its travels the cartoon was presented, in 1869, to the National Gallery by a body of the artist's admirers, but you will, I fancy, ask for it in vain either in Trafalgar Square or at the Tate.

* * * *

Then there was another house, which I ought to recall for a hundred other things, but which I think of chiefly as having a long, stone passage hung with engravings of ancient battles, with warriors fighting at close quarters, and armed elephants gloriously busy on the outskirts. It is a well-known series, but I cannot recall the name of the artist. Before coming to my earliest ideal of beauty, as distinguished from what was odd or entertaining, I must mention the fact that I found myself to be unique among the company discussing these things in having had a governess who had a mother in whose sitting-room, over the fireplace, was an artistic miracle: three pictures in one. If you faced it squarely it was a conventional portrait of a woman; if you stood on the right it represented a bouquet of flowers, and from the left a ship in full sail. So untoward a work of art as this does not, of course, count; no one could forget it. Nor, for different reasons, is it possible to forget the pictures in our first dentists' waiting-rooms, which in my own experience were engravings after Landseer, comprising "The Stag at Bay," "The Monarch of the Glen," "Peace and War," and that Highland river scene in which a boat-load of shepherds and gillies, dogs, wives and children is being ferried to or from the kirk. The sight to-day of any of these old favourites brings back that room and its associations of foreboding and pain.

* * * *

And now for personal attraction, for pure beauty, the first pictures with influence. The first picture to make me gasp with rapture, moved by its loveliness and its charm—by which I mean, I suppose, the loveliness and charm of the subject, although I am sure that technically it was exquisite too,—was a facsimile pencil drawing, framed in gilt, which hung over my grandmother's drawing-room fireplace. It was called "The Gardener's Daughter" and was by Frank Miles. It is many years since I saw it, but if it is not the delicate presentment of a very attractive girl I shall be much surprised. My admiration of it and of her, my devotion to it and to her, began when I was certainly not more than five. Although I have not seen this work since then, I have seen lots of gardener's daughters, and not one recalled this adored and adorable nymph. Nor have anyone else's daughters come up to the standard.

* * * *

Looking in a work of reference for the outline of the life of Frank Miles, I find that his baptismal name was George Francis Miles, and that he was born in 1852 and died, in a state of mental derangement, in 1891. His "pretty portrait studies," says the contributor, "of female heads, which were reproduced cheaply, commanded an immense popularity and sale." I am sorry to read this, as it makes me merely one of a crowd; and we all hate that. And I swear they were more than "pretty"! "The Gardener's Daughter," as I may already have conveyed, was and is, to my mind, beautiful: nothing less. A sentence in the same article introduces me again to that old bugbear of my days and nights, my own Abysmal Ignorance. Miles, says the biographer, "had a good practice as a portrait-painter, painting . . . such noted men as Edward I'Anson, Charles Questel, J. L. Dyckmans, and Nathan Hughes." Here is a theme indeed for a general-knowledge paper. Edward I'Anson was an architect who died in 1888. That I have discovered. But those others—"such noted men as"—who were they?

* * * *

"So much," said someone, "for pictures proper. Now what is the earliest poster you can recall?" "Nabob's Pickles," I said at once. There was a certain walk towards which I always tried to influence the steps of the authorities, entirely because I wanted to see again this jovial Oriental, with his turban and curling white beard, squatting on the carpet with a gherkin (was it?) poised entrancingly on a fork. No doubt there were other pictures on the hoardings to catch the childish eye—advertisements of pantomimes, for example—but Nabob's Pickles is the only one I can recall and visualise.

*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Summer Time.

Sir,—Mr. E. V. Knox's article on Summer Time reminds me of a very real legal conundrum: Is a child born between twelve midnight and 1 a.m on, say, May 1 to be registered as being born on April 30 or May 1? Personally, I used to put May 1, with S.T. after the hour and leave it to the registrar, but never heard what happened.

Bramshott, Hants. R. J. WILLSON.

War Stories.

Sir,—I was interested in the criticism of the book "Unknown Warriors" in your issue of April 6. It seems to me that an author who looks at the stars rather than the mud has a better perspective of war as a whole. I think one of the best collections of war stories is "The Shilling Soldiers," by Denis Garstin, published many years ago. It has a feeling and atmosphere which so many of the later pictures have lacked, and it, too, "thrills you with its light on the indomitable spirit of man."

Ripon. MARY ETHEL HUNTER.

London's Climate.

Sir,—Whatever Mr. T. A. Newton may say in favour of Tasmania's climate, I venture to assure him that the London climate is one of the best in the world. Professor M. Dorizas, of Pennsylvania University, in Philadelphia, a specialist in geography and climatology, who travels every year all over the world for the particular purpose of studying climatologic conditions, was in London recently, and told me without hesitation:—"The best climate in the world for health, work, and joy of life is the London, and generally the British, climate, with its ideal summer and mild winter."

CHR. KESSARY.

Gloucester Terrace, W.

Charing Cross Bridge.

Sir,—You state that if the present scheme falls through there is no alternative, but I have seen a plan by an independent architect which provides for a double-decker bridge at a cost of £10,000,000, as against £15,000,000.

The Royal Commission recommended this course, and it is difficult to understand why the above plan is not discussed. The railway company will not need compensation for the removal of the terminus and Waterloo Bridge will be preserved, the L.C.C. having consented to save it on condition that a road bridge at Charing Cross is built to relieve it.

N. Harrow. FRANCIS WHITE.

[Letter also received from Hubert P. Marsden (London, W.).]

The Graces.

Sir,—For once "Atticus" is misleading. It was not one of W. G. Grace's brothers who threatened to eclipse his fame. It was "W. G." who did the deed, for his brother, "E. M." (seven years his elder), was held to be the best all-round cricketer in England before "W. G." began to make his name.

The recollection of "E. M.'s" wonderful fielding close in at point is one of the most vivid of all my cricket memories; indeed, Mr. E. V. Lucas did him only bare justice when he sang of the Gloucestershire brothers:—

"E. M." the oldest—of fieldsmen the boldest,

for his quickness, his certainty, and his courage I have never seen equalled.

Derby. H. S. TWELLS.

Richard Jefferies.

Sir,—Mr. Lucas refers to the novels of Richard Jefferies as having had "no success." This is undeniably true with regard to their fate as novels *per se*, but one of them at least, "Amaryllis at the Fair," has been widely read and esteemed by admirers of Jefferies' work on account of the beautiful descriptive writing which it contains. ROWLAND H. HILL.

Hinderwell, Yorks.

Sir,—Mr. E. V. Lucas may be interested to know that Richard Jefferies lived at Hove in 1883-1884, as the permanent tablet affixed to the house (which is named Savernake) records.

Hove. GEO. J. CLEWER.

The Road to Tyburn.

Sir,—I wonder if any reader can assist me to ascertain the exact route taken by the hangman's cart on the journey from Newgate to Tyburn. The last execution at Tyburn took place in 1783, and up to that date the first part of the way lay through narrow streets, which were all swept away in after-years by (1) the making of Skinner Street in 1802 and (2) the construction of the Holborn Viaduct. It is usually said that the route, after leaving St. Sepulchre's Church, was direct to Snow Hill, and so to the Oldbourne Bridge over the Fleet river. But the little street from St. Sepulchre's Church to Snow Hill was far too narrow for the cart and escort, and I believe the cortège turned up Giltspur (otherwise called Knightrider) Street, passing Cock Lane and Hozier Lane, both also too narrow for its passage, right across the open space of Smithfield to its north-west corner, and then down a crooked but wider thoroughfare called Cow Lane, at the bottom of which was the Oldbourne Bridge, thence up Holborn Hill ("The Heavy Hill") the other side, and so into Holborn. ERROLL SHERSON.

Winchester Street, S.W.

The Hard Old Surgery.

Sir,—It is open to doubt that Lord Dawson is right in his suggestion that folk of preanæsthetic days were less sensitive than ourselves. I believe that it is a question of grit, and that in necessity our race would display admirable stoicism to-day.

My father had a farm foreman (James Walker by name) in Scotland, an enormously strong man, of whom it is recorded that he would load a wagon, unaided, with bags of wheat, weighing over two hundredweight and a-quarter each, lifting them from the ground, and flinging the top ones over the sides of the vehicle. My father told me that when Walker contracted an affection of the hip, and it was decided to "fire" him with red-hot irons, he refused chloroform (which was then in its infancy) and stretched himself on the bed, face downwards, grasping the bedrail with his hands. In his agony he snapped the 2½-in. timber like a pipe-stem, but his back never quivered, and he never made a murmur. J. P. MITCHELL.

Hunton Bridge, Herts.

[A letter also received from Wilfred H. Holden (Cambridge Terrace, W.).]

"The Lovely Mrs. Tofts."

Sir,—Mrs. Katherine Tofts (*c.* 1680-1758), the famous operatic soprano mentioned in Mr. Walpole's novel, "Rogue Herries," was said to be connected with the family of Bishop Burnet. She was the first singer of English birth who sang Italian opera in England, and was considered "little inferior, either for her voice or for her manner, to the best Italian women." According to Cibber —

The beauty of her fine-proportioned figure, the exquisitely sweet silver tone of her voice, with that peculiar rapid swiftness of her throat, were perfections not to be imitated by art or labour.

She drew a high salary for those days, but was frequently accused of avarice. Lady Wentworth, in one of her letters, writes:—

Was on Sunday last at the Duke of Somerset's, where there were about thirty gentlemen, and every kiss was one guinea; some took three, others four, others five at that rate, but none less than one.

Mrs. Tofts lost her reason about 1709, but recovered temporarily and married Joseph Smith, who was English Consul at Venice, 1740-1760. Her insanity returned, and she died at Venice about 1758. Your correspondent will find further details of her life in Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" and in the "Dictionary of National Biography," where references are given to other authorities.

VIOLET W. WALKER.

Public Reference Library, Nottingham.

The Conservative Position.

Sir,—Sir Frederick A. Van der Meulen quotes Mr. Harold Cox as saying that broadly speaking, export industries cannot be benefited by import duties. I have a very high regard for Mr. Cox, but I cannot understand how so shrewd an observer can shut his eyes to facts which clash with his theories. Our export trade has increased in those articles now safeguarded, whereas it has decreased in almost everything else. America's exports of manufactured articles have gone on steadily increasing, as against our decrease, and every one of those exports is protected by heavy import duties. Sir Frederick himself asks: "In order that British prices shall be suitable for export, it is essential that costs of production shall be reduced; how is it suggested that the Conservative policy can have this result?" Sir Frederick will find his question answered if he will enquire into the price of articles we safeguard now—and before safeguarding. Also some 150,000 more people are employed in those industries who might otherwise be on the dole, and some £10,000,000 per annum is collected at the Custom House, in relief of other taxation. Our Free Trade policy increases the output of other countries; safeguarding will increase our own. The only way to cut production costs is by increasing output.

Hastings. J. S. TAYLOR.

Sir,—The assertion that our national prosperity depends upon our export trade is somewhat suggestive of putting the cart before the horse, for that prosperity must depend, in the first instance, upon our national production, wherever it may be sold.

It is true that we must import certain foodstuffs and raw materials which we cannot produce ourselves, but last year we imported upwards of £300,000,000 worth of manufactured goods, the majority of which we should be quite capable of making ourselves if the home market was secured by safeguarding. Consequently the exports required to pay for those imports were largely wasted so far as our ability to buy imported foodstuffs and raw materials was concerned. Surely it is wiser to manufacture at home, and to utilise our goods and services, now paid to the foreign manufacturer, to pay the home producer instead!

Whilst it is also true that the area of Great Britain alone is not sufficient for growing our own food and supplying our own raw materials, nevertheless the area of the British Empire is so sufficient to a greater extent than that of the United States. It is one of the aims of the Conservative policy to secure those supplies from the countries of the Empire which, despite your correspondent's assumption that sentiment is not involved, are our best customers.

C. EASTLAKE SMITH.

Sydenham, S.E.

Pierre de Coulevain.

Sir,—Augustine Favre de Coulevain (nom-de-plume "Pierre de Coulevain") was born in Pays de Gex in 1838, and died at Lausanne in 1913. Her rather mysterious life was spent in Algeria, Geneva, Rome, England, and Paris. A writer of great distinction, her principal works are:—"Noblesse Américaine," "Sur le Branche," "L'Ile Inconnue," "Le Roman merveilleux."

Dundee. MARGARET W. SIMPSON.

Sir,—"Pierre de Coulevain" was a Mlle. Favre, who had been governess in American families. When she gave up teaching she was pensioned off by some Americans. She settled in Paris, and then took to writing.

Thames Ditton. N. C. A.

[E. M. B. (London, S.W.) also replies to this query.]

The Irishman's Bull.

Sir,—Mr. Mitchell's quotation of the Irishman's bull—"the black cows in a field, of which the one lying down was the bull"—reminds one of the contradictory though useful ornithological definition of crows and rooks:—

If you see one rook, it's a crow; but if you see several crows they are rooks.

Plymouth. HERBERT J. DRAPER.

[Letters also received from J. K. W. (Exmouth) and H. B. Cresswell (Kensington, W.).]

British Electric Supply.

Sir,—Sir Philip Dawson, in his article on the British electric supply, makes the statement that—

the justification of the electric supply industry is that it has proved that it can deal not only with lighting but also with power, and in many cases heating, much more efficiently than any other form of energy.

When has this been proved?

Can we be satisfied that the scheme which is being put into operation at the present time is utilising our coal resources in the most efficient manner? Perhaps some of your readers can enlighten us as to the comparative values obtained from the treatment of coal in gasworks and electricity stations respectively.

Hull. EDWARD H. ROWLEY.

"Suspense."

Sir,—Mr. Agate is incorrect in most points of his criticism when he refers to the "playwright's errors and omissions" in "Suspense."

I have not seen the play, but Mr. MacGill has probably in mind the Loos-La Bassée-Festubert sector in late 'fifteen. At this period the "box" respirator was not in fashion. Hence men could stand-to apparently without gasmask, which might or might not have been carried in a satchel or even in a pocket or not at all. As to equipment: well, stand-to was usually anything but a display of the panoply of war, and except for a clean rifle nobody in the line worried much. But when Mr. Agate "understands" that the sound of mining "will not drown a conversation" one can heartily agree.

As to the men on the firestep, I do not see what Mr. Agate means. Has he made sure that these men were on duty? If they were not actually on "sentry," they could do pretty well what they liked.

As to its being "incredible that throughout the play there should be no talk of counter-mining . . .", I would suggest that Mr. Agate should try to believe that the ordinary soldiers in the ordinary front line were nobody's children, or at least they thought they were not.

Herne Bay. V. G. O.

Rodin's "Burghers of Calais."

Sir,—With reference to the "Burghers of Calais," I have Rodin's own words in a conversation which I noted expressly at the time, not long before his death. The site he desired for the group was on the stairs at the entrance to St. Stephen's Hall, the figures represented as descending, each one on a separate step. In this way he would get the effect of a harmony of movement of the whole series; that, indeed, was an essential part of the artist's conception. Rodin, like all true artists, regarded the setting and pedestal of his group as an essential part of the artistic work. His request was, however, refused, and he then suggested a site near the entrance by Palace Yard. This was also refused.

Now, Rodin was very sensitive, and as he was not inclined to continue the farce of making suggestions which would not be acceptable he threw up his hands, and said, virtually: Do what you like. The site in the little garden near Victoria Tower was selected, and the whole was set high on a ridiculous pedestal. Rodin suffered from this artistic indignity, and he told me that his visit had left unhappy memories.

On three separate occasions I have tried to get the question raised in Parliament. On each occasion I got the usual stereotyped reply of official impenetrability. But I have never lost hope of rectification, for Rodin's words to me were in the nature of an artistic testament.

Haverstock Hill, N.W. ARTHUR LYNCH.

English Authors Buried Abroad.

From PROFESSOR D. FRASER-HARRIS.

Sir,—It is not difficult to add one or two quite well-known names to the list of English authors buried abroad about which Mr. De V. Payen-Payne wishes information. Keats is buried in Rome. Tobias Smollett is buried at Leghorn (the tombstone was in good preservation when I saw it twenty-five years ago). W. S. Landor died at Florence and is presumably buried there; and "Ouida" is buried at the Baths of Lucca.

London, W. D. FRASER-HARRIS.

Sir,—In the Protestant cemetery in Florence are interred the remains of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Walter Savage Landor, and Arthur Hugh Clough. Rupert Brooke is buried on the island of Skyros, in the Ægean, "Ouida" in Bagna di Lucca, Keats in the Protestant cemetery in Rome. The ashes of Shelley are also there. He was drowned at Spezia, and his body was burned on the shore. Edward John Trelawny performed the last services to his body, and his grave is close to that of Shelley. In this cemetery are also buried John Addington Symonds, Robert Michael Ballantyne, and William and Mary Howitt. Robert Louis Stevenson is buried in the island of Samoa, and, by his request, on the precipitous peak of Vaea, with the Pacific Ocean at his feet. In the cemetery at Avignon lies John Stuart Mill, in the grave of his wife, to whose great qualities of mind and heart he wrote a striking tribute, which is engraved on the tombstone.

HARRIET KENDALL.

Lyceum Club, W.

Sir,—The new cemetery at Rome contains the graves of many well-known authors. J. A. Symonds, Constance Fenimore Woolson, R. M. Ballantyne, William and Mary Howitt, Augustus William Hare, etc., are buried there.

Hythe, Kent. MAUDE M. C. FFOULKES.

[Replies have also been received from Lieut.-Colonel Gerard-Tharp (Chippenham) and T. H. L. Hony (Fowey).]

The Palestine Mandate.

Sir,—Mr. F. Ongley is mistaken in supposing that the Balfour Declaration cannot be carried out without infringing the civil and religious rights of the non-Jewish communities in Palestine. The implementing of the Mandate does not necessitate the transfer of the entire land from Arab to Jewish ownership. Whatever land the Jews have acquired during the last ten years (as before) has been bought from Arab landlords, who willingly and gladly sold because of the enormous profits they were able to make. In not a single case was an Arab obliged to sell to a Jew.

As Mr. Ongley signs himself "late President of the Land Court in Palestine," he is doubtless aware of the fact that the Palestine Government has not yet carried out Article 6 of the Mandate, which obliges it to encourage "close settlement by Jews on the land, including State lands and waste lands not required for public purposes." He must also know that the Government has given over 400,000 dunams to some Arab squatters at Beisan, which they are unable to cultivate themselves, and which they have consequently been trying to sell at speculative prices to Jews.

Your correspondent repeats unquestionably what the Report says about "creating a landless and discontented class." The Report provides no convincing evidence to substantiate its allegations on this point. If there were such a class, it is inconceivable that one or two members of the class would not have been brought before the Commission of Inquiry to give evidence. In point of fact, not a single Arab who gave evidence complained that he had been made landless; nor was there a single Arab among all those who had committed outrages against the Jews who urged in extenuation of his crime that he had been evicted from his holding. All Arab tenants who have had to leave their farms have been given adequate compensation. Moreover, there is still room for many thousands of Jewish families to settle in Palestine without disturbing the Arab peasantry.

ISRAEL COHEN.

Great Russell St., W.

White Horses.

Sir,—It is amusing to read the different theories as to the origin of the White Horse on Hindover. It was cut out by James Pagden (assisted, I believe, by his brothers) some time before 1860. Mr. Pagden farmed the land and lived at Frog Firle.

Alfriston. A. P. WHITE.

[A letter also received from F. W. Trehearne (Alfriston).]

The Protector's Family.

Sir,—I have come across a different version of the Newburgh tradition referred to by Mr. Edward Pinckney. According to this version, Lord Fauconberg and Mary, his wife, foresaw that, the Restoration once brought about, the men who fled before Oliver Cromwell at Naseby and Worcester would not allow his body to rest in Westminster. Hence they devised a plan to have the corpse disinterred secretly and removed from the vault in the Abbey. In its place was put the body of an individual of the ordinary crowd. In solemn secrecy the Protector's remains were conveyed to Newburgh, where they yet repose. The body that was afterwards hung on the gallows at Tyburn side by side with that of Ireton was thus a stranger's body, and the Royalists were cheated of their prey.

Spennymoor. H. ASKEW.

Sir,—Mr. Thorogood writes that Oliver Cromwell's great-grandfather, Henry Williams, took the name Cromwell by the authority of Henry VIII., and in compliance with a wish of that king's. It would be of interest if he would give such references as would substantiate this statement.

Edinburgh. J. H. C.

Calendar Reform.

Sir,—Mr. Chas. T. Tate inquires for the names of Calendar Reform associations. The great advocates of the thirteen-month calendar are the International Fixed Calendar League, of Regent Street, London.

Although our present Gregorian calendar needs reforming in some respects, it will take a long time to introduce a thirteen-month system into conservative England.

Fowey, Cornwall. J. H. L. HONY.

"The Music of the Moon."

Sir,—It was Lord Tennyson in his poem, "Aylmer's Field," line 103, who wrote:—

The music of the moon
Sleeps in the plain eggs of the nightingale.

A LOVER OF QUOTATIONS.

Hyde Park, W.

[E. K. Baxter (Streatham Hill, S.W.) and Herbert Waring (London, W.), also reply to this query.]

"Love is a Recent Discovery."

Sir,—"A Great Reader" will find the quotation from Coventry Patmore, "Love is a recent discovery," in "The Rod, the Root, and the Flower," cxxxv., in the section called "Aurea Dicta."

LEONARD J. MILLER.

Stanley Crescent, W.

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

Could any reader give me any explanation of the wall to be seen in Amen Court, near Paternoster Row? The "Victoria County History of London" scouts the idea of its being part of the old City wall, yet it is very near the course of it, is obviously, in the lower part, very old, and the purpose of one built so high is not now apparent. —W. KENT (Rhodesia Road, S.W.).

Can any reader tell me the origin of a game called "Priest of the Parish"?—H. M. W. (Gillingham).

Why is "In Kedar's Tents" (Seton Merriman) so called? Kedar was Abraham's grandson. The novel describes Spain.—H. A. (St. Andrews).

IRISH FREE STATE

RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

A TASK FOR IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

The long-expected reserved judgment by the Supreme Court on the Iveagh domicile case has been delivered. In the first instance, the Income-tax Commissioners held that the late Earl had never become divested of his Irish domicile of origin. This was revised by the High Court on the grounds that long residence in England, together with the execution of a deed poll in favour of a British domicile, had effectually established a domicile of choice. The Supreme Court now holds that domicile is a question of fact not open for determination by the courts, and referred the case back to the Commissioners. On the limited issue of law the court held that the retention of an important residence in a country of origin does not, *ipso facto*, prevent a change of domicile. Every case must be determined by degree and fact. This judgment, at the same time, confirms the well-known principle that it is never easy to get rid of a domicile of origin and acquire a domicile of choice while still retaining a residence—the late Earl had three—in the country of origin.

The decision raises a matter of public importance. To the taxpayer it is disquieting to learn that these vital questions of fact, which often depend on the sifting of evidence, rest with officials lacking judicial security of tenure, and are excluded from review by the courts. At the moment there are two Commissioners—in future there is to be only one—and in the present case a claim by the Revenue for over £4,000,000 depends upon their sole and final decision.

DANGEROUS UNCERTAINTY.

This is unsatisfactory from two aspects. First, to the taxpayer himself, who not unnaturally objects to a non-judicial tribunal even on a question of fact, and secondly, because two national revenues are involved. If the British Treasury refuses to recognise the decision of the Supreme Court, which in reality is the decision of two officials, an impasse would follow, which might react on the unfortunate taxpayer. It might even jeopardise the arrangement for the double taxation relief between the two countries, which is, at the best, a delicate piece of fiscal mechanism.

The whole question of differences between the Irish Free State and Great Britain needs to be squarely faced. Owing to propinquity and ease of access, and possible lack of sympathy between Governments in the future, differences are bound to arise, and there should be some agreed and properly constituted method of settlement. At the moment the Privy Council is a constitutional resort in certain cases, but this is not available in practice owing to the expressed intention of the Free State Government to ignore its decisions. The Hague is not available between us, as only one of the parties has accepted its jurisdiction without reservation. It only remains for the forthcoming Imperial Conference to hammer out some tribunal. The present state of uncertainty is dangerous and, with men of less experience in power, might lead to a breach of diplomatic intercourse which would be damaging to both countries.

REDISCOVERING IRELAND.

There are signs that a rediscovery of this country is at hand. It may easily be encouraged by Mr. Snowden's unwilling attentions. Social ties are strong, and homes are not easily uprooted, but only those who have occasion to pass freely between both countries know how easy the journey is even now, and how air development will make it a thing of nothing. At present most large towns on the railway in the South and West are only one day's post distant from important centres in England, so that by first post on, say, Wednesday morning, an answer will be received to a letter posted in London at 6 p.m. the previous Monday. As England becomes more crowded, more socialistic if that be possible, and more heavily taxed, sensible people with a spirit of adventure are bound to turn their eyes to the near West, where spaces are open, roads are uncrowded, the climate is mild, people are friendly, and life generally is less conventional. This growing intercourse should be for the advantage of both countries. It would be welcomed here by the simple inarticulate masses; it might be less acceptable to the sorrowing gael, but it would raise problems which might easily embitter relations if their solution depended merely upon diplomatic negotiations and good will.

RURAL ECONOMICS.

Probably a matter of more immediate interest to the country is the slump in butter prices. The wholesale price is now as low as 8d. per lb., and creameries in this early month of the season are paying as low as 5½d. per gallon for milk. Next month the price will be under 5d. Mr. Hogan, speaking in the dairying county of Limerick, warned farmers that this slump, due to over-production and reduced consumption, was likely to continue, and advised them to develop mixed farming. This depression in dairying comes at a time when by State aid a scheme of rationalisation has been carried out among the creameries whereby the farmers themselves, through their co-operative societies, have secured control. It will be a severe test not only of their loyalty, but of their business aptitude and common sense. A time may even come when shortage of supplies will compel certain creameries to be closed. The determining factor is the individual farmer. So long as he remains in dairying the creamery will continue paying its own expenses, which remain more or less at a constant level, and hand over what is left to the shareholding producer.

On the whole matter of rural economics we are working rather in the dark. The census of production in 1926 shows that our total agricultural output per worker is £96, compared with £169 in England, £184 in Scotland, and £196 in Denmark. There seems to be plenty of scope for increased production, but there is a big difference between mere production on a bare level of subsistence, or even at a loss, and production at a profit. On the latter point we are largely dependent on guesswork. During the war the Department of Agriculture carried out a system of costings based on the operations of a wide variety of farms. This, after lapsing for many years, is now to be revived, but according to a statement made by the Minister of Finance, neither he nor his colleagues in Agriculture set much value on such figures. It is true they have to be read with special knowledge of the business involved; but, granted such knowledge, they should be no less informative than the accounts of any other business. It is no use urging farmers to increase production unless they are persuaded that such increase carries profit. The most convincing demonstration of all would be one recommended by the Commission of Agriculture—a commercial farm managed by the pundits and actually making money. It would be besieged by learners.

I am anxious to correct a statement in my letter last week. Æ was editor of the *Irish Homestead* for eighteen years and the *Irish Statesman* for seven years, a total of twenty-five years, not seven years as stated.

To-day young men and women are so educated as to find it impossible to accept the old-fashioned view of religion.—*C. E. M. Joad.*

I believe we shall see in the not too distant future prosperous markets where at present we see depressed ones. We must equip ourselves now so that our goods may sell in these markets against rivals when the conditions improve.—*G. M. Gillett*, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade.

OUR PARIS LETTER

TAX CUTS FOR £40,000,000.

MORE TO COME.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

It is simply a coincidence, but none the less a striking fact that, while the Chancellor of the Exchequer has this week increased the British taxpayers' burden, in France there has been another big reduction in taxation. It is the third cut that has been made during the last two years. It amounts to nearly £16,000,000, and if it is accepted in the form in which it is proposed it will mean that in these two years the burden of the French taxpayer will have been eased by something like £40,000,000.

At first sight this is a very noteworthy performance when it is remembered that less than four years ago the French finances were virtually wrecked. A Radical Government under M. Herriot was in power. Inflation ran wild. The franc had descended to 240 to the £. The country was on the brink of bankruptcy. When, at last, the full extent of the cataclysm was revealed there was little more than a million francs (£8,000) in the Treasury for carrying on the services of the country. As we know, M. Poincaré came to the rescue. He promptly drew up a bold scheme of financial restoration. New taxes were instituted and existing imposts were increased. M. Poincaré had to act ruthlessly if the finances had to be saved, and his scheme was approved without demur. Frenchmen accepted all the more readily the new burden put upon them because they knew that drastic economies were being effected at the same time. In two years the finances were restored, and in 1929 a start was made in alleviating the heavy burden.

It has not to be assumed, however, that these successive reductions in taxation place the Frenchman in a much better position than the Englishman. Several of the latest reductions relate to the taxation of capital invested in securities, to Bourse operations and to property that is built upon. Others are reductions of imposts which do not exist in England, such as the turnover tax, which has been reduced for perishable provisions, and the luxury tax, which has been decreased from 12 to 6 per cent., according to categories. Apart from the income-tax, there are other taxes, unknown in England, which Frenchmen have to pay. The Government has promised to make more "cuts." These will be necessary if the upward trend of prices has to be stopped. Tax-reduction is the main plank in the programmes of political parties just now.

LURING THE TOURIST.

A feature of M. Tardieu's second Government is the number of Under-Secretaries of State connected with it. New posts were created, including Ministers of National Economy and Tourism. M. Gaston Gérard, the holder of the latter, is taking his job very seriously. He is giving evidence of a capacity for organisation which is surprising everybody. In truth, the Minister has a great deal to do. He has to fight the tourist propagandists of other countries, and in particular the allegations that France was becoming a very dear country, that the hotel-keepers had succeeded in establishing a reputation for rapacity, and that foreign tourists could do better by going to Spain, Italy, and Germany.

Many of them certainly went to these countries last year, as the French hotel-keepers and tourist agencies discovered. There is a National Office of Tourism in France, and through it M. Gaston Gérard has induced the hotel-keepers and tourist agencies to put their heads together and draw up programmes that shall lure the foreigner to France and keep him here during the whole period of his holiday.

Something like fifteen tours of France have been organised. Each will last fifteen days, and the cost will be £20. Of this period six days will be spent in Paris. The lump sum includes hotels, travel, and tips, and a feature of the programmes is that a tourist need not necessarily join a group of holiday-makers, but can travel alone, and, moreover, it is given to him to modify his itinerary. It is the first time that the French Government has been associated directly with the tourist traffic, and the High Commissioner of Tourism is naturally anxious as to the result.

ECHO OF GREAT SCULPTOR.

The fleeting and evanescent character of Fame has been exemplified in a rather sad fashion at the Hotel Drouot, the great public saleroom of Paris, this week. In the rooms of the ground floor are disposed a heterogeneous mass of articles of small value. Under the auctioneer's hammer these things are swept away in lots and add to the litter of second-hand dealers' shops scattered throughout the city and suburbs. It was here that the "succession" of Falguière, the famous sculptor, consisting of plaster models of some of his greatest works, including "Les Trois Vieillards," "Suzanne au Bain," and busts of Jules Grévy, Gambetta, and Joan of Arc was dispersed.

This forced sale was due to the action of a minor who seemingly did not see eye to eye with the other heirs. The ubiquitous dealers were there on the look out for bargains, but apparently the things which had made the glory of Falguière did not interest them. There were present in the saleroom four aged persons, presumably relatives of the sculptor, who watched the operations with troubled eyes and sad hearts. They bought in the group of the three old people for less than 12s., as well as a woman's bust for 13s. 4d. and that of Admiral Courbet for 5s. Falguière had made a cast of the body of Cléo de Mérode, the once famous idol of the music-hall stage, who still preserves her bands of shiny black hair and is in excellent health and spirits, for 16s. 8d. The model of Jules Grévy's monument was knocked down for 5s. 2d., and that of Gambetta for 6s. 4d.

A bust of the sculptor done by another famous sculptor, Denys Puech, with the inscription, "A mon Maitre, 1927," fetched £4, and his portrait by Bonnat £48. And to think that the entire collection, representing a monument of industry and genius, realised less than £80! "Terrible" was the comment of an art sales reporter.

BIRDS OF PARIS.

Bird-lovers have made a rather alarming discovery. The noises of the city, the perpetual hooting of motor-cars and taxicabs, the humming of wheels and crowds are proving too much for the feathered songsters. Their tranquillity has gone, and they are leaving Paris. Modern improvements and the cutting down of trees are also responsible for their departure. The fact is the birds are being gradually deprived of shelter, and they are also faced with a food problem.

The birds are not only disappearing from Paris, but it seems that they are less numerous in the country districts since tree-felling began. The friends of birds are showing anxiety over the matter, and they have started a league for their protection. It is thought that the birds could be kept in the country if a sufficient number of shelters were found for them. Something like 1,500 refuges for birds have been created throughout France. Undertakings have been given by the owners of properties not to destroy the birds. But this is not enough. Shelters are being made in trees during the winter season, and there are arrangements for feeding. In Paris interesting experiments are in progress. In the Parc Monceau, one of the prettiest gardens in Paris, the pigeons, sparrows, and blackbirds are being looked after. Four eating-places have been provided, and it is the intention to do the same thing in the other parks. A bold attempt is to be made to save the birds of Paris.

MONTREAL

SEE Montreal this summer—a "million" city. World's largest inland port and greatest grain port. See beautiful Mount Royal, Lachine Rapids, fine public buildings, galleries, museums, houses, shops, squares and monuments. Sight-seeing drives. Montreal is one of the 35 places you will visit on our unique "Across Canada" Tour. Five weeks in Canada, crossing to the Pacific, and back in special train. Sail SOUTHAMPTON or LONDON July 25. All-in price.

Ask for our booklet about Tour 4

CANADIAN PACIFIC
World's Greatest Travel System
62-65, Charing Cross (Trafalgar Square) London, S.W.1 or local agents

HOLIDAYS
SPECIAL TOUR TO
SOUTHAFRICA
At Reduced Return Fares. From Southampton May 30, 1930.
SUMMER TOURS TO MADEIRA or CANARY ISLANDS
At REDUCED RETURN FARES
CRUISES TO ANTWERP ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and back. Fortnightly from London 13-14 days.
Full particulars from the Head Office: 3, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3. West End Agency: 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1
UNION-CASTLE LINE

This Easter YOUR HELP is urgently needed by The Royal Northern Hospital
Holloway Road London N.7.

Avoid Gout
DRAWN from the famous "Célestins" springs at Vichy, and bottled under State supervision, this famous Mineral Water is an acknowledged and proven defence against gout, diabetes, and the early stages of chronic affections of the urinary passages.
Vichy-Célestins should be taken regularly at meals, either in its pure state or it can be mixed with light wines or spirits.
Obtainable at all Hotels, Clubs, Chemists, Stores, etc.
The French Natural Mineral Water
VICHY-CÉLESTINS
CAUTION.—See that the label on the bottle bears the name of the Sole Wholesale Agents:
INGRAM & ROYLE LTD.,
Bangor Wharf, 45 Belvedere Road, London, S.E.1
VICHY ETAT

CRADLE OF ENGLISH HISTORY
Tour the historic South Coast from Bristol—a charming city in a beautiful centre. Rail, steamship and motor facilities. All sports. Best hotels. Finest amusements.
Send for illustrated booklet and itineraries:—
Director, Publicity Bureau, 1, Bristol Bridge, Bristol.
BRISTOL TOURING CENTRE
FOR THE GEMS OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

TO-MORROW
A BUS RI

THE WEEK AT WESTMINSTER.

MR. SNOWDEN'S CREED.

FORTIFIED BASE OF FREE TRADE.

By "A STUDENT OF POLITICS."

Mr. Snowden has most of the important virtues, public and private, except one, namely, that he does not persuade opponents. He must be excellent to sit behind if you agree with him; he is at all times a figure to inspire respect, whether you agree with him or not. But he lacks persuasiveness. To persuade you must seem always to understand the other side and even magnanimously to be conceding points to them. But Mr. Snowden will not do that. There could be nothing more interesting than to hear Mr. Snowden thinking aloud as Mr. Churchill will do sometimes and speculating off his guard. But he never will. His defence is in an absolutely rigid front line. What would happen if that were broken is past imagining. The worst of a hard theory is that if it breaks down you have no reserves left.

That, one suspects, is the real reason for the disappointment that has been expressed with Mr. Snowden's second Budget. Its delivery was a fine physical feat for one with Mr. Snowden's infirmity; it had fine arrangement, animation, and in parts a dry humour. But it was too mechanical in its excellence; he will think of money as a mathematical science, whereas it is more than half psychology; he concedes too little to human nature; his asperity, one sometimes thinks, comes not from an overbearing nature—his essential amiability in personal relations contradicts that idea—but rather from a certain mistrust of his own position. He feels himself to be almost the last of the Free Trade Radicals; he knows that the logic of his own party is Protectionist; he dare not lift his mental anchor lest the currents of his age carry him he knows not where. His fierceness in the defence of his views is not bigotry or pedantry. It is really a species of timidity—purely intellectual, not moral—which will not let him wander outside his fortified base.

HARD WORDS.

Those who take their politics good-naturedly were shocked on Wednesday when he called Mr. Oliver Stanley a "guinea-pig," and still more at his refusal to repudiate any intention of offence. This young Conservative had delivered an extremely able speech in criticism of the Budget, the merits of which Mr. Lloyd George was quick to recognise. But he had said a wounding thing—that if budgeting were merely an affair of balancing accounts and putting the whole deficiency on the income-tax and death duties, any assistant cashier would be a Chancellor of the Exchequer. He did not mean to decry the Chancellor's great talents. He meant that his Budget was mechanical, unimaginative, mathematical. It was too true, and therefore gave offence. There was less excuse for the savagery of Mr. Snowden's attack on Major Elliott, though it was more Parliamentary in expression. Major Elliott is a first-rate reconnaissance officer in politics, a speculator, and some would say a "view" man. Mr. Snowden has the same dislike of that type of mind as an infantryman of the line might have of an ace amongst airmen. But it takes many types to make a political world; and unless we are prepared to use them all, politics would soon become too bad-tempered and disagreeable for thoughtful people. There are times when Mr. Snowden is up when tolerance becomes by contrast the queen of political virtues.

AN UNJUSTIFIED WRANGLE.

And is it not time that this wrangle over the merits of Mr. Churchill's Chancellorship came to an end? After all, the Budget has to justify itself on its own merits, not on Mr. Churchill's faults. And Mr. Churchill's criticism on Tuesday last was not in the least provocative. He says in effect, "I thought it my duty to nurse trade and keep it free from shocks. I gambled on the return of good trade. I played for time." In that there is nothing wrong or provocative to Mr. Snowden. Both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stanley did manage to put their finger on the intellectual vice of the Budget. Is direct taxation a good or a bad thing for trade? If it does no harm, what answer have you to Mr. Maxton's reproaches that this is a mere conventional Budget that lets Socialism down? Why not have more of so good a thing as taxation? But if it is bad, what is your answer to Conservative complaints against rising taxation? The horns of this dilemma were not evaded successfully. One liked, too, Mr. Stanley's correction of the principle that taxation ought to be put on the broadest shoulders. The right principle, as he pointed out, is that it should be put on those shoulders which the country can best afford to see burdened. It is not the amount of wealth that matters most, but the kind of wealth, how it was acquired, and how it is employed. Mr. Denman, an ex-Liberal, who now sits on the Labour benches, said a truer thing than most of his hearers realised when he said that the time was not far distant when extravagant and unproductive expenditure would become bad form amongst the rich.

Mr. Lloyd George was in great form on Wednesday, and the philosophy of his argument was as sound as his sallies were brilliant and entertaining. He defended the Budget; but while he thought that Mr. Snowden had no other way of raising the money, he objected strongly to the expenditure. His motto would be, look after the Estimates and the Budget will look after itself. He taunted the Conservatives with having no right to throw stones at the Socialists for extravagance. They had themselves been guilty of the same bribery of the electorate, only it had not been so successful. The reproach was not unjust; at heart, our politics are definitely corrupt. Of the two kinds of corruption—that in which the politicians take the bribes and that in which they give the bribes—there is much to be said for the view that the second, which is the modern kind, is the more dangerous to the public interest.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

The Budget has taken up nearly all the time of Parliament this week. But there was an interesting day in the Lords when they threw out the amendment in the Army Annual Bill abolishing capital punishment for cowardice and desertion. The Commons debated this Bill late, and not a little confusedly; desertion should not have been put on the same footing as cowardice, which may be a temporary and accidental state, arising from causes which may make the same man a coward one day and a hero the next.

HUNTING.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

From MAJOR THE HON. J. C. DARLING.

Sir,—I was very glad to read in your paper a most intelligent letter defending the sport of hunting. I wish non-hunting people would realise that we who hunt have no "blood lust." We go out to see good hunting, not to see some animal killed. No one reckons he has had a good day's fishing or shooting if he goes home having killed nothing, yet I maintain without a doubt that the best hunt I have had this season with a deer (and I have had exactly fifty) was on a day when the buck beat the hounds and escaped, and I for one was very glad he did. He was a gallant beast, and deserved to live. J. C. DARLING, Major.

Aldermoor, Lyndhurst, Hants.

IN CAPE TOWN

BLENDING OF EAST AND WEST.

A WOMAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

By AURIOL BARRAN.

Under the shadow of the giant-like Table Mountain lies Cape Town, the first and earliest settlement made by the valiant Van Riebeck in the Cape of Good Hope. And how his mariners' hearts must have filled with hope as they rounded the Cape after many weary weeks and months of sailing the rough ocean, till at last they reached the vaunted "gateway of the East," where they found the necessary supply of water necessary for long sailings!

When the "air routes" to the Cape have been established, and it is no longer fashionable to travel by steamer, shall we not look back on the days of the old steamship in much the same way as we do to-day on Van Riebeck's sailing vessels? And seventeen days "to the Cape" will seem as antiquated to our successors as the sailing ship appears obsolete to us. How remotely removed from the present century is the year 1652, when Van Riebeck, the agent for the Dutch East India Company, landed at the Cape, there to establish a victualling station, to build himself a small wooden enclosure, and to lay the foundations of the present old picturesque fort!

MODERN COMMERCIAL CITY.

Cape Town, the first and oldest city of South Africa, still retains many of its old characteristics, and remains almost Eastern in its population; the most important centre of commerce in South Africa, one of its most curious features is the blending of the East and the West in what is now a modern commercial town. South Africans assure one that Cape Town is unlike any other part of South Africa. Cape Town does not represent South Africa, just as Paris is not France. "Draw a line," they say, "round the peninsula, and fifty miles inland, and you divide the old from the new."

Cape Town certainly impressed me as a modern commercial city—rather colonial in appearance, reminding me of Melbourne and Adelaide, with its houses and shops built under arcades, its streets intersected with tramway lines, where commodious taxis ply their fares, and an occasional hansom cab crawls its slow way along; a reminder of a London of thirty years ago, and, just as in London, this type of vehicle seems out of place here.

MIXED RACES.

The streets are crowded. One is jostled about by a medley of nationalities; the Western, preponderating element, composed of the Dutch and English, with here and there a picturesque Malay; and, sometimes, the Bantu, the real black native, who is in the minority, owing to his preference for remaining further north; to complete this salad of races, add the coloured portion of the population, which, next to the Westerner, is the most numerous. Every other person in the street seems coloured, of a light brown coffee colour resembling the water of the city, which receives its pigment and its peculiar sweet flavour from innocuous herbs growing in the reservoirs—the men of fine physique, the women sometimes beautiful when in their teens, with the warm complexion and soft colouring found among the young girls of mixed races set off by long black hair and drooping lashes.

These coloured people are quite an important part of the population. The men are often skilled artisans, though frequently merely labourers working for the small wage of £40 a year. They are educated enough to be able to write their names and have been given a vote. They seldom emigrate outside the Cape of Good Hope, as, further north, they are disliked, the black man being looked upon more favourably by the European; moreover, like the native, they are restricted by the colour bar, which forbids certain work being undertaken by natives.

But the most picturesque feature of the Cape Town streets are the Malay women, swathed in their beautiful silk petticoats resembling crinolines, worn with the "douk," or shawl, which encircles their heads—descendants of the Malays introduced by the Dutch East India Company in the seventeenth century.

THE BUILDINGS.

Architecturally, there is not much to see in Cape Town for the inveterate sightseer, though examples of Dutch architecture remain. The old Dutch Reform Church with its cool and spacious interior—the Dutch were past masters at the art of building cool and spacious houses—and some of the modern residences in the environs of Cape Town built on the old Dutch style are charming, and make one wish that the town had been planned on these lines, so many of the new buildings giving one the impression that they were "run up temporarily in a night." I liked the old Supreme Court and the modern Houses of Parliament—quite an imposing building, with a statue of Queen Victoria in the garden in which it stands, in the neighbourhood of Government House, the latter an eighteenth-century building of no particular merit, formerly a guesthouse serving as offices and quarters for the Dutch Governors.

The Post Office stone, under which the ships deposited their letters in old times, with the names of the various ships and the dates of their arrival engraved thereon by a skilled stone-cutter, is a curious memento of the past, while the lovely flower market in Adderley Street reminded me of Italy.

SOCIAL LIFE AND SCENERY.

As regards amusements, Cape Town is behind the times. There is no night life, no "dancings" or fashionable restaurants where one can dine and dance; only picture houses and the theatre. Society foregathers in private houses, or dines at the different hotels, where dancing takes place once a week; and on Saturday nights at the "Kelvin Grove," the country club a few miles out of Cape Town. Compared with America, the social life is extremely quiet, and essentially an outdoor existence. There are innumerable golf courses dotted about the country within easy access of the town, and weekly race meetings at Kenilworth and Ascot. Betting is conducted with a totalisator and bookmakers; the ladies wear garden party frocks; the men flannel suits; and tea is served at little tables under the trees while a band plays.

Perhaps nowhere in the world are there such lovely drives as around Cape Town. The beautiful scenery—a wonderful combination of blue sea, mountains, and full-grown shady trees of many descriptions—English oak, larches, pines, and many variety of eucalyptus—the most lovely of all the flowering gum, with its curious red or pink woolly flower which I had never seen before. What a revelation is the drive to Wynberg through Newlands, past Groote Schur, the home of Cecil Rhodes, to-day the residence of the Prime Minister! The charming old Dutch house, with the mountain rising behind it, and the miniature open-air zoo on its estate, with its lions and other wild animals and birds. The Botanical Gardens, with the exotic plants indigenous to Cape Colony, and the attractive teahouse situated under shady trees!

The drive around the coast to Simonstown reminded me of the Riviera; of the road which embraces the coast-line to "Las Trayas," an impression which was emphasised by a south-east wind possessed with all the attributes of a "mistral." But how different were the houses, encircled by their steps or verandahs, with gardens in which grew a profusion of pink climbing geraniums, tall sunflowers, and other English flowers side by side with exotic African flora! Yet the texture of the air was the same with the mistral blowing, till I wondered whether that portion of the fair land of France had not, as so many affirmed, formed part of the vast unknown continent of Africa eons and eons ago . . . just as East meets West in Cape Town to-day.

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

MR. SNOWDEN—LORD BIRKENHEAD'S VISIONS—PUNDIT NEHRU—SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

By ATTICUS.

Mr. Snowden's physical disability lends additional piquancy to his forceful personality. Intellectually and psychologically he is pretty nearly the strongest man in the House. Yet he had to walk to his seat on the Front Bench with the aid of a stick, and did not carry in his own hands, as the Chancellor usually does, the large red box in which the Budget secrets are enshrined. But there was no trace of weakness in his bearing or in the hard steel of his oratorical manner. It all suggested, as Mr. Lloyd George happily observed, the compressed power of a high-explosive shell.

Most Chancellors of the Exchequer and Prime Ministers for the last century and a quarter have been men of exceptional physique. Gladstone had a frame of steel and a constitution of iron. Palmerston was almost equally tough, if less muscular, and was brisk and active at nearly fourscore. Disraeli's nervous energy kept him going to the end. He suffered much from asthma and bronchitis in his closing years, but one thinks that a statesman who could manage the House of Commons, dominate the councils of Europe, and write love letters when he was over 70 could not have been very ill. The late Lord Balfour was supposed to be delicate as a young man. As an old one he was remarkably vigorous, and could hold his own at tennis with many players half his age. Sir Robert Peel was a fine figure of a man, too, and showed no symptom of physical or mental decline up to the time when his life was cut short by an accident. We must go back to William Pitt for a Premier whose fiery spirit fretted his puny body to decay and wore it out at six-and-forty. And Pitt might have lasted longer but for the port decanter.

LAW, LEARNING, AND LITERATURE.

Lord Birkenhead, whose temporary illness, I hope, will speedily pass away, is among the prophets. His latest book tells us of the extremely unpleasant world which may come into being when science has brought off a few more of its appalling miracles. It is a remarkable book, and perhaps its most remarkable feature is that it should be the work of an ex-Lord Chancellor who has already adventured into many other fields of literature. Contemporary politics, biography, criticism, criminology, and legal history have engaged Lord Birkenhead's versatile pen, which is always fluent and incisive. None of his predecessors on the Woolsack has been so fertile and varied, except Lord Brougham, who affected a kind of omniscience. Of him it was said that if the Lord Chancellor only knew a little about law he would know a little about everything. This gibe would not apply to Lord Birkenhead, who, with all his other interests, found time to make himself a very good lawyer, and when he presided over the House of Lords Court rather astonished the eminent jurists of that august tribunal by the breadth and accuracy of his legal learning.

THE BEST-SELLERS.

If our heavy industries are declining, certain of the lighter ones are doing uncommonly well. British coal and textiles may be down, but some forms of British literary production stand at a high premium in the foreign, as well as the home, markets. Mr. Sherriff's "Journey's End" has been played already in more countries than any piece produced in modern times except the immortal "Charley's Aunt." The film version promises to be even more widely diffused. In New York there are queues of people waiting to pay their numerous dollars to see this drama without a woman in it. Also I read that Mr. Wodehouse has been engaged to go to Hollywood and write dialogue for the talkies at the far from contemptible salary of four hundred and fifty pounds a week. And there are Mr. Edgar Wallace and Mr. Lonsdale and others. It looks as if before long the only surviving persons in these islands able to supply the Chancellor of the Exchequer with really gratifying super-taxes will be the literary men who can give the public what the public apparently wants in all countries.

A CULTURED AGITATOR.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, who has obtained the indulgent martyrdom so far denied to Mr. Gandhi, differs in many respects from that inconvenient saint. He despises neither the learning nor the luxuries of the West. He is a Harrow boy, and when clothed in extremely well-cut English tweeds looks like one. He talks admirable English and writes in a lucid, direct, and logical style which many English publicists might envy, and he knows as much as most of them about our history and literature. Nor, like the Mahatma Gandhi, does he feel it incumbent upon him to go about in the semi-nudity of the Hindu peasant or live in a mud-floored hut. On the contrary, he has a handsome palace, where many European visitors have been entertained. Among his recent guests were a party of English public schoolboys who were being taken on an educational tour round India. No doubt Mr. Nehru saw to it that these young Empire missioners had quite a good time under his hospitable roof.

THE RIVAL BLUES.

Cambridge (as usual) won the University Boat Race, and there have been (as usual) various attempts to explain Oxford's defeat. One cause which seems commonly overlooked is that Cambridge has more members in residence than its rival, and consequently has a larger body of potential oarsmen to choose from. Another is that during the last few years Cambridge has thrown up two or three coaches and captains of exceptional talent, while Oxford has had no such outstanding personalities. And a third is that the "note" of modern Oxford is a certain distaste for restraint and discipline, which, no doubt, tells in sport as in other matters. I have heard from Cambridge oarsmen who have been asked to coach Oxford college crews that they are struck by the reluctance of their pupils to take as much trouble over training as their own lads on the Cam.

SPORT AND AGE.

A newspaper discussion has arisen as to whether golf is "an old man's game." It depends, I should say, on the old man. An average golf course measures somewhere about three and a half miles. To walk that distance is not an excessive effort for an elderly person with fair, average health. On the other hand, there are players who, by diligently seeking the rough and over-running the greens, contrive to do about double that amount of walking, combined with ninety or more swings of various clubs. That makes it sufficiently strenuous even for the middle-aged.

Yachting, at any rate, seems a pursuit which some old men can enjoy. So one must infer when we hear of Sir Thomas Lipton launching yet another yacht to enter for the America Cup. It is eighty years since the Cup left Britain, and as many since Sir Thomas Lipton was born. He has built four "Shamrocks" already to compete for the prize, and the fifth he is now to send across the Atlantic. Even the American yachtsmen could scarcely grudge a long-deferred victory to this indefatigable veteran.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES

By "AUTOLYCUS."

St. George's Day brings a 69th anniversary to Field-Marshal Lord Allenby, Commander of the Third Army in France and conqueror of Palestine. The Field-Marshal, who received a viscountcy and a grant of £50,000 in acknowledgment of his services, possesses an almost unequalled array of honours, but, unfortunately, his only son fell in the war, and he is, therefore, without a direct heir. Like many another famous man, Lord Allenby at first desired to follow a different vocation from that in which he has achieved immortality. He set his heart as a youth on entering the Indian Civil Service, and was very downcast when he failed in his final examination. Had he succeeded he might have risen to distinction in the administrative service of India—but history would have had to be written differently.

***

Mr. L. S. Amery formally opened the exhibition of the British Empire Academy on Wednesday, and at the end of the ceremony he caused a ripple of laughter by replying to the Press photographer's request that he would pose for an official group with the remark, "This is the one phase of art that is never neglected." The exhibition is being held in two sections at the New Burlington Galleries, where the large room is devoted entirely to works by colonial artists, the place of origin of each picture being indicated in the catalogue. This admirable scheme for encouraging artists in the Dominions has been organised and carried out by Miss Ursula Dimsdale, the elder daughter of Baron Dimsdale, whose ancestor was ennobled in 1762 by the Empress Catherine of Russia after he had inoculated her and her son against smallpox. Sir Granville Ryrie, the High Commissioner for Australia, and Lady Ryrie were carefully examining the pictures at the private view, at which I also noticed Sir Archibald Weigall, Miss Magda Joicey, wearing an amusing necklace of crystal spikes, and Miss Peggy Harris, who has returned from Paris to resume her legal studies.

***

The Conservative College at Ashridge is remarkable for the democratic mixing of workers of all kinds. At courses recently there have attended Lady Hartington, the daughter of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Bonar Law's son and daughter-in-law, and many well-known persons. Welsh miners and Lancashire girls who work in cotton mills have also been studying at Ashridge, and close friendships have been formed. The director, Sir Reginald Hoskins, who was formerly Commander-in-Chief of our troops in East Africa, is both a genial host and a strict disciplinarian.

***

It has been claimed for Lord Desborough, who has just been elected chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board for the twenty-fifth time in succession, that he knows every creek and current of the river, and probably that is no exaggeration, for thoroughness has been a characteristic of his strenuous and varied career. As a sportsman his record is probably unique, for he played in the Harrow eleven, twice rowed for Cambridge, held the Amateur Punting Championship for three years, stroked an eight across the English Channel, once rowed from Oxford to London in a day, and in 1904 carried off the Epée prize at the Royal Military Tournament. He has found time also to sit in Parliament, to act as war correspondent, to serve as Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, to shoot big game in many parts of the world, and to write authoritatively on economics. The great tragedy of his life has been the loss of three gallant sons.

***

Two letters appearing in the SUNDAY TIMES last week on the origin of the Golliwogg alluded to the series of books by the Upton sisters, who are credited by one writer with originating this unique creature. Whether this be so or not, there must be thousands of people who remember how, about thirty years ago, the appearance of a new Golliwogg book was an event awaited with breathless impatience in countless nurseries. Bertha Upton wrote the delightfully direct and natural verses, whilst her sister Florence was responsible for the fascinating coloured pictures of Golliwogg and his five Dutch doll companions, each of whom she managed to endow with a distinct individuality. Who that ever read them can forget their Polar adventures, and the frightful moment when Golliwogg, in trying to harpoon a seal to get "every girl a coat," finds himself adrift on an ice floe? But the ever-resourceful Sarah-Jane ties a rope round the Midget's waist and sends her off, perched on a tiny piece of ice. "Hold on, dear Midget," Peggy cries; "you're always brave and true. Oh, how I hope you'll float toward him, or he will drift toward you!"

***

In keeping with the character of the man whose memory was being commemorated, a striking simplicity marked the funeral service of the late Lord Dewar last week—a simplicity that is sometimes sadly lacking on such occasions. Before the service began the organist played "The Land o' the Leal," and then Dr. Archibald Fleming, who has been minister at St. Columba's, Pont Street, for over a quarter of a century, entered the pulpit. Two psalms were sung, two short lessons read, a touching prayer, delivered extempore, as is customary in the Church of Scotland, and then came "Abide With Me," followed by the Blessing. Finally there floated through the crowded church the first low, sad strains of the lament, "The Flowers of the Forest." As the last notes died away, Lord Dewar's stud groom, head bailiff, kennelman, and poultryman left their seats half-way up the nave and stood beside the main door to salute for the last time the master to whom they rendered years of faithful and devoted service.

***

The announcement of the engagement of Lord and Lady Bethell's eldest daughter, Dorothy, to Captain Ian Macalpine has already brought her the congratulations of a host of well-wishers, for she is most popular and attractive. Lord and Lady Bethell have two sons and three daughters, one of whom married about three years ago, and they entertain a good deal at their house at Bushey. Here there is a very large barn-like room, which looks rather like an aeroplane hangar, which on occasion can be converted into a huge ballroom, with sylvan scenery painted on canvas hung on the walls and a flower-wreathed trellis screen enclosing the supper tables in a garden of their own. Miss Bethell is practical and businesslike, and I remember that she was one of the moving spirits on the all-young committee that got up the famous Mystery Ball last December, and made a triumphant success without seeking the aid of a professional organiser, without whom so many committees and "causes" seem quite hopeless.

***

Sir Robert Perks, famous as lawyer, railway magnate, and a lay reader of Methodism, who is 81 this week, started on his career without meretricious aids—his father was a Methodist minister passing rich on less than £40 a year—and has ascribed not a little of his success in life to an inflexible rule of rising every morning at 5 o'clock, summer or winter. To enforce this rule when still a lad he invented an ingenious device. It consisted of a tube of water attached to the mechanism of his alarm clock in such fashion that unless he sprang out of bed within a minute or two of the sounding of the hour a cold douche descended on his guilty head!

BUDGETS AND BRIBES.

SOCIALIST SHIBBOLETHS.

POLITICAL PRACTICE.

By HAROLD COX.

The Socialist Budget has not had a very good reception. From the journalistic point of view it was distinctly prosaic, for Mr. Snowden, instead of launching out on new schemes of taxation, was content to follow old traditions and meet the burdens he had to face mainly by such unimaginative methods as increasing the income tax and death duties. But though this procedure is naturally resented by income-tax payers and also by many other people who realise how increased taxation injures industry, on the other hand credit must be given to Mr. Snowden for facing his financial responsibilities. In particular he has dealt with last year's deficit, not by allowing that to diminish the sum set aside for reducing the National Debt, but by raising additional taxation spread over three years to wipe out the deficit. As compared with some of his predecessors at the Exchequer, that is a highly creditable step. If we are to play fair to our successors it is essential that this generation should make provision for wiping off war debt, and up to the present the provision made has been too little rather than too great.

TAXING THE FEW.

The real defect of Mr. Snowden's Budget from the national point of view is that he has not had the courage to face the unpopularity of distributing the burden of taxation more equitably throughout the whole community. Some years ago he rightly laid down the principle that everyone, however poor, ought to make some direct contribution to the national exchequer; but this year, instead of extending the income-tax downwards, so as to move in the direction of that sound principle, he has, while raising the rate of income-tax for the wealthier classes, reduced it for smaller incomes, with the result that though an increased burden of taxation has to be borne the vast mass of the nation feels nothing of it. Even the increased taxation of beer is not to be passed on to the consumer. Apparently also the brewers have agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer that they will not water the beer.

But in thus putting the whole burden of increased taxation on a small portion of the population, Mr. Snowden has not gone as far as the Left Wing of his Party would desire. It is from that quarter that the fiercest criticisms of his Budget came. Mr. Maxton angrily protested that the Chancellor was only following old-fashioned practices, worthy of a Liberal or a Conservative, instead of boldly using the instrument of the Budget to secure a better distribution of the national wealth. He went on to repeat the favourite Socialist shibboleths about the robbery of the poor by the rich, and argued, as has been done from the days of Karl Marx onwards, that all wealth is produced by the manual worker and that the capitalist is only a robber. That seems to-day a little bit out of date, though the doctrine may still command a certain amount of voting strength in the constituencies.

TRADE UNION CONDEMNATION.

Happily the trade union element in the Labour Party takes a more intelligent view of the economics of industry. Recently a strong warning against excessive taxation was given in a report prepared by a sub-committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions. This report said:—

> However desirable it may be to secure fairer distribution of wealth it is fatal to national prosperity to eat up that capital which is necessary to finance present and future production. It is foolish to expect that social improvements for many millions can continuously be paid for by exactions from the wealth of a few thousands.

The same line was taken last week at the annual meeting of the Scottish Trades Union Congress. The chairman, while pressing upon the audience the injury that excessive taxation does to industry, said:—

> The idea that a government can make everybody happy out of the public purse would be excellent if we could afford it; but industry fills the purse, and to try to make everybody happy by killing industry through taxation simply will not work.

The trouble is that doles and State grants of any kind make a superficial appeal to the mass of the voters, with the result that all political parties lay themselves out to appeal for votes by offering bribes to the electors out of public money. Mr. Lloyd George, dealing with this point in the House of Commons last week, gave a hard knock to their Conservative opponents by quoting electioneering pamphlets, in which the organisers of that party boasted that the Conservatives were spending more money upon social services than the Socialists had done. Mr. Lloyd George ended by saying that the time had come to "call a halt to eleemosynary legislation." It remains to be seen whether there will be any effective response to that proposal by any of the three parties.

EXPENDITURE RAPIDLY GROWING.

What the country wants, however, is not merely a promise of no increased taxation, but a performance of reduced taxation. The present rate of taxation in Great Britain is higher probably than in any other country in the world. In the United States, in France, and even in Germany taxation is being reduced; in Great Britain it has risen. Not only ought the present scale of doles and other allowances to be cut down, but there ought to be established some efficient machinery for checking what may be called the automatic growth of expenditure as the result of bureaucratic pressure. How rapidly expenditure is growing can be shown by one figure. If the figures are set out in the way they used to be before Mr. Churchill tampered with the national accounts by introducing his scheme of "self-balancing expenditure," Mr. Snowden's present estimate for expenditure is £871,000,000. The corresponding figure for his previous Budget in 1924-5 was £790,000,000, or an increase of £81,000,000. Ten millions of this represents an increase in the Sinking Fund—a fully-justified item. On the other hand, there has been an automatic decrease of £15,000,000 a year in war pensions, and there has also been a decrease of £5,000,000 in the expenditure on defence forces, so that the real increase on civil expenditure is £91,000,000.

This is very largely due to the tremendous growth in the cost of social services. We shall not arrive at a satisfactory state of national finance until we drastically cut down the cost of these services. But we shall not obtain any electioneering forces in favour of a reduction of expenditure until we alter our electoral and our taxing system, so that every elector may be called upon to make some direct contribution to the cost of running the State. At present out of every twelve electors only one is an income-tax payer. This is a cynical defiance of the sound principle upon which our Constitution was built up—that taxation and representation should go together.

OUR BUDGET FORECAST.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—Your estimate of the Budget was *masterly*. Where did you get this news?

Royal Automobile Club. A. S. SMITH.

Sir,—Your estimate of the Budget was strangely true, and worthy of your up-to-date ways. BENJAMIN BOWLES.

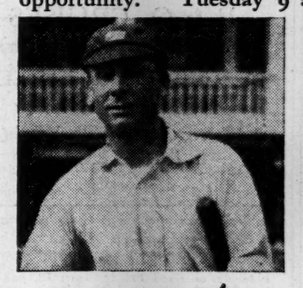
Savoy Hotel, London.

Harrods CRICKET WEEK

BEGINS ON TUESDAY at 9 a.m.

Here's a 'once-in-the-year' chance Cricketers to have a few words with JACK HOBBS and MAURICE TATE about any of your cricketing problems.

Whether you be seven or seventy there's always something new to learn about the game and this great Cricket Festival at Harrods is a not-to-be-missed opportunity. Tuesday 9 a.m. till Saturday 1 p.m.



I shall be here! and I shall be here!!

LEN BRAUND 'SPEAKING'

Len Braund has the gift of being able to pass on, in his Talks, the benefit of his remarkable all-round experience. Don't miss these Talks—they're packed with interest and information. At 12 and 3 p.m. every day.

THRILLING CRICKET 'MOVIES'

in the Sports Department every day at 11.30 and 3.

EVERY CRICKET NEED IS HERE!

There'll be the finest selection of Cricket Bats to be seen in the Kingdom and, in fact, there'll be every Cricket need for Cricketers of all ages.

PRACTICE NETS

Take the opportunity to 'open your shoulders' and 'loosen your arms' in the full-size Practice Nets this week.

MAKING OF CRICKET BATS

Be sure to see the extremely interesting working exhibits of the making of Cricket Bats and Balls.

HARRODS LTD SLOane 1234 LONDON SW1

For men of action

THE man who lives vigorously looks to his shirts and pyjamas to be more than merely decorative.

That is why 'AZA' unshrinkable day and nightwear finds such favour with men of action.

Soft, light and generously cut, 'AZA' Pyjamas give that comfort to the skin, that freedom to tired body and limbs, which induces really restful sleep.

Yet, beneath the fine weave of 'AZA' Pyjamas are cosiness and sturdy strength fully equal to the vigorous bout before morning dressing.

'AZA' Shirts—with their smooth texture and smart woven patterns—are equally comfortable and protective.

All 'AZA' garments are guaranteed unshrinkable and colourfast—and their durability is truly surprising.

'AZA' (Regd. Trade Mark)

SHIRTS and PYJAMAS

Men's Shirts from 12/6 Men's Pyjamas from 21/-

At all first-class Shirtmakers and Outfitters

Always see name 'AZA' on woven tab sewn in garments. If any difficulty in obtaining, please write for address of suitable retailer to Wm. Hollins & Co. Ltd. (suppliers to Trade only), 429 Viyella House, Old Change, London, E.C.4

ORIENT LINE CRUISES.

Spring Cruises
in the
MEDITERRANEAN,
by 20,000-TON STEAMERS

6 May 24 days VENICE, DALMATIAN COAST TOWNS, etc.
24 May 16 days AROSA BAY, MOROCCO, PALMA, MALAGA, &c.
31 May 13 days SPAIN, PALMA, &c.

Apply for Illustrated Programme.

Managers:—ANDERSON, GREEN & Co., LTD., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices: 14, Cockspur Street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ONE OF THE GREATEST QUESTIONS OF THE DAY
? What to do with our boys and girls ?
PARENTS SHOULD READ
ON LEAVING SCHOOL
BY
LORD WAKEFIELD
OF HYTHE, C.B.E., LL.D.
11th Edition
3/6 net
HODDER & STOUGHTON

P & O CRUISES

To the
MEDITERRANEAN
NORWAY
ICELAND
BALTIC, etc.

Fares from 23 guineas

For details apply:
P & O CRUISES
(F. H. Grosvenor, Manager),
14, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S.W.1,
or P. & O., 130, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

OPERA.

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. Lessees: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd. SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA opens with DIE MEISTERSINGER Monday, April 28th, at 7 o'c. DAS RHEINGOLD .... Tuesday, April 29th, at 8.30. PARSIFAL ..... Wednesday, April 30th, at 5.30. DIE MEISTERSINGER Thursday, May 1st, at 7 o'c. DIE WALKURE ..... Friday, May 2nd, at 5.15. SIEGFRIED ..... Monday May 5th, at 5.15. DIE FLEDERMAUS .. Tuesday, May 6th, at 8.15.

THEATRES.

AMBASSADORS. 8.30. Mats., Tues., Fri., 2.30. THE MAN IN POSSESSION, by H. M. Harwood. ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY. Preceded by "The Confederates," by H. M. Harwood.

APOLLO. 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. Gerrard 6970. ALMOST A HONEYMOON. A Farcical Comedy by Walter Ellis.

COMEDY. Last week. Gerrard 8978. EVGS., at 8.30. Mats., TUES. and FRI., at 2.30. "ODD NUMBERS." Farcical Comedy by George Arthuns and Arthur Miller. "HENRY KENDALL, HUNTLEY WRIGHT. "LAUGHTER ALL THE WAY."—DAILY CHRONICLE.

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Popular Prices. "MISALLIANCE," by Bernard Shaw. Esme Percy, Rosalinde Fuller, IRENE VANBRUGH. Evenings at 8.15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., at 2.30.

CRITERION. Evgs., 8.30. (For this week only.) "A DOLL'S HOUSE," by Henrik Ibsen. "MISS GWEN FFRANGCON-DAVIES'S NORA IS ONE THAT WILL BE MEMORABLE IN THE HISTORY OF THE PART."—THE TIMES. Matinees, Thurs. and Sat., at 2.30.

CROYDON GRAND. 7.45. Mat., Thurs., 2.30. FRANKENSTEIN." From the Little Theatre.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) Every Evg., 8.30. BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present "A SONG OF SIXPENCE." By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON. Mats., every Wed. and Sat., 2.30.

DOMINION 8.15. Wed. and Sat. 2.30 (Mus. 2176.) EXTRA MATINEE, TO-MORROW, at 2.30. The Romantic Musical Comedy, SILVER WINGS
HARRY WELCHMAN, LUPINO LANE, DENNIS HOEY, DONALD MATHER, DESIREE ELLINGER, EMMA HAIG. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d., plus tax.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.) EVERY EVG. 8.15. MATS. WED., SAT. 2.30. EXTRA MATINEE, TOMORROW, at 2.30. DENNIS KING in "THE THREE MUSKETEERS," A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Smoking) EVGS., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT. 2.30. SPECIAL MATINEE, EASTER MONDAY, 2.30. SUSPENSE. By Patrick MacGill.
GORDON HARKER.
SIDNEY MORGAN. OSWALD DALE ROBERTS. ALGERNON WEST. ROLAND CULVER. VINCENT HOLMAN. ROBERT DOUGLAS. The play produced by Reginald Denham.

EVERYMAN. SYBIL THORNDIKE in "GHOSTS." By Ibsen. Evenings at 8.15. Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.

GAIETY. (Tem. Bar 6991.) Nightly, at 8.15. Matinées, Tues. and Fri., 2.30. "DARLING, I LOVE YOU." A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GLOBE. Gerrard 8724. EVGS., 8.40. Mats., WED., SAT., 2.30. MAURICE BROWNE presents "B. J. ONE." By Commander Stephen King-Hall. "SPELL-BINDING."—EVENING NEWS.

HAYMARKET. Reg. 6030. 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30. THE FIRST MRS. FRASER. A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE. MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME. EVGS., at 8.30, Mondays, Weds., Sats., 2.30. (Easter Monday at 2.30.) THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930. "VERY MUCH THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT THE CO-OPS HAVE YET GIVEN."—DAIL. MAIL.

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 0606. Proprietor, Joseph Benson. Licensee, W. C. Gaunt. Evgs., 8.30. Wed., Sat., and Easter Mon., 2.30. CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production, "BITTER SWEET." An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KING'S (H'smith).—At 8. Mon. and Thurs., 2.30. THE MIDDLE WATCH. The Successful Naval Comedy, with William Daunt.

LITTLE. (Tem. Bar 6501.) EVENINGS, 8.30. Mats., Easter Monday and Wed., Fri., 2.30. INSULT. "JAN FABRICIUS IS AN AUTHOR OF WHOM WE SHOULD KNOW MORE IN ENGLAND."—Hannen Swaffer, DAILY EXPRESS.

LONDON PAVILION. Nightly, at 8.15. Mats., Tues., Thurs., and Easter Monday, 2.30. COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE.

LYCEUM. Nightly, at 8.15. THE CALENDAR. Edgar Wallace's Great Racing Play. Mats., Easter Mon., Wed., and Thurs., at 2.30. Temple Bar 7617. MARGARET BANNERMAN. ALFRED DRAYTON.

LYRIC (Gerrard 3686). Licensee, A. C. Belsey. WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 8.15. Following Evgs., 8.30 Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2.30. First Matinée, Saturday next, at 2.30. "DEBONAIRE." A COMEDY by G. B. STERN and FRANK VOSPER. MARY JERROLD. CELIA JOHNSON. KATE CUTLER. FRANK VOSPER.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. EVENINGS, at 8.30. (Riverside 3012.) MATS. WED., SAT., 2.30. FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY. SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Nigel Playfair. George Merritt. Eric Portman.

NEW. Evgs., 8.30. Thurs., Sat., and Easter Mon., 2.30. By arrangement with Miss MARY MOORE. MRS. CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents "NINE TILL SIX."

PICCADILLY (Reg. 4506). Opp. Reg. Palace Hotel. EXTRA MATINEE, TO-MORROW, at 2.30. EVGS., at 8.15. Mats., WED. SAT., 2.30. A JULIAN WYLIE Production. "HERE COMES THE BRIDE." "THE BEST MUSICAL COMEDY."—Hannen Swaffer.
CLIFFORD MOLLISON. EDMUND GWENN. SEAN COLIN. RICHARD DOLMAN. Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Bruett.

Theatres continued on page 4.

DEATH.

GLANELY.—At Exning House, Newmarket, suddenly, on Good Friday, April 18, Ada Mary, the beloved wife of Lord Glanely, aged 54. Funeral Tuesday, April 22, leaving "Tregarth," Creigiau, Glamorgan, at 10.30, for Croesfaen Church. Interment will take place at Cardiff Cemetery at noon. A memorial service will be held at Exning Church at noon on the same day.

Sunday Times
AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL
In its One-Hundred-and-Eighth Year of Continuous Publication.

Editorial Offices:
186, STRAND, W.C.2.
TELEPHONE: TEMPLE BAR 3912.
After 1 P.M. on Saturdays:
TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 7600.
Publishing and Advertising Offices:
200, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.1.
PARIS OFFICES:
65-67, AVENUE DES CHAMPS-ELYSEES.
TELEPHONE: ELYSEES 92—86 to 89 (4 lines).

SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1930.

MR. SNOWDEN'S FINANCE.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER prides himself on his financial orthodoxy and on the simplicity of the methods by which he is raising over £34,000,000 more in taxation for the current year in a Budget of £789,000,000. He forgets that his primary duty should be to guard the public purse and, especially in these most difficult and critical times, to limit as far as possible the State's demands on the taxpayer. Opinions may differ about the particular means by which he intends to raise new money, but it must surely be obvious to all intelligent people that this rapid and unending increase in our public spending spells disaster for the whole community if it is not checked. Our great trade rivals, the United States, Germany, and now France, are steadily reducing taxation, while we, almost alone, increase our burdens. How can we hope to compete with them in the world's markets and reduce the curse of unemployment in our industries?

As Mr. SNOWDEN is a Free Trader of the strictest Cobdenite persuasion, and as he regards indirect taxation in the light of a crime against humanity, it was fairly obvious from the outset that he would have no scruple about increasing the income-tax, surtax, and death duties. To complain of his choice would be futile. But what he resolutely refuses to see is that there must be a limit to direct taxation if British industry is to survive. At the old rates, as should be perfectly well known, our merchants and manufacturers have found it increasingly difficult to carry on, while all thrifty people with what are technically known as "unearned" incomes—the produce, more often than not, of their labour in past years—have suffered acutely. The amount of annual savings, the capital which is required to re-equip old enterprises and establish new ones, has diminished in recent years, because so much of the taxpayer's surplus cash has been drained away into the Exchequer and spent on pensions, unemployment relief, and other passing needs.

Mr. CHURCHILL put the case very clearly. A year ago a taxpayer on the largest scale, who provided by insurance for his death duties, would pay in income-tax, surtax, and death duties between 14s. and 15s. in the £ annually. Under Mr. SNOWDEN'S Budget the same taxpayer will be paying 17s. or 18s. in the £. That is to say, the large fortunes are to be literally decimated. Their owners, instead of being able to invest what they do not spend in British industries, will have enough to do to maintain their own households. Mr. CHURCHILL took an extreme case, no doubt, but it shows clearly the prevailing trend of taxation, which may better be called confiscation. What is the use of preaching thrift to the working-man when, at the other end of the social scale, thrift and ordinary foresight and enterprise are so cruelly and foolishly penalised? Every day we are told that our industries need fresh capital, that many of our factories are obsolete as compared with those of our more lightly taxed foreign competitors, and that re-equipment and rationalisation alike demand money. And yet at this very moment the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER is taxing up to 18s. in the £ the very persons who might supply that urgently needed capital. It is no wonder that the unemployment figures mount, and that Mr. J. H. THOMAS virtually confesses his impotence to effect a reduction in them.

It is true that, in the closing sentences of his Budget statement, the CHANCELLOR expressed the belief that no further increase of taxation need be imposed next year. Yet, even if he were not being bitterly attacked for this prediction by the Left Wing Socialists under Mr. MAXTON, Mr. SNOWDEN'S words carry no conviction. He expressly reserved the case of "any heavy increase of expenditure," and carefully abstained from deprecating it, though he indulged in a few generalities about the need to restore confidence in those responsible for our industry and commerce. But these smooth words are not enough. The CHANCELLOR has begun so ill that no sober business man will base any expectation of improvement on Mr. SNOWDEN'S next Budget, if the Socialist Ministry survives long enough for him to introduce it. THE CHANCELLOR may not share the widespread delusion that there are hidden sources of useless wealth which can be tapped, like oil-wells, and spent recklessly without harming the nation. But he acts as if he did believe it, and his Budget, with all its alleged orthodoxy, has struck a heavy blow at the substructure of our exporting industries, by which alone we live and maintain our stupendous system of social services.

THE DANGER IN INDIA.

THE Government of India has exercised the patience of JOB in dealing with GANDHI and the revolutionary elements with whom he is associated, and it may still be hoped that the patient policy will succeed. But it imposes a very severe strain on the police officials who are responsible for preserving order in the great cities, with their excitable mobs, and the riots last week in Calcutta and Karachi and the grave affair at Chittagong on Friday night showed how easily the slightest relaxation of watchfulness might lead to destruction of life and property. No one supposes that the hooligans who have been stoning the police or any harmless Europeans were actuated by a zeal for "Swaraj." Everyone conversant with Indian conditions knows that they were incited, and probably paid, to create disorder, and that the incitement came from the anarchist societies who are subsidised from foreign sources. That GANDHI, who poses as the advocate of "non-violent non-co-operation," should virtually accuse the Indian Government of being responsible for the riots is one of the paradoxes of a strained situation.

It is apparent that GANDHI and his associates are striving by all means to provoke the Government to strong measures, in the hope that the more moderate Nationalists will then take offence and decline to attend the Conference of all parties which is to follow on the publication of the SIMON Report. The Indian Government has based its policy of watchful waiting on its belief that the Moderates will, when the time comes, co-operate effectively with the authorities in making the Commission's recommendations palatable to educated India. We may hope that such a belief is justified, though the Moderates' views in regard to "Dominion status" have yet to be made clear.

Meanwhile, the first duty of the Indian Government is to maintain public order, and to make it plain that even the "MAHATMA" GANDHI is not a law unto himself. He has been left severely alone so far, although he would appear to have committed several technical breaches of the Salt Laws, and although his violent speeches have been, at least, the indirect cause of serious disturbances. How far he can be permitted to wander along this dangerous path is, of course, a matter for the authorities in India. It looked as if the VICEROY and his advisers were taking a serious risk in allowing GANDHI so much rope. But at the moment GANDHI seems to have failed.

THE NAVAL TREATY.

IF the Naval Conference, after four months of discussion, had broken up without coming to any sort of agreement, it would have been a disaster for the cause of international concord. Bearing this fact in mind, we may rightly rejoice that from the prolonged debates a Treaty has emerged, even though in its main features it concerns three only, and not all five, of the nations represented at St. James's Palace. Moreover, the tripartite pact between Great Britain, the United States, and Japan for improving on the Washington Treaty of 1921-22, and still further reducing and restricting battleship fleets, marks another long step forward towards the distant ideal of naval disarmament. Each country will save millions yearly by thus setting a good example to the world.

That France and Italy have been unable to enter into a complete Five-Power Treaty, involving, among other things, the abolition of the submarine, is, of course, unfortunate, though it never seemed very likely that such a treaty would be made. But it would have been still more unfortunate if we had purchased the consent of France to the complete treaty by entering into guarantees of a vague and perilous kind in respect of the Mediterranean. We have been spared such complications in the Three-Power Treaty, and we can hope that a few years hence the French and Italian attitude to naval reductions will be modified. It has now to be seen whether the United States Senate will accept the limited Treaty. It would be unwise to assume offhand that it will.

THE PODMORE CASE.

AFTER a consideration of all the facts the HOME SECRETARY has declined to advise interference with the sentence of death passed on WILLIAM HENRY PODMORE. With that decision the great majority of citizens of this country will be satisfied. They are not in the position to weigh the evidence for or against this man. For them to pronounce sentence would be as indefensible as it is for lynchers to take the law into their own hands. In both cases the assumption is one of distrust of the courts which are set up to administer justice; and it is dangerous in the life of a nation to yield to bursts of emotionalism, whether they seek life or death.

It is almost an axiom that in the courts of this country every possible safeguard is provided against a miscarriage of justice. In the present case the man was condemned by a jury after the case had been presented with ability and scrupulous fairness; but in order to meet the possibility that the case for the prisoner might not have been fairly set before the jury, or that new evidence might have come to light, there is always the Court of Criminal Appeal. Before this court also the case was reviewed, and the appeal dismissed. Lastly, in case there might be eleventh-hour facts which might modify the case, there is the HOME SECRETARY, who has the most solemn duty that can be committed to man. He, too, has not intervened. The force of patient and exhaustive consideration can no further go, and only the irresponsible sentimentalist will now question that the sentence of the law must take its course.

DIVORCE PROCEDURE.

IT has long been apparent that the Divorce Court was enlarging its discretion to grant relief to a petitioner whose record was not free from blame. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL pointed out last week before Lord MERRIVALE that, in nine cases out of ten in recent years, the Court had given decrees in such cases. But it is also well known that the practice of the several judges in this matter has been far from consistent, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S suggestion that the judicial discretion should be more or less standardised is not unwelcome.

What he proposed was, in brief, that the petitioner who told the truth about his own lapses should, as a rule, be granted a decree *nisi* unless the circumstances were exceptional. The Court has to consider the welfare of the children of ill-assorted couples, but it has not now to allow so much for an unsympathetic public opinion as in days gone by.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY AND RUPERT BROOKE.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY brings back once more its many glorious memories for the people of England. They think of SHAKESPEARE, who loved this silver isle, and of the men who fought at Zeebrugge. The strain of ST. GEORGE does not die. But they will recall also how on that day RUPERT BROOKE died on his way from Port Said to the Dardanelles fifteen years ago, and on a spot "for ever England" he lies buried upon the isle of Skyros in the Greek Archipelago. Like so many others, he gave up to his country his years, his youth and age, and that immortality which men may look for in their children; and he was able in immortal poetry to speak for all the people of England.

If we of this age were invited on ST. GEORGE'S Day to choose from our own ranks one spokesman of the things for which we care most even though we speak but little of them, we should choose RUPERT BROOKE. It was he who told men to think that where he lay there would be a richer dust concealed:

A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
Gave once her flowers to love, her ways to roam,
A body of England's, breathing English air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.

In such sonnets as his all the spirit of a people speaks; and the legendary ST. GEORGE comes to life again.

NO NEWS!

IF ever the public had reason to realise its debt to the Press it was last Friday. Icy winds, rain, and hail were poor enough fare for the holiday-maker; the absence of newspapers added boredom to bad weather. No possibility of delighting at ease in the discomforts of others: not a murder at Houndsditch, not a crowded wedding at Westminster relieved the tedium of the day; not an undergraduates' rag or an Indian riot.

As cold water to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country.

But bad news, as every journalist knows, will do almost as well. In these circumstances there was eager anticipation of the B.B.C. News Bulletin. Judge, then, of the disappointment when the announcer declared that there was "absolutely no news," and offered a musical interlude instead! This obviously was one of the cases when no news is *not* good news. But *was* there no news? Surely the variety and interest of yesterday's papers prove once more that the pressman is invincible. There was obviously news, as the papers reveal. Fleet Street gives no musical interludes.

INDIA IN FERMENT.

AN ANXIOUS EASTERTIDE.

NECESSITY OF A FIRM FRONT.

JUSTIFICATION OF BRITISH RULE.

By Lord Meston.

Easter-tide is going to be an anxious time in India for many people—for the officials who are responsible for maintaining order, for the police, for isolated Englishmen and Englishwomen. The revolution which the Lahore extremists proclaimed at Christmas is being translated into scattered outrages by riotous mobs; and there is every possibility of their spreading. Taken individually, none of the outbreaks of the last few days is without precedent. Calcutta in particular has frequently been the scene of severe and prolonged rioting. The Bengali student is always good for this special type of mischief, and he does not allow any ordinary sense of chivalry (to his own professors, for example, or to defenceless women) to interfere with his high spirits. The Sikhs, who seem to have been prominent in last week's disturbances, are about the lowest of their race, unkempt surly exiles, employed as taxi-drivers and on any odd job. Middle-class hooligans who fling stones from upper windows in safety swell the ranks of turbulence; while decent citizens barricade themselves in their houses and shun the dreaded risk of being called as witnesses of the events at their doors. The ingredients of trouble are much the same in Bombay and Karachi, and have not yet extended, as they did in 1922, into the rural areas.

While the type of trouble is familiar, its objective is equally clear. It is definitely anti-government and incidentally anti-British. White women have been injured in Calcutta, the European hospital was signalled out for attack, and presumably the offence of the tramway cars which were wrecked was that they are owned by a British company. This direction to mob violence, originally given in the Punjab risings ten years ago, has been carefully maintained; and, though we may have no wish to stress it unduly from a racial point of view, it is indicative of the real staff-work behind these outrages.

Inadequate Police Force.

A more novel and very disquieting feature of the situation is the inadequacy of the police force. It looks as if they were unprepared at various points where rioting broke out, especially at the tramways depot; and the continued strain now imposed upon them, as well as the extent of their casualties, points to the necessity—always an undesirable one—of supplementing them by troops. That this state of affairs should have become possible is in no sense due to the head of the force, Sir Charles Tegart, whose skill and courage amid the growing difficulties of his position are beyond praise. It is the result entirely of the determined attacks upon the police budget year after year in the local legislature, and the success of the extremist policy of enfeebling the authority of law and order. In provinces where the same success has not been permitted, the experiences of Calcutta will not necessarily be repeated.

Conflicting Conceptions.

Out of this lawlessness and whatever else is in store, one unpalatable fact emerges, that it is in effect a demonstration against weakness. This weakness derives, not from any incompetence of the men on the spot, whose difficult task it would be wrong to enhance by any avoidable criticism, but from a confusion between two ideas. We are pledged to, and most of us are in sympathy with, a steady and generous advance in political liberty for India, and one conception of our duty is to push on in that direction without delay. At the same time—and this is the second conception of our duty—we are bound to see that peace is preserved in the country, and the power of the law respected; both for the sake of India's welfare and good name, and as an essential condition to the desired advance.

The confusion arises from pitting these two conceptions against each other, an art in which the extremist is supremely adroit. He first threatens us with revolution because his political freedom does not come at a pace which in our judgment would be dangerous, and indeed impossible; and then, if we attempt to suppress revolutionary incitements and the crime which follows, he protests that we are hostile to his progress and false to our pledges. If this transparently foolish argument affected no one but himself, no great harm would be done; but it has influenced the legislatures and it has not been without a subtle reaction on the administration. Some loss of grip has ensued; and the people of India will tolerate almost anything under the sun except a weak administration.

Patience Misinterpreted.

Unfortunately they often fail to distinguish between patience and weakness; and the long-suffering courtesy that Lord Irwin showed to the extremists has unquestionably been misinterpreted. The Viceroy has striven faithfully for what would have been in the best traditions of British statesmanship—an all-party conference on the next step towards self-government, to be convened after the publication of Sir John Simon's report. Such a conference is the last thing the extremists want. It would lay bare the poverty of their own programme. It would induce a spirit of reason and compromise, which they dread. Anything that strengthens the ties between India and Britain is to them a danger, for it means the substitution of our standards of social justice for their own vague dreams of a new golden age—golden for the twice-born castes of Hinduism, brazen for all others.

Aim of the Insurgents.

Consequently they threw all their energies and all their craft into the task of defeating the conference. Every olive branch that Lord Irwin held out was contemptuously rejected. Mr. Gandhi, himself the catspaw of cleverer men, counted on his pilgrimage to the sea arousing a storm which would sweep over India. He has failed, and, by refraining from arresting him, the Government have shrewdly countered his designs. But less scrupulous men are ready with more direct methods, and the present epidemic of disorders is one of them. There lies behind it no immediate hope of upsetting the Government, but a definite expectation of something more practical. For what those who foment the disturbances chiefly look for is some act of excessive severity in repressing them. This piece of good fortune would enable the moderate wing (the so-called "Liberals") of the home-rulers to join the extremists in protest, and would force them to withdraw their half-hearted consent to participate in the conference. Its all-party character would thus disappear, and the Viceroy's schemes of conciliation would be finally defeated.

Danger of Wobbling.

This may or may not be averted. The strain on magistrates and police is great. The heat at this season is fierce and trying. Provocations of cowardly violence may lead to measures which it is easy enough in cold blood to reprobate. But, even if untoward incidents are avoided, the extremist is not without other strings to his bow, and his war of attrition will go on. The warning for us is that it is meant as war, and we cannot afford to take it lightly. The extremist has declared himself our enemy, and our only course now is to get on with our business without him and put him in his place when he interferes. There are other interests in India which have a far stronger claim on us, and on whose friendship and co-operation we can reckon, if only we show a firm front and a capacity for discriminating between our friends and our foes. So long as we wobble between the two, we shall have no friends and no basis for constitutional progress.

Three Reflections.

For the moment, three reflections suggest themselves. First, those in India who have the hard and unpleasant task of repressing disorder require our support in all reasonable measures they may find it necessary to take, and our steady refusal to mix up sentiment with duty. Second, we may now abandon the attempt to secure "a calm atmosphere" for the reception and discussion of the Simon Commission's report, and deal with it in our own way. Third, we may note, if we never did so before, the strength of the *prima facie* case for retaining law and order largely in British hands during the next stage of political advance, however badly this precaution may rhyme with the nationalist catch-words of provincial autonomy and Dominion status.

Two Poems:

The Vagrant Scholar.

The golden sunshine crept upon my book
And changed the pages to diminishing fields,
The words to bushes where the thrushes sang.
I wandered back where I had been before,
Page after page, enchanted with the grass,
The flowering hedgerow and the scented branch,
The rills with voice of linnets, and the birds
With music as of hidden waters tumbling
Through stones and mosses into secret pools.
I looked upon the wisest words again
And saw the sowers at their ancient work
Along the furrows gleaming through the clay.
The seed of thought, and seed for human bread,
Eternal beauty and immediate need,
Were scattered there before my hungry eyes
In that inspired confusion of the sun.

RICHARD CHURCH.

After Youth.

Now am I poor, having sold all my dreams
For minted gold and emptiness and tears.
Golden is death about me, autumn-hued;
Dreary as ash-gold stubble after shears,
Gold bracken, cobweb hung, rain-misted, desolate,
Or mounds of bright leaves underneath my feet,
Moving with sound of mournful waves that beat
For ever on some dim, forsaken shore.
Now am I cheated, gold is heaviness
Like dead love in the arms of fevered lust;
And love was lovely once, and dreams were gay
As springtime's rainbow blossoming in May.
Cruel is winter's breath where hope lies slain,
Cruel is death when spring comes not again.

NINA CONDRON.

Continued from next column.

will not be an emergency device of embarrassed statesmen, but the daily ritual of the people. Nationality, in its narrow sense, must go, and an aggregation such as the British Empire will be the normal type of polity.

NIGHTMARE OF PROGRESS.

Such are some of the chief features of the world a century hence with which Lord Birkenhead's dreams have toyed. It is a bold and provocative conception, an agreeable blend of wit, pleasantry, and sagacity. But he does not view its coming with any eagerness. "As I look forward towards the world in which my great-grandchildren may live, and in which I hope they will distinguish themselves, I find a certain solace in reflecting that my own birthday occurred towards the latter end of the nineteenth century." So will say most of us, and we will hastily reflect on what obstacles may be looked for to this nightmare of ruthless progress. A blessed stagnation may overtake the development of aeroplane, wireless, and everything else, as it has overtaken the locomotive steam-engine. Another is the possible advent of the great individual, the gigantic personality who re-shapes the world in his own pattern.

Few of us would welcome the realisation of Lord Birkenhead's dream. Such a world would have no surprise in it, no hope of adventure except in arid intellectual fields, no horizons to press beyond. I wonder, too, whether it would be so very efficient after all, or, rather, how long its efficiency would last. For the conditions which dispense with the need of contest and struggle in the material world would, it seems to me, weaken also the human powers in the intellectual sphere, and as we all became supremely clean, leisured, and comfortable, we should also be in danger of becoming supremely idiotic.

*LORD BIRKENHEAD'S FANTASY.**

THE WORLD A CENTURY HENCE.

A BOLD CONCEPTION.

By JOHN BUCHAN.

Lord Birkenhead has written what is half a "tract for the times" and half an imaginative romance. But it is romance springing from a basis of solid reality. He confesses to an "inferior scientific equipment"; but he has the power of using and correlating the results of science which few scientists possess. Not for nothing is he a great lawyer, who demands an exact logical sequence in argument, and a politician with an experience of shifting human moods. The fantasy is written in the appropriate style. His rotund eighteenth-century manner has the requisite urbanity and wit, and the slight flavour of burlesque which best suits such cosmic imaginings.

He offers his predictions as a speculation, not as a dogma, for he is well aware of the limits of mortal prevision. American observers in Paris before the French Revolution saw France perfectly content under a popular monarch, and Britain on the verge of anarchy. Eighty years ago our statesmen, with some knowledge of the subject, predicted a speedy separation of the Colonies from the British Crown. Acute observers in the seventies of last century believed that our monarchy was on its last legs. Lord Morley, in order to show the crazy impossibility of Imperial unity, once asked if any sane man could conceive Australian soldiers fighting in Europe to safeguard the neutrality of Belgium. Nevertheless, in 1916 that portent occurred.

A LEISURED SOCIETY.

Lord Birkenhead starts from one or two likely developments. Before 2030 it is probable that scientists will have solved the problem of supplying the world with a limitless amount of cheap power. Molecular energy will be liberated and controlled, and the tides will be harnessed. There is energy equivalent to 10,000,000 horse-power-hours in one pound of water. A cheap and palatable synthetic diet may be discovered. Eugenics may be displaced by practical ectogenetics. Society will be organically changed by the abolition of the old forms of struggle, and placed on a more leisured, prosperous, and rational basis.

From these primary speculations we are led to consider the effects of this revolution on the chief spheres of human activity. First comes a chapter on war, which is on a slightly different basis from the rest, for much of it does not depend on the primary assumptions. It is a study of the development of war in the next century which might very well be true without the other hypotheses. Lord Birkenhead thinks that science will make war not less, but more humane, and he gives good reasons for this view. One is that, since the civilised world is fast becoming a single economic unit, it would do nobody good to destroy too much. He thinks that the air will be the decisive factor in future warfare, and he has visions of the tank on a gigantic and awful scale. Victory will fall to those who command the most powerful weapons, and these weapons will relieve the strategist and the tactician from their present impotence. The advance of science, in his view, will alter the character of warfare, but will by no means necessarily make for peace.

NEW INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

He turns to industry, where in very truth he envisages a new world. With synthetic food agriculture will disappear. Britain will become a land of laboratories, and each city a self-supporting unit. There will be no coal, and therefore little dirt. Industries will change their habitat, and the Himalayas become more populous than the Ganges valley. Britain will lose the assets which gave her her initial stimulus, but, with her favourable geographical position and her Empire, there is no reason to fear her industrial decline. Indeed, owing to the importance of cellulose in the synthetic food business, her tropical possessions will be far more valuable. Lord Birkenhead thinks that cotton will be replaced by artificial silk, and that by 2030 the motor-car, ousted by the aeroplane, will be sinking to the level now occupied by the bicycle. The face of Britain will be altered; there will be no blackened industrial areas, factories will be decentralised, and, since agriculture will be of no importance, the countryside will present the appearance of a vast park.

AMENITIES GALORE.

Manual labour will have a much smaller place in life.

> No man will grudge the one or two days he passes at work in a factory, when he considers that as its reward it brings him five or six days of freedom from anxiety. . . . Superintending the operations of the giant machines of two hundred years hence will be supremely easy—and supremely dull.

Life will be full of amenities—cheap food, clear air, short working hours, and ample leisure. Lord Birkenhead thinks—the wish may be father to the thought—that fox-hunting and horse-racing will continue to be popular sports, followed by the many instead of by the few.

> As wealth increases we shall all be able to ride to hounds. By 2030 the owner of the Grand National winner may be the National Union of Airplane Workers or the Timbuctoo Co-operative Society, while the Master of the Quorn may spend his working hours as a machine-tool designer or a ship's steward.

RULED BY EXPERTS.

The waste places of the earth will become holiday resorts; a flooded Sahara will be the new Riviera (as it may have been in the days of the *Odyssey*), and the Polar regions will be the home of winter sports. As for the mental equipment of our happy successors, every subject will be reduced to a science, and every science will have the exactitude of physics. Above all, psychology, now in its experimental stage, will become an exact form of knowledge. This will mean the biggest revolution of all. The advertiser, the author, the artist will know exactly how to find popular acceptance. A politician will understand the proper popular appeal, and be able to forecast accurately the result of elections. Which means, of course, that politics, as we understand them, will disappear, and the world be under the rule of experts. The mental atmosphere will be clarified, and, owing to their psychological knowledge, men will be able to explore with some confidence large tracts of the future.

Government, in such circumstances, must be radically changed. If Democracy continues, then the improvement of communications will enable the electorate to decide issues directly. The Referendum

Continued at foot of preceding column.

* "The World of 2030." By the Earl of Birkenhead. (Hodder and Stoughton. 12s. 6d.)

GRAVE NEWS FROM INDIA.

ARMOURIES ATTACKED AND GUTTED BY INSURGENTS.

TROOPS IN PURSUIT.

LORD IRWIN'S PROMPT ACTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF TERRORISM.

Grave news has been received from India. Insurgents, equipped with modern arms, stormed the police and railway armouries at Chittagong, Bengal, which were gutted. The insurgents are still at large, and troops have been sent to round them up. Two Europeans, two constables, and three taxi-cab drivers were killed in the fighting.

Lord Irwin has acted promptly by promulgating an Ordinance which revives powers of arrest and detention without trial.

The Government of India, a Simla message states, have the situation in hand. Troops, police, and other forces are fully mobilised at places where their services may be required. In Calcutta, the gun shops are guarded and aeroplanes are making flying patrols over the city.

When information of the outbreak at Chittagong was received at the India Office yesterday, it was immediately conveyed by his Private Secretary to Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India, who is spending Eastertide in the country.

SWIFT ROUND-UP OF CONGRESS LEADERS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, Saturday.

The most serious outbreak of violence that has occurred since Mr. Gandhi began his civil disobedience campaign is reported from Chittagong, the chief town of the district of that name, where an insurgent force stormed the armouries and killed six people, including one European.

The Government are taking the necessary steps to deal with the situation, but at the time of telegraphing the insurgents were still at large.

The gravity of the news consists in the fact that this was plainly a concerted attempt on the part of the rebels, and that they planned it in such a way that they were able to overcome the defence and destroy the contents of the armouries.

In Calcutta itself stringent precautions have been taken against any happening of a similar kind. Police are guarding all the arms shops, and a volunteer force the magazines, etc. Simultaneous arrests to-day covered a wide area of India. The Calcutta Congress offices were raided, twenty-six people being arrested, including several prominent members of Congress. Other arrests are anticipated.

Gandhi's Influence Waning.

Moderate Indian opinion is indignant at the Government policy, which is considered weak, and some disappointment is expressed over the non-arrest of Mr. Gandhi, which was anticipated after the Viceroy's return from his North-West Province tour on Friday.

Mr. Gandhi's influence is waning, and he is being carried out of his depth by the intemperate political elements.

The Moderate Indian Press voices its disappointment at his decision to use women in the liquor shop campaign, fearing that hooliganism will become more rampant, with unfortunate results for the women. Mr. Gandhi is blundering in his further endeavour to regain his prestige.

The salt campaigners arrested are defying the Government by hunger-striking in prison.

PURSUIT OF THE INSURGENTS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Saturday.

The following official statement has been issued regarding last night's rioting at Chittagong:—

"The Government regret to have to announce that the railway and police armouries at Chittagong were attacked on the night of April 18-19 by a body of insurgents, estimated to number about a hundred, and were gutted. The details are not yet fully known, but from information received up to the present it appears that one sergeant-major and one Anglo-Indian and four Indians were shot dead by the insurgents. Otherwise, so far as can be ascertained, all civilian railway employees are safe, including women and children, who have been accommodated at the jetties.

"The police and the local auxiliary force are endeavouring to round up the insurgents, and a detachment of the Eastern Frontier Rifles, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Dallas Smith, were sent off this morning, and are expected to reach Chittagong to-morrow morning.

"An inspector-general of police accompanied the detachment. Telegraphic communications were interfered with, but are being restored. A train was also derailed on the night of April 18 about forty miles from Chittagong, and the railway line is blocked, but transhipment is being effected. It is not yet known whether this derailment was a mere coincidence or a part of the insurgents' scheme."

Following is the report of the District Magistrate at Chittagong on the rioting:—

"The disturbances began without warning about 10 o'clock last night. The telephone exchange was burned, and the auxiliary force and police armouries were gutted. The armament at the disposal of the Auxiliary Force is only ninety rifles and 203 Lewis guns. The police arms were battered and burned. Not more than sixty are serviceable.

The raiders were fully equipped with modern arms, including many revolvers. The number of raiders it is difficult to estimate, but is believed to be about a hundred, and they are now believed to be in the surrounding hills. Armed police are trying to trace their retreat.

The total casualties known are two Europeans, two constables, and three taxi-drivers, besides a few wounded. Some European women and children have been placed on steamers to release men for duty. The railway line is reported to be cut about thirty miles from Chittagong. The situation is expected to be completely under control with the arrival of the Eastern Frontier rifles."

Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor of Bengal, who left for Darjeeling last night after holding two Executive Council meetings in Calcutta, returned this afternoon on news of the affair reaching him at Siliguri.

The armoury and all gunshops in Calcutta are being heavily guarded, and aeroplanes have been noticed overhead. —*Reuter*

TO SUPPRESS TERRORISM.

OLD POWERS REVIVED.

SIMLA, Saturday.

As the result of the Chittagong outbreak, Lord Irwin, the Governor-General has promulgated an Ordinance re-enacting the sections of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, which were recently omitted. The aim of the Ordinance is to forestall further terrorist outrages.

[Mr. Wedgwood Benn announced in the House of Commons as recently as March 25 last that, with the approval of His Majesty's Government, a Bill was being introduced in the Bengal Legislature to amend the present Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, the term of which would end on April 23. The effect of this Bill was to retain for five years more the provisions in the first ten sections of the Act for the trial of certain offences by a curtailed procedure. The remaining sections of the Act, which granted the executive powers of arrest and detention without trial, would be repealed, but if the emergency recurred these powers would be resumed. Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor of Bengal, made a similar announcement in the Bengal Legislature. The Ordinance now promulgated by the Viceroy presumably renews for the Bengal authorities the extraordinary powers of arrest and detention that would have otherwise lapsed on 23rd inst., in accordance with Mr. Wedgwood Benn's announcement.]

Government Confident.

News of the insurgence at Chittagong reached Simla when the Legislative Assembly Road Development Committee was in session. Sir Bhupindra Mitra, who was presiding over the committee, on learning the news, immediately left for the Viceregal Lodge, where a meeting of the Executive Council considered the situation in Bengal and other parts of the country.

While the insurgent movement at Chittagong is serious, the trouble is localised and the Government expects confidently to suppress it and round up the insurgents. Military and police precautions were reviewed by the Council. The situation is well under control throughout the country.

The Railway Outrage.

Details of the railway derailment between Joraganj and Dhoom, on the Assam-Bengal Railway, show that the telegraph wires were cut, making communication between the railway stations impossible. The derailment was due to the removal of some fishplates. Ten railway wagons overturned, and the locomotive staff of the derailed train were injured.

According to the latest news from Chittagong, telegraphic and railway communications have been restored. The police and the auxiliary force are pursuing the insurgents, and hope to round up most of them.

The Chittagong terrorist outburst is not considered symptomatic of the situation in other parts of the country. Chittagong has always been considered a centre of Anarchist movement. It may be recalled that it was the scene of the murder of a collector, Mr. Davis.—*Reuter.*

An article on India by Lord Meston appears on page 10.

SHOCK TACTICS DISTRUSTED.

INDIAN LIBERALS AND GANDHI'S CAMPAIGN.

'PROMOTING ANARCHY.'

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Calcutta riots seem to have affected the Moderates, who have hitherto been neutral. The *Servant of India* says: "Liberals, who profoundly distrust shock tactics and whirlwind campaigns, cannot afford to adopt an attitude of benevolent neutrality," but must frankly oppose it.

At Madras, Mrs. Besant, at one time a follower of Mr. Gandhi, asks how the first Swaraj Government can continue to exist if Mr. Gandhi's policy of promoting anarchy is to be followed; while the *Allahabad Leader* says now it is convinced that there can hardly be such a movement as non-violent civil disobedience.

Bombay Congressmen are jubilant over their latest recruit, a middle-aged Australian, Cyril Walter Thornton, who arrived from Australia a fortnight ago, specifically to join the "National Militia." He is now being lionised. His initiation was made with a ceremony at which he told the crowd that he had travelled from Australia to help the cause of Indian independence.

The poor response of local women has disappointed the leaders, who hoped, through the auspices of the National Women's Association, to enrol 2,500 for picketing the foreign cloth and liquor shops, but at present only about 200 volunteers have been enrolled, and the picketing operations have been postponed for a fortnight pending further recruitment. Meanwhile, some sixty women, led by Mrs. Gandhi, have started picketing the liquor shops in Jalalpore, and marching through the villages on the lines on which Gandhi's great march was planned. Meetings are being conducted outside the shops.

VICEROY'S TOUR BY AIR.

OVER N.W. FRONTIER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Viceroy's tour over most of the North-West Frontier in an aeroplane, which terminated on his return to Simla this week-end, constitutes a remarkable achievement. He left Peshawar and motored to Parachinar through the Kohat Pass.

The aerial tour was made in a large Hinaidi machine, such as that which evacuated the people from Kabul. Attended by an escort of Wapitis, the Viceroy flew to Tochi and Miranshah. Lady Irwin returned to Peshawar by motor-car.

The first night the Viceroy spent in the new Razmak cantonment, where the results of the policy of peaceful penetration were seen, and Jirgahs [councils] of the frontier chiefs were held. The chiefs brought presents of sheep from their flocks carefully estimated according to their status. The Hinaidi then flew westwards, the party inspecting Wana, where the old militia-post, evacuated with such disastrous results eleven years ago, was inspected. The aeroplane then returned to Peshawar.

Malakand, Chakdara, and Swat Valley were inspected later from the air. When Nawab Dir entertained the Viceroy he took no risks against lifelong enemies. The surrounding hills were a mass of blue haze, the smoke of the watchfires of the innumerable pickets.

CONGRATULATING THE DEAD.

REBELS' FIERY SPEECHES.

KARACHI, Saturday.

More contraband salt was publicly made here last night from sea water by local *Satyagrahis* [civil resisters]. Three mass meetings were held, and resolutions were passed congratulating the dead and injured in Wednesday's riots, and also those who have been sent to gaol, and fiery speeches were made denouncing the Government and describing the law-breakers' sentences as "monstrous." No disturbances occurred.

A telegram from Navsari states that a conference was held there to-day with the village officers who have resigned. Mr. Gandhi called on them to give an account of the "black deeds" they have done while in office. "I want to expose how this Government is carried on," he said.—*Reuter.*

"DUES WITH INTEREST."

MR. GANDHI ON HIS CAMPAIGN.

BARDOLI, Saturday.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here to-day by motor from Vijalpur. In addressing a monster meeting, he said he had come to Bardoli to take his dues with interest.

Mr. Gandhi went on to say that, if they sang they would not be defeated by guns, gallows, or swords but village officers would be terrified. The weapon of the boycott had to be flourished so as to induce them to resign. He had laid down the limits of social boycott. To transgress those limits would be a crime and would do harm to the cause of Swaraj.—*Reuter.*

[The social boycott referred to above is a boycott of Government servants.]

HERR SCHOBER TO VISIT LONDON.

AUDIENCE OF THE KING.

VIENNA, Saturday.

The Federal Chancellor, Herr Schober, is due to arrive in London on the afternoon of May 1, and will dine at the Foreign Office the same evening.

On the following day the Chancellor will visit Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, after which he will lunch with the Prime Minister, and will later attend the performance of "Die Walküre" at Covent Garden.

Herr Schober will be received in audience by the King at Windsor on the morning of May 3, and will leave for Vienna that afternoon.—*Reuter.*

THE KING'S GUESTS.

Lieut.-General Sir Kenneth Wigram, Sir Walford and Lady Davies, and the Rev. Canon Alexander Nairne, D.D., had the honour of dining with the King and Queen at Windsor Castle last night.

Lieut.-General Sir Kenneth Wigram has commanded the Waziristan district of India since 1926. He has had a distinguished career in India, serving on the North-West Frontier and in the Tirah Campaign, and he took part in the march to Lhasa in 1903-4. He also fought in the Great War.

Dr. Nairne is Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. Sir Walford Davies is the eminent musician and organist at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

CHEMICALS FOR RUSSIA.

CONTRACT PLACED IN ENGLAND.

£3,000,000 CREDITS INVOLVED.

SIR HARRY McGOWAN'S COMMENT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Saturday.

M. Solomon Bron, the new Soviet Trade Delegate for London, told me to-day that he had signed with Sir Harry McGowan, the President of Imperial Chemical Industries, a 30,000,000 rouble [£3,000,000] credit arrangement for supplying fertilisers and other chemicals to the Soviet Government.

The first order was placed telegraphically to-day.

M. Bron expects this year to place more orders in the British market to the total of £10,000,000.

M. Bron informed me that the Trade Delegation will again be housed above the offices of Arcos, but this time with full extra-territorial rights, not only for the delegates, but for the premises.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

According to a Reuter Moscow message the various negotiations had, M. Bron is reported to have said, been conducted with the full support and co-operation of the members of the British Government. The Soviet Trade Delegation in London was, he stated, working for the *rapprochement* of the Soviet and British industries, and he was confident that, as a result of the commercial agreement just concluded, Soviet industry would be able to make a wider use of the achievements and experience of British industry.

CONTRACT TERMS.

EXPORTATION TO BEGIN IN JUNE.

Sir Harry McGowan confirmed to the SUNDAY TIMES last night that the contracts had been completed.

"The contract," Sir Harry said, "is for the supply of fertilisers and other chemicals for a period. We expect to begin exporting to Russia in June next."

With reference to the question of credit, Sir Harry remarked: "I am quite satisfied with the contract terms. I believe they will be faithfully observed by both parties."

"SPY" TRIAL.

THE LENA GOLDFIELDS CASE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Saturday.

The Lena goldfields spy trial, which commenced in the Soviet High Court last night, promises to be a miniature "Don Basin" affair.

At the outset the Lena Company's chief engineer, Koliasnikof, confronted with his confession, made in gaol, admitted that (1) he had always regarded the Soviet régime as a "temporary evil"; (2) he had sent reports on the state of the Ural mining industry to his life-long "emigre" friend, Ivanof, the leading figure of Industrial Commercial Committee of the former Russian mine-factory owners, who boasted to him of his close relations with Mr. Winston Churchill; (3) he had communicated plans of the new factories in Sverdlovsk and written letters describing peasant disaffection to the "same old friend"; and (4) he had conducted his technical work with the former owners' return to the property in view.

All this is more than sufficient under the Soviet law for the death sentence, or at least a life sentence as a counter-revolutionary spy.

Other accused are being examined to-night. They are Moromzef, who is Lena's chief legal adviser, and zealously furthered the company's interests in the recent negotiations until his arrest with many other Lena employees in December; Riabof de Ribon, mining inspector for the Urals, connected also with the Lena Altai copper plant; and Bashkirsef, of the Soviet Zinc Trust, described in official notes as the "bandit" responsible for burning down the Rieder Zinc Works when serving with Kolchak during the civil war. He has been described also as a "hangman."

Lena's management first heard that the case was pending when they read yesterday's papers. So far the Lena Concession, as such, is not implicated, but Ivanof is described as the technical adviser of the board of directors in London.

LORANG'S EXTRADITION.

PARIS, Saturday.

On inquiry yesterday at the Foreign Office, it was stated that no information concerning the extradition of Francis Lorang had yet been received from the Ministry of Justice, which meant that the question of his extradition was still in the "judicial" stage.—*Central News.*

Sunday Times

SPECIAL FEATURES ON OTHER PAGES.

India In Ferment. *By Lord Meston.*	10
Lord Birkenhead's Fantasy. *By John Buchan.*	10
Men, Women, and Memories. *By Atticus.*	9
The Town. *By Autolycus.*	9
The Week at Westminster. *By A Student of Politics.*	9
Budgets and Bribes. *By Harold Cox.*	9
In Cape Town. *By Auriol Barran.*	9
Letters to the Editor.	8
A Wanderer's Notebook. *By E. V. Lucas.*	8
Our Paris Letter.	8
Irish Free State.	8
Auction Bridge, Chess, and Acrostics.	7
The World of Books. *By Desmond MacCarthy.*	6
The Galleries. *By Frank Rutter.*	5
The World of Music. *By Ernest Newman.*	5
The Dramatic World. *By James Agate.*	4
Broadcasting.	4
A Woman's Corner. *By "Pandora."*	14
City Chatter. *R. J. Barrett.*	2

POLITICAL NOTES

THE LIBERAL-SOCIALIST CONSULTATIONS.

"COMMON GROUND."

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Eastertide review of the Parliamentary situation by members of the Government indicates a turn of affairs which, some months ago, would have been regarded by most as impossible. There is now, I hear, regular consultation with Mr. Lloyd George and other Liberal leaders regarding legislation which the Government has in view, while the personal relations of the Prime Minister and the Liberal leader are better than they have been for many a day; and the understanding with others, such as Mr. Henderson, and particularly Mr. Snowden, is much more complete. To this end the experience on the Coal Mines Bill has undoubtedly made a substantial indirect contribution.

Conservatives naturally desire to know the nature of the bargain. There is, I am informed, no formal contract of any kind. The Government and Labour members generally remain opposed to proportional representation; they are more sympathetic to the alternative vote than to the second ballot; and if agreement on these lines can be secured following the report of the Ullswater Committee most of them would be very happy. It is much too early to speak of any steps towards a fusion of the Labour and Liberal parties, but members on ooth sides are impressed by the amount of common ground in the future organisation of industry; and, oddly enough, the desire for inquiry on these lines has been stimulated in the Labour ranks by the persistent public and personal abuse offered by the Left Wing group, one or two of whom have ability, but most of whom are merely gadflies to the Government and their colleagues.

The Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister, I hear, has strengthened his position with his Ministerial colleagues. They pay tribute to his patience in the prolonged proceedings in the Naval Conference; they recognise that he will never be master of economic detail or of a precise economic policy; but they consider that his conception of the Economic Advisory Council was sound; in short, his contribution will be that of the wide sweep rather than of accurate direction. These tendencies are, however, corrected by the precise determination of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Behind the present Budget lies his determined fight against innumerable appeals which, singly in some cases and certainly collectively, would have committed the taxpayers to an enormous increase in expenditure.

Ministers' Salaries.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has intimated his intention of attending the Committee on Ministers' Salaries, and has provisionally arranged to do so on April 24. It is known that he holds much the same views as Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George as to the need for maintaining the prestige of his office, and he has also had the experience of living at No. 10, Downing Street, which is the most lopsided and inconvenient public dwelling in the world. He will probably agree, too, that the Prime Minister should have a large grant for entertaining expenses.

One difficulty, however, at present seems insurmountable. Ministers cannot recommend increases to their own salaries, and can only make any improvement prospective. Nor can they recommend pensions, since they themselves will be receiving them out of office. A way out of the difficulty has been suggested by the pooling of all salaries and their division between chief Ministerial office-holders, but even so the Prime Minister would be left a loser.

Egypt.

The Government's difficulties over Egypt have been more apparent than real. This does not mean that the gravest divergence of views does not exist; on certain issues, indeed, the parties are frankly hostile. But there has been partisan exaggeration in Egypt of disagreements behind the scenes; and the wrong atmosphere has existed for sane legislation. Mr. Henderson, however, had a private talk with a notable Egyptian personality last week, and it will be surprising if some desirable rapprochement does not emerge. It is true that the question of the Canal and the Sudan remains unsettled, but all Egyptian officials know that this country cannot yield upon these vital sanctions, and rather than lose valuable other concessions the Egyptian delegation may drop them. There is still also a difficulty as to the presence of English aeroplanes around Cairo and the existence of British police in Alexandria. But the Egyptians have come to recognise the present Government as more squeezable than any they are like to get for a long time.

Mr. Snowden's Firmness.

The Cabinet and other colleagues now know that Mr. Snowden sincerely believes that next year there will be no need to impose additional taxation, and they are convinced that in the twelve months ahead he will yield to nothing calculated to interfere with that hope. The Left Wing are utterly wrong in assuming that he has excluded the possibility of improved social services. He is, I am told, convinced that he can find the resources for appropriate improvement from savings in other directions; but he is equally determined not to add to the mere distribution of cash relief, but to use such resources as are at his disposal in supporting schemes likely to provide employment and add at the same time to the productive capacity of the State.

Mr. Thomas has been very loyal to this view. Moreover, since the early days of the present Government he has lost much of the feverish and impulsive activity which led him to make Parliamentary statements regarding industrial and other agreements which rested more on hope than on actual firm conclusion. All his colleagues appreciate that he undertook the most thankless task in the Government; and they continue to make every personal and public allowance for that fact.

Russia.

The dullest time in the House of Commons is before a Budget. Until it is over it is hopeless to expect anyone to be interested in anything else, and for at least a couple of weeks or more after the Budget has been introduced much the same exclusive preoccupation will occupy the back Benches. But for this, the House and the country would have heard a great deal lately about Russia. Critics of the Government are much disturbed at the revival of religious reprisals and frankly hostile to exclusive trade rights for the Soviet. The draft treaty, however, has already been introduced, and an amplified agreement will be put forward later. Why special advantages should be accorded a defaulting Republic is not clear. Many will require to know why we should accord Soviet Russia these facilities when she alone of the countries in Europe has plundered and persecuted our nationals.

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 12, COLUMN 2.

DUCHESS AT THE CAPE.

9,000 MILES IN 100 FLYING HOURS.

RETURN FLIGHT TO BEGIN TO-MORROW.

CAPE TOWN, Saturday.

The Duchess of Bedford landed here at 5.45 p.m. to-day, thus completing the flight from England with her two pilots, Captain Barnard and Mr. Robert Little, in just over nine days.

Flying low over the mist-covered mountains into the setting sun, her plane "The Spider" rapidly approached the aerodrome, where a small knot of sightseers were eagerly scanning the sky. The smallness of the crowd was due to the mistaken announcement that the flying Duchess would land at Wynberg Aerodrome, seven miles away.

After circling the aerodrome, the flyers made a perfect landing and taxied to the hangar. The Duchess enthusiastically waved her hand to the crowd, who raised hearty cheers.

Smartly dressed in a brown sports suit and straw hat, and showing no trace of fatigue, the Duchess smilingly greeted the spectators, and was delighted when presented with a posy of the famous Cape wild flowers.

2,000 MILES OF RAIN.

The Duchess, on landing, expressed the greatest pleasure at her visit to Capetown, but owing to deafness produced by the continual roar of the engines she was unable to hear questions addressed to her by Press representatives. She was inundated with telegrams and letters, and, desiring to read them, at once re-entered her cabin, where she hastily glanced through the messages wishing her good luck and conveying congratulations. Afterwards she entered a motor-car and drove away to an hotel amid three lusty cheers.

Captain Barnard said the most trying experience was during the last stages of their flight, when they were hampered by low-lying clouds and rain. They had altogether covered 9,000 miles in 100 flying hours since leaving England.

The Spider, oil-bespattered after her long hop of 1,200 miles, gave the flyers some trouble, but this was speedily rectified.

Captain Barnard added that they flew through 2,000 miles of rain.

RETURN ON MONDAY.

Captain Barnard also stated that the return flight to England would begin on Monday at 7 o'clock. An effort is to be made to break the record for the journey by at least a day.—*Reuter.*

The Duchess started from Lympne Aerodrome at 5.13 a.m. on Thursday, April 10, in an attempt to fly to the Cape and back in nineteen days, an average of about 1,000 miles a day. The total distance is 18,500 miles.

On the return journey the flyers are varying their route. From Egypt they will fly *via* Aleppo and Sofia to Croydon. It was in the same aeroplane that the Duchess, who is 64 years of age, made her flight to India and back.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

THE KING'S GRANDCHILD FOUR TO-MORROW.

Princess Elizabeth, the King's granddaughter, is four to-morrow. The anniversary will be celebrated at Windsor Castle, where she is staying with the King and Queen.

The special events of the day will be the opening of a great many parcels containing presents—Princess Elizabeth will not know what the parcels contain until she opens them—and a tea party to which the members of the Royal Household have been invited.

The King's gift is a toy jungle, and the Queen's a number of toy beasts, including an elphant that begs. Gifts which are being kept strictly secret are those from Princess Elizabeth's parents, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Prince of Wales, whose package bears the Uganda stamp.

The birthday cake, which has been made by the King's chef, will be cut by the little Princess. Held in position on the cake are four rose-coloured candles, and the name "Elizabeth" appears on the pink icing sugar.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

ROME, Saturday.

Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain and their daughter are reported to have arrived at Tenda, a small village high up in the Alps on the French frontier.—*Reuter.*

BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

EXTREME DEMANDS REJECTED.

MR. HENDERSON'S FIRMNESS.

NO AGREEMENT IN PROSPECT.

By OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT.

The *impasse* which has been reached in the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations is complete. The Egyptian demands in regard to the Sudan have been peremptorily rejected.

On other points Mr. Henderson has submitted alternative suggestions on which a prompt reply was requested. To permit the Egyptians to consult Cairo, the Conference has been adjourned over the Easter holidays.

So far Nahas Pasha does not appear to have received advice from Cairo which is likely to produce even the prospect of agreement. I am authoritatively informed that no date for the resumption of the Conference has yet been fixed.

The main obstacle to progress is the uncompromising attitude of the Egyptian negotiators on the future of the Sudan. Their demands for a larger share in Sudan administration are so extreme as to be beyond the limits of compromise. In British circles the firmness with which Mr. Henderson has rejected the Egyptian demands is received with the utmost satisfaction.

DELEGATION DIVIDED.

There has been some talk among the Egyptian delegation of breaking off the negotiations, but there is, I gather, a division of opinion as to the wisdom of taking so extreme a step. One consideration which must weigh with Nahas Pasha, quite apart from the advice he may receive from his colleagues in Cairo, is the effect upon his position which total failure of the discussions would produce. The reluctance to bring the Conference to a summary conclusion is reflected in the acceptance by the Egyptians of the compromise of consulting the Wafdist Cabinet.

The opinion was advanced in well-informed quarters yesterday that the Egyptian delegates were inclined to continue the negotiations in the hope of gaining some concessions, although I believe the minority of the delegation argue that the Wafdist purpose would best be served by suffering defeat at the moment.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

AGREEMENT SIGNED FOR RETURN.

NANKING, Saturday.

It is officially announced that the agreement for the rendition of Wei-Hai-Wei to China was signed last night by Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, and Mr. C. T. Wang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.—*Reuter.*

The rendition of Wei-Hai-Wei to China has long been agreed upon in principle. Situated in the province of Shantung, North China, the district and its adjacent waters were leased to Great Britain in 1898. Wei-Hai-Wei is at present used as a flying naval base and as a depot, exercising ground, and sanatorium for the China squadron. The leased territory has an area of about 285 square miles.

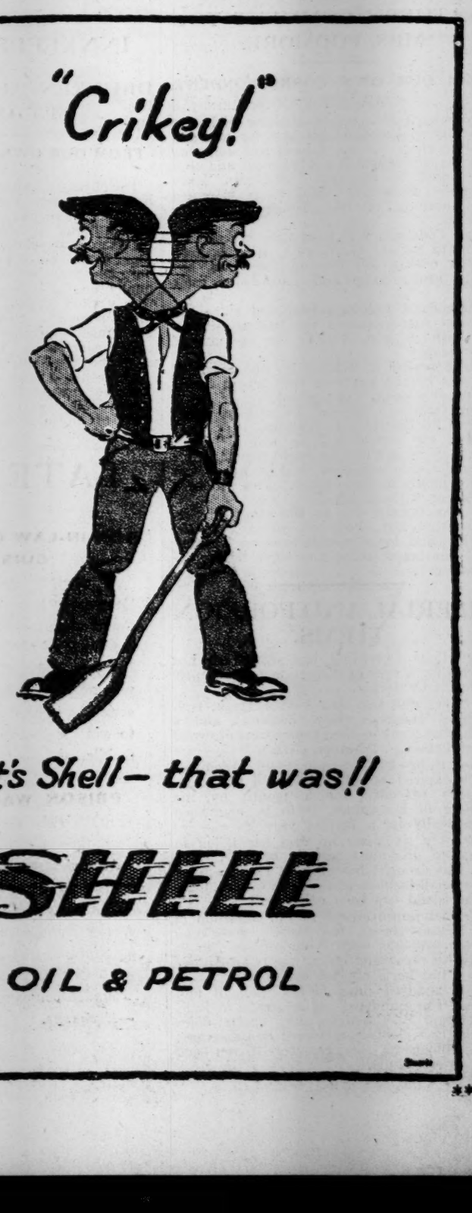
PRIME MINISTER TO RETURN.

HOLIDAY CUT SHORT.

The Prime Minister is to return to London to-day by train from Lossiemouth.

He stated yesterday that his holiday had been cut short by matters arising out of the Naval Conference, and that he could not afford to spend more time at Lossiemouth.

Accompanied by Miss Ishbel MacDonald, the Prime Minister yesterday motored in cold and stormy weather to Forres, where they played golf. In the afternoon Mr. MacDonald revised documents relating to the Naval Conference.



PODMORE'S FATE SEALED.

REPRIEVE REFUSED BY HOME SECRETARY.

"NOT A SCINTILLA OF DOUBT."

EXECUTION FIXED FOR TUESDAY.

It was officially announced yesterday that the Home Secretary, Mr. Clynes, had refused to interfere with the sentence of death passed upon William Henry Podmore for the murder of Vivian Messiter in a garage at Southampton.

A special messenger called on Mr. R. J. Harris, the Under-Sheriff at Winchester, during the morning and delivered the Home Secretary's decision.

The decision was conveyed to Podmore by the Prison Governor a few minutes after.

It is understood that Podmore has been apprehensive of the worst, and that he has been eating badly. By the day of his execution he will have spent forty-five days in the condemned cell.

The execution will take place at Winchester at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Reasons which led the Home Secretary to his decision not to interfere are set out in the following official statement issued yesterday morning from the Home Office:—

"The Home Secretary has declined to advise interference with the sentence of death passed on William Henry Podmore for the murder of Vivian Messiter.

"It has been represented to the Home Secretary that there is some disquiet in the public mind in regard to two matters connected with the case. The suggestion has been made that criminal proceedings were unduly delayed and would not have been instituted but for the evidence of Podmore's fellow prisoners, and that this suspect evidence turned the scale against the accused. The Home Secretary is fully satisfied that this is not the case and that the authorities responsible for launching the prosecution and the police acted throughout in a perfectly proper manner.

"He would point out also that the Lord Chief Justice, during the course of his summing up, more than once warned the jury in emphatic terms not to allow the evidence of Podmore's fellow prisoners to guide their judgment.

"At the conclusion of a long trial the jury, after a short retirement, brought in a verdict of guilty. That verdict has been upheld by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

"The Home Secretary has considered most anxiously and with a full sense of his grave responsibility all the evidence and all the circumstances of the crime. There remained in his mind no scintilla of doubt as to the prisoner's guilt, and he could find no grounds whatever on which he could have advised interference with the due course of the law."

PODMORE THANKS HIS HELPERS.

"NEVER STRUGGLED FOR A TRUER CAUSE."

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

STOKE-ON-TRENT, Saturday.

In a letter to his mother, sent on Tuesday and received on Thursday, Podmore wrote:

"Never was man more wronged. But I don't wish to dwell upon it. I have suffered enough and to think of it only makes one think more so. The truth will come out some day.

"Thank all for what they have done. You can tell them they have never struggled for a truer cause.

"I am surprised that the highest officials in this case cannot see through it, but officialdom takes a lot to separate, and it seems to me at least to show one does not care to go against another.

"Anyhow, mother, I thank all for their staunch stand by me. Mr. O'Connor is certainly not resting. I had a letter from him this morning, and sincerely hope I shall see that silver lining to which you refer.—Your ever-loving son, Bill.

"P.S.—Tell Dad to cheer up."

"NEVER DID THEE ANY GOOD."

FATHER'S COMMENT TO MRS. PODMORE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WARRINGTON, Saturday.

"Although Mr. Dukes (Labour M.P. for Warrington) has done his best for me, and tried to cheer me up, I have had a feeling that his efforts would not succeed, and that this would be the end," said Mrs. Mary Podmore, Podmore's wife, when informed this morning of the Home Secretary's decision.

Mrs. Podmore, who lives with her parents at Bowes Street, Warrington, tried to keep up her courage on hearing the news, but finally broke down and sobbed for some time.

Throughout the long trial and since her husband was sentenced she has maintained her faith in him, despite the opinions of other people

"The period of waiting for the result of the proceedings has been very trying to me during the week," she added.

Her father, a typical Lancashire man, advised his daughter to bear up.

"It's aw reet, lass," he said. "Don't worry. If he is guilty he ought to hang. He never did thee any good, and he never sent thee a penny in three years. You will be a lot better without him."

It was mainly due to the effort of Mr. Dukes that Mrs. Podmore was able to see her husband for a second time on Tuesday last. She hopes to see him again before the execution.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

Sir Henri Deterding has arrived at Los Angeles for a tour of inspection of Shell properties in California.

A father and two sons named Trask, residents of Hastings (New Zealand), and a youth who went to their rescue were drowned whilst bathing at Napier (N.Z.).

The Ruhr Coal Syndicate's agreement, which expired on March 31 and was compulsorily extended for a month by the Minister of Economics, is to be continued provisionally for a further year.

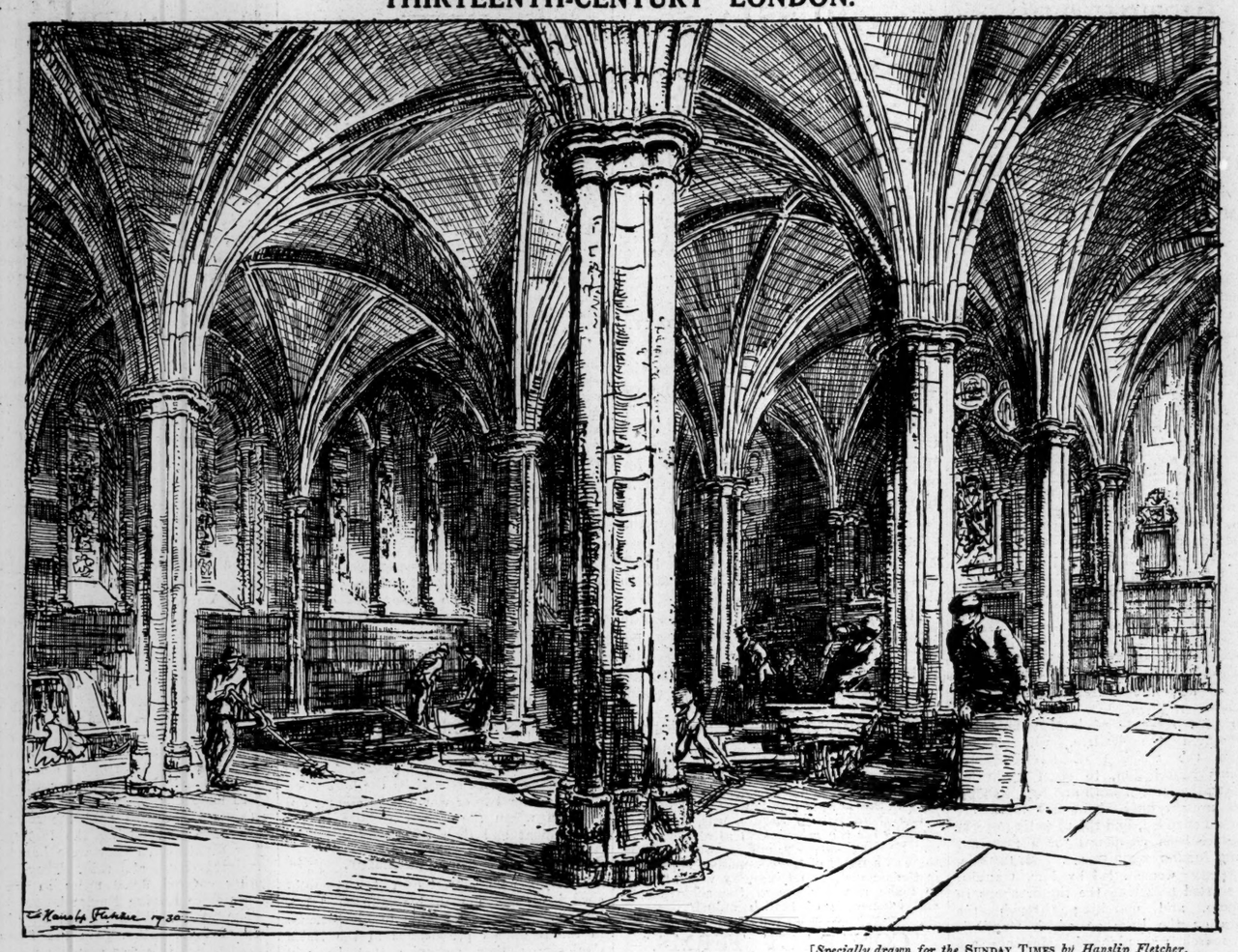
For over six years no rain has fallen in Lanzarote, the most easterly of the Canary isles. The drought has brought ruin to many of the small farmers and all the water supply on the island has been exhausted.

A slight improvement in the condition of Mr. Milton Hayes, the British actor and author, who has been lying seriously ill at Nice with rheumatic fever, was reported yesterday, but he is not yet out of danger.

Two hundred unemployed stoned and stormed the municipal welfare office in Ratibar (Upper Silesia) demanding special doles for Easter. They overpowered and disarmed the few police on duty, but were driven back by reinforcements.

**

THIRTEENTH-CENTURY LONDON.



[*Specially drawn for the* SUNDAY TIMES *by Hanslip Fletcher.*

The Lady Chapel of Southwark was once the scene of ecclesiastical trials. It was also used for seventy years as a shop. An article on the history of the Chapel appears on page 13.

THREE 'BUSES IN COLLISIONS.

TWENTY-SIX PASSENGERS INJURED.

A LONDON CRASH.

Fourteen people were injured yesterday when a L.G.O.C. bus and a lorry came into collision in Lower Clapton Road, E., at the junction with Lea Bridge Road. Several ambulances were rushed to the scene, and the injured people were taken to Hackney Hospital.

The injured are:—

Harry Baker (29), of Wouldham Street, Canning Town, driver of the lorry.
Leonard Brooks (20), of Linford Road, Walthamstow.
Hetty Rubenstein (28), of Rupert Street Mansions, Aldgate.
John Talley (30), of Mare Street, Hackney.
Alfred Emery (43), of Beaconsfield Road, Woodford.
Francis Ellan (45), of Lewis Buildings, Liverpool Road, Islington.
Mrs. Elizabeth Ellan (43), same address.
Louisa Shepperton (34), of Nottingham Road, Leyton.
Louisa Stark (46), of Mortimer Road, Dalston.
Annie Wakeling (59), of Hooks Road, Peckham.
Ivy Mayes (20), of Bloxhall Road, Leyton.
John Bell (30), of Schurmhall Street, Walthamstow.
Lilian Smith (47), of Flaxman Road, Camberwell.
Sidney Bartholomew (17), of Buckland Road, New North Road.

BROADSIDE COLLISION.

Twelve people were taken to hospital when two motor-buses, with full complements of passengers, came into collision in Nottingham Road, Derby. One bus hit the other almost broadside. The windows and windscreens were smashed, and the passengers thrown from their seats.

Four of the injured were detained in hospital. One is an elderly woman who had a leg fractured. Both drivers had narrow escapes.

INNKEEPER'S "JOKE."

DRUNKEN MAN'S CLOTHES SET ON FIRE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

VIENNA, Saturday.

The brutal "joke" of an innkeeper at Korneuburg near Vienna, who set fire to the clothes of a drunken man, resulted in the victim losing his eyesight.

Yesterday the shoemaker, Frank Shöbinger, came to the inn of Franz Schmid at Korneuburg and there got completely drunk, so that finally he fell asleep at a table. Schmid, who wanted to play a trick on the drunken man, poured a small bottle of spirits on Schöbinger's clothes and held a lighted match near them. They caught fire, and in a second the man was a living torch.

The other guests who came to his rescue could not prevent him from receiving terrible burns. He was taken to hospital and, in spite of an immediate operation, will lose his eyesight.

LATE NEWS

SON-IN-LAW OF THE DUKE OF GUISE DEAD.

A Reuter message from Rabat (Morocco) this morning states that Count Bruno d'Harcourt, son-in-law of the Duke of Guise, and husband of the Princess Isabella of France, died there yesterday. Count d'Harcourt was seriously injured recently in his attempt to win the Moroccan Grand Prix d'Automobile.

PRISON WALL DYNAMITED.

PROVIDENCE (RHODE ISLAND), Saturday.

An unknown confederate dynamited a wall of the State prison at Howard while 700 convicts were exercising in the yard. A riot followed when 17 made a dash for freedom and two succeeded in escaping. One guard and two prisoners were wounded before the mutiny was subdued.—*Exchange.*

AIRMAN COUNT'S TRAGIC END.

AEROPLANE CRASHES ON ELECTRIC WIRES.

BURST OF FLAME.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Among the victims of the air crash at New Jersey last evening was Count Henri de la Vaulx, the pioneer airman and founder of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, the world's highest body on aviation records. The Count was making an air tour round the globe. Two other men and a woman also lost their lives.

John Salway, the veteran pilot of the Colonial Airways Company, who was flying the big Fairchild monoplane, was searching for Newark airport, six miles from Jersey City, when a heavy fog swept in suddenly from the sea and blinded him. For an hour he flew low over the city, narrowly missing the tops of the buildings, and frightening people in the streets. Finally the wandering ship made for the surrounding marshes, but the high-power wires lay directly in its path.

There was a blinding flash from the current of 130,000 volts as the propellers struck the wires, and the plane dropped like a stone, bursting into flames as it crashed.

The intense heat made rescue impossible, but it is believed that all on board were killed before the flames reached them.

Fog has blanketed the Atlantic Coast for the past two days, and the authorities will attempt to fix the responsibility for making a flight under such adverse conditions.

ORCHESTRA GRANT REDUCED.

B.B.C. ECONOMY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BIRMINGHAM, Saturday.

Details of the grant to be paid by the B.B.C. to the Birmingham City Orchestra, which is to replace the Birmingham Wireless Orchestra at the Midland Regional Station, were announced to-day.

The Wireless Orchestra, which was extremely popular, cost the B.B.C. something like £12,000 per annum. The B.B.C. is to pay the City Orchestra only £2,000 for the 1930-31 season, during which it will give twelve symphony concerts. In the following year the B.B.C. will subscribe only £1,500 with a £500 guarantee against loss. In the year after, that guarantee will be withdrawn.

The Birmingham City Orchestra already receives a grant of £2,500 from the City Council. There is considerable opposition to Birmingham's money being spent in this way. It is expected that there will be even further disquiet when it is realised that, in effect, the ratepayers are partially subsidising the provision of music for the B.B.C.

The musical authorities in Birmingham do not consider that the grants of the B.B.C. will be sufficient to cover the cost of an augmented orchestra. In due course an appeal is to be made to the public to give the orchestra guarantees against loss.

Undoubtedly the arrangements will have the effect of swelling the signatures to the Midland Wireless listeners' petition against the disbandment of the orchestra. A public protest meeting is likely to be organised.

It is contended that the Post Office and the Treasury are taking too great a proportion of the wireless licence-holders' money and that this, apparently, is the cause of the B.B.C. centralisation policy and the disbandment of the Birmingham Wireless Orchestra.

BISHOP TO BE EXTRADITED.

PARIS, Saturday.

Extradition has been granted in the case of the Archimandrite of Damascus, Syria, who was recently arrested by the French police at the request of the Syrian Government on a charge of stealing church ornaments.

He will leave Marseilles by boat on Sunday.—*Exchange.*

PSITTACOSIS VICTIMS.

A fifth death from psittacosis, arising out of the recent epidemic, occurred at Jarrow yesterday. The latest victim is a schoolmaster aged 62. Two or three persons are still seriously ill.

A POST OFFICE "HOLD UP."

RAIDER SCARED OFF BY WOMEN.

PLUCKY CONDUCT.

A man who attempted a "hold up" at a sub-post office in Burdett Road, Mile End Road, E., yesterday afternoon was frustrated in his object by three women, and he was afterwards arrested by the police while trying to escape.

The sub-postmistress was making tea in a back room at the time, and Miss Mary Anderson, a junior assistant, was on duty behind the counter. Miss Anderson was talking to a friend, Mrs. Elizabeth Keane, who was standing in a position where she would not be immediately observed by anyone entering the post office.

About 3.30 p.m. a man cycled up and entered the post office. Apparently he thought that Miss Anderson was alone, and he pointed a revolver at her saying, "Hand that over." At the same time he jumped over the counter.

Miss Anderson screamed, and the sub-postmistress reappeared on the scene. The man then jumped back over the counter and tried to escape. Mrs. Keane held the door against him for a few seconds, but the man forced his way out.

Mrs. Keane ran after the man into the crowded street and gave the alarm. As the man was making off on his bicycle the machine was kicked from under him by a man who was passing. The man was seized and held, and Mrs. Keane took from him the weapon which he still had in his hand.

Police officers took the man into custody and he was taken to Bow Road police station.

The sub-postmistress said that there was less than £10 in the till, as there had been a lot of heavy holiday withdrawals.

A man will appear at Thames Police Court to-morrow in connection with the affair.

BIG POWER SCHEME

ELECTRIFICATION IN TANGANYIKA.

DAR ES SALAAM, Saturday.

Negotiations have been completed between the Tanganyika Government and the Power Securities Corporation, of London, for the inauguration of what is regarded as being one of the most notable development schemes of the present day in the Empire.

Major Conrad Walsh, who is returning to London after the completion of negotiations for the supply of electric power from Pangani Falls, states that big electrification works are to be established in a part of Africa where up to now nature has remained undisturbed. The company undertakes to supply power to townships stretching from the shores of the Indian Ocean to Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika.

This is regarded as being a milestone in the development of mandated territory which was formerly a German colony. The new scheme is strikingly illustrative of the big part British capital and brains are playing in the opening up of Tanganyika, and it will mean a great boom in the territory's sisal industry at a time when a reduction in costs of production is the minimum essential. It will also go a long way towards the inception and development of other industries.—*Exchange.*

KAYE DON'S U.S. RECORD.

JACKSONVILLE, Saturday.

Although Kaye Don failed to break the world's record, it is announced that he established a new American straight-away record of 151.623 miles per hour over a five-mile course at Daytona Beach recently.

The previous record of 149.5 was set at Daytona Beach in April, 1920, by Tommy Milton, the retired American driver.—*Reuter's Special.*

CANADA'S OLDEST SENATOR DEAD.

OTTAWA, Saturday.

From St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, comes news of the death of Mr. Georges Casimir Dessaulles, the oldest member of the Dominion Senate, at the age of 102. The Senator's old home was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning, and the shock and excitement of the fire are believed to have caused his death.

Mr. Dessaulles, on account of his great age, had not attended the present and last year's session of Parliament, but before that he had been a regular attender, and his hundredth anniversary was marked by the presentation to him of his portrait by members of the Senate. The painting hangs in the Senate Chamber.—*Reuter.*

SNOW IN MANY DISTRICTS.

LONDON LIGHTNING.

SKI-ING IN BLACK FOREST.

Falls of snow were reported yesterday from Hampshire, Warwickshire, East Kent, the Lake District, Derbyshire, and Aberdeenshire.

Lightning struck a flagstaff on the roof of Messrs. Mansell, Hunt, and Gatty, caterers, of Cressy Road, Hampstead, yesterday afternoon. The staff was splintered, but no one was injured.

The forecast for the week-end is equally unpromising, and wintry showers are expected to occur in all districts.

Our Paris correspondent telegraphs that sleet fell yesterday in Paris. In the highlands of Aubergne snow has been falling since last Monday, and on the slopes of the Vosges there are eight inches of snow.

Our Berlin correspondent, telegraphing last night, states that snow fell on Thursday and Good Friday in the Black Forest region and attained a depth of three feet. In Riesengebirge there is fresh snow down to the 3,000 feet level, and ski-ing is being carried on. It is many years since ski-ing was possible at Easter.

A Central News New York message states that fog tied up fifteen ocean liners yesterday and prevented them from entering or leaving New York Harbour.

AMATEUR AIRMEN TOUR EUROPE.

GERMAN WELCOME FOR ENGLISH GUESTS.

Good progress was reported yesterday by the party of flyers from the Heston Amateur Aero Club who are making an Easter tour of Europe.

Twenty-one machines have already reached Germany, the aviators including twenty-four men and eight women.

A message from Brussels states that Mrs. Violette Baring has been held up by a cracked cylinder, which necessitated her ordering a new one from London.

FRANKFURT, Saturday.

Twenty aeroplanes of the Heston Club arrived here from Cologne. Another machine, which had some engine trouble, followed later. They were escorted to the aerodrome by a number of German aeroplanes, and the pilots and passengers, numbering forty, were heartily welcomed by Count Beroldingen, director of the Frankfurt Aerodrome; Count Ysenburg, of the Wasserkuppe Flying School, and Captain Felmy. The party experienced extremely bad weather over England and the Channel, which greatly hampered their progress.

To-night a dinner is being given in their honour by the Frankfurt Aerial Company, and to-morrow they proceed on their flight to Stuttgart, first visiting the Wasserkuppe, which is covered with 6 in. of snow. On the Wasserkuppe the guests will be shown the flying school.—*Reuter.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.

FRENCH RUGBY PLAYERS IN MOTOR MISHAP.

PARIS, Saturday.

Four members of the Rugby fifteen who are to play Wales on Monday had a narrow escape to-day when a wheel of the motor-car in which they were travelling to Paris came off near Souillac.

All the team have arrived and are staying till Monday at a village outside Versailles. They complain of being a bit tired and would have been glad if there were a longer interval between the International games. Nevertheless, Ribere, the captain, says the men are in good heart and will do their best. The changes in the team will probably mean that the French three-quarter line will be composed of Graciet, Gerald, Samatan, and a new player from Limoges named Nouhaud.—*Central News.*

A STRESEMANN MEMORIAL.

BERLIN, Saturday.

During President von Hindenburg's tour of the evacuated territories in July he will probably lay the foundation-stone of a memorial to Dr. Stresemann which is being erected at Mainz.

This memorial is to perpetuate Dr. Stresemann's activity in securing the freedom of the Rhineland.—*Central News.*

THE NEXT NAVAL CONFERENCE.

WORK FOR THE 1935 MEETING.

FIRST LORD ON THE NEW TREATY.

"Measured by past efforts, the progress made at the London Naval Conference might be regarded as almost phenomenal."

Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, made this statement when speaking at a Co-operative Party meeting at Buxton last night.

There was grave danger, he said, that a large number of people might be misled by ill-considered criticism of what were the real results obtained the Conference.

"It has learnt a good deal about naval bargaining in the last three months," he added.

After referring to the many technical questions discussed at the first Conference, Mr. Alexander said: "Would to God I could have carried my motion for the abolition of submarines.

"I can well understand how difficult it has been to make progress in naval disarmament when a mass of these technical questions were left unsettled. Now France and Italy have been agreed with us on the whole range of these questions and are making progress with us towards resolving difficulties that yet have to be met.

"Measured by past efforts," he continued, "the progress made at the London Conference might be regarded as almost phenomenal. It had achieved a reduction of programmes for cruisers, destroyers and submarines of more than 500,000 tons taken collectively, over three principal Naval Powers, and compared with the programmes on which the Geneva Conference broke down.

"If I may go back to the language of my Nonconformist preaching days," he said, "the results achieved encourage me to say we can thank God, take courage and go forward. Mr. MacDonald has worked might and main, and, I believe, successfully, to get people to believe this problem can be solved.

"We have not finished with disarmament when we put our signatures to the treaty next week," he concluded.

"Mr. MacDonald has arranged with other Powers that we meet again in 1935, when figures now agreed on are to be discussed again with a view to revision and reduction."

£80,000 NECKLACE MYSTERY.

A NAPOLEON GEM.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

A grand jury will begin an investigation next week into the sale, here, of an £80,000 diamond necklace, the property of the Archduchess Marie Thérèse, of Austria, which Napoleon I., in 1811, gave to his second wife, Marie Louise, on the birth of their son.

The necklace was sold for £12,000 to a New York jeweller by a man calling himself Charles Townsend, who represented himself as a former Colonel in the British Army who was employed on secret service in Egypt. He has since disappeared, and is now believed to be in India with his wife, Greve Baronti, who is the author of several books on Egypt.

Several persons are summoned to appear before the grand jury, including the Archduke Leopold of Austria, nephew of the Archduchess, who resides in New York.

100 PEOPLE BURNED.

PANIC FOLLOWS FIRE IN CHURCH.

THREE SURVIVORS.

WHOLE FAMILIES WIPED OUT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BUCHAREST, Saturday.

It has now been ascertained that the number of people who lost their lives last night in the burning church at Costesti was over 100, every person in the building except three perishing.

Nearly the whole population of the hamlet were attending the evening Easter service when the fire broke out. The cause is not yet ascertained definitely but was probably due to a candle falling over and setting the altar alight.

The congregation were really the victims of their own devotion, as none attempted to leave the church when the fire began, all concentrating in an attempt to save the altar.

It was during these efforts that the doomed villagers suddenly discovered they were in a cavern of flames. It was then that the panic occurred and the only door in the building became jammed with a struggling mass, many of whom were trampled to death. The church, which was built of old, dry wood, burnt furiously. The three survivors managed to leave a moment before the wooden doors became a flaming barrier. The priest was among the victims.

Costesti to-day is a dead village. There is no single family which has not lost the majority or all of its adult members. From house after house one hears only the wailing of desolate, orphaned children. The Government has already sent a special commission from Bucharest to investigate the tragedy.

The alarm was first given by a girl of ten, who escaped before the fire got a hold of the church and ran to the village.

There was a tragic delay, because none believed her story till the flames, shooting high above the church convinced the villagers of their fatal error.

Nineteen of the injured are dying. Most of the dead will be buried to-day in a common grave.

The survivors tell terrible stories of the scenes when the flames enveloped the church. Priests in vestments tried vainly to subdue the panic, which prevented the escape of the congregation.

FAMILY SHOT DEAD.

EIGHT VICTIMS OF A FRONTIER TRAGEDY.

ROME, Saturday.

The *Giornale d'Italia* learns from a special correspondent at Tirana that an Albanian family of eight have been shot dead by Jugo-Slav soldiers at Cafa, in the Prusit district of Jakova. The victims were crossing the frontier in broad daylight. All were buried in one grave.

A girl, who escaped being killed, was wounded and taken to hospital at Prizrend, where she told the terrible story. She says the soldiers fired because they thought the family were trying to cross the frontier into Jugo-Slavia clandestinely. This was not the case. The girl died later.—*Exchange.*

"When Easter sets motorists free
For trips to the hills or the sea—
North—south—east—or west—
I wish them the best,
And give it them too—in 'BP'!"

The New "BP"

Puts New Life into Your Car

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO LTD
British Petroleum Co Ltd. Britannic House Moorgate E.C.2. Distributing Organisation

Court Circular.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Saturday.

Lieut.-General Sir Kenneth Wigram, Sir Walford and Lady Davies and the Rev. Canon Alexander Nairne, D.D., had the honour of dining with the King and Queen this evening.

The Prince of Wales has intimated his intention of being present at the Empire Ball, in aid of the funds of the British Legion, which takes place at the Albert Hall on May 26.

The Duchess of York is acting as President of the Ball Committee of the "Living Poster Ball" in aid of the Children's Country Holiday Fund and the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, which will take place at Grosvenor House on July 9.

Princess Mary Countess of Harewood has consented to open the extensions to Northwood and Pinner Hospital on June 23. On July 10 she will be present at Lady Dance's at home at the Holme, Regent's Park, for an exhibition and sale of work by the Officers' Families Industries. On this occasion Her Royal Highness will assist with the selling of the work on view.

The Duke and Duchess of Atholl are spending Easter at Dunkeld.

The Duke of Portland has concluded his fishing holiday at Stanley, Perthshire, and he and the Duchess of Portland are entertaining a family party for Easter at Welbeck Abbey.

The Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne and Albertha Marchioness of Blandford have left town to stay with the Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne at Bowood, Calne, Wiltshire.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Zetland and their son, the Earl of Ronaldshay, have returned to Aske Hall, Yorkshire, from Grangemouth, where Lord Ronaldshay's coming-of-age was celebrated earlier in the week by the tenantry on the Zetland estates in the counties of Stirling, Clackmannan, and Fife.

The Duchess of Grafton, who has been seriously ill at her London residence in Chesterfield Gardens, has completely recovered and has left town for the Easter holiday.

The Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido-Zichy are spending Easter in Ireland with the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres are staying at Haigh Hall, Wigan, until the middle of this week.

Viscountess Ipswich, accompanied by the Duke of Grafton and the Hon. Margaret and the Hon. Mary FitzRoy, has arrived at Euston Hall, Thetford.

Lord Waring celebrated his seventieth birthday yesterday. Lord and Lady Waring are at Cannes.

Lord Hardinge of Penshurst has left 20, Bryanston Square for Oakfield, Penshurst.

Lord and Lady Melchett are spending Easter at Melchet Court, Romsey.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland has gone to Scotland to join Lady Steel-Maitland. He will not return until Parliament reassembles.

General the Hon. Sir H. Lawrence and Lady Lawrence have left London for a five weeks' cruise in the Mediterranean.

Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson has gone to Hartsholme Hall, Lincoln, to spend Easter with the Earl and Countess of Liverpool.

Colonel the Right. Hon. John Gretton, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Gretton, have left England for the South of Spain, and expect to return on May 2.

The King has granted to Mr. Herbert Guy Straker, of Hartforth Grange, Richmond, Yorkshire, authority for him and his issue to take and bear the surname and arms of Cradock only.

The *bal masque* which the Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery is arranging at the Savoy Hotel in aid of the King's College Hospital has been postponed on account of the Countess being in mourning for her mother.

The Hon. Henry Mond is making satisfactory progress after a serious operation.

Sir Robert Bruce, former Controller of the London Postal Service, who is ill, was stated last night to be maintaining his strength.

FUNERAL.

LADY GLANELY.

The funeral of Lady Glanely will take place at Cardiff at noon on Tuesday. The cortege will leave Exning House, Newmarket, to-morrow for the residence of Mr. J. S. Frazer, Tregarth, Creigiau, and proceed thence on Tuesday morning for a service in Oroesfaen Church, near Creigiau. A memorial service will be held at Exning Church at the same time as the funeral at Cardiff.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

"Pandaw," Totnes, a delightful and picturesque residence on the outskirts of an old-world town within easy reach of the moors and sea, is being offered by Messrs. Mudge and Baxter.

Messrs. Allsop and Co. have labour-saving houses to dispose of. These are being erected around a charming garden at Barons Court.

At Weybridge Park, Surrey, there are being offered by Mr. Horace Thompson some cheap houses, illustrated handbook and plans of which can be had free on application.

Messrs. Phillips and Cummings have for sale near Omersley, Worcester, a charming residence, with about forty acres of park land and orchards, standing in a fine position, with glorious views.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

HONEYMOON ON TANDEM.

Mr. B. S. J. Bennett, vice-president, and Miss Gwen Hawkins, the woman club champion of the Poole Wheelers, who were married at Poole yesterday, cycled to church solo and rode away after the ceremony on a tandem.

They, and Miss Vera Hayward, bridesmaid, and Mr. W. Butler, best man, wore cycling costume.

Club members formed a guard of honour, holding aloft cycle wheels decorated with fairy bells.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

A PLAY OF COCKNEY LIFE.

"DOWN OUR STREET."

FOUR EASTER SATURDAY PRODUCTIONS.

A thoroughly sincere, unpretentious, competently written play of London life was presented at the Vaudeville Theatre, London, last night.

Mr. Ernest George, the author of "Down Our Street" (originally produced by the Stage Society), is said to be well acquainted with the kind of London life he describes; certainly no passing visitor to the East End would have known how to set down with so little emphasis and so much sympathy the East End view of the world.

For this is not the Cockney life of the music-hall or the revue; we are shown here a section of English society sufficient to itself, with its own amusements and its own codes of behaviour, a corner of London regarding the West End as so distant that a girl might hide there and be as it were in another country.

We are shown the inside of a barber's shop; the drab living-room behind it; an Italian café, where a girl may quarrel loudly with her sweetheart, or a tram conductor call in for his can of tea, or a detective exchange a friendly word with a bookie's tout. None of it seems consciously dramatic, but the whole thing is eagerly, perkily alive.

GIRL WHO DISAPPEARED.

Against this background Mr. George has set a simple story of a self-willed girl who defies advice and "walks out" with a young man of dubious reputation; who later disappears in circumstances even more dubious, leaving her family to suppose her on the streets or in the river; but who reappears without a stain on her character. A little thin at times, this story; but the conflict of character between the girl and the mother who wants to control her life saves it from banality.

Miss Nancy Price as the mother, with her rigid moral code and her passionate affection for her daughter, gave a magnificent performance; Mr. George calls his play a comedy, but Miss Price lifted it into the realm of tragedy. Miss Maisie Darrell played the daughter with a fine recklessness. Mr. Morris Harvey as her father exploded in characteristic style; there was a good unobtrusive study from Mr. Milton Rosmer, while a special word of praise must be reserved for the meteoric tram conductor of Mr. Ronald A. Shiner.

THREE REVIVALS.

Last night saw also several revivals, the most notable being "Ghosts" at the Everyman, with Miss Sybil Thorndike playing finely in the part of Mrs. Alving, and Mr. Hubert Langley giving an effective performance as Oswald.

At the Lyric, Hammersmith, Sir Nigel Playfair revived "She Stoops to Conquer," himself repeating his delicious performance as Tony Lumpkin; while Mr. Edgar Wallace's racing play "The Calendar" reopened at the Lyceum Theatre with Miss Margaret Bannerman playing Lady Panniford in place of Miss Cathleen Nesbitt (and giving the part a fine polish), and with Mr. Franklyn Bellamy, Mr. Gerry Marsh, and Mr. Arthur Stratton doing admirable work in the rôles formerly held by Mr. Nigel Bruce, Mr. Owen Nares, and Mr. Gordon Harker respectively.

An amusing incident at the Lyceum was the appearance in the Ascot scene of Mr. Wallace—disguised with a moustache—and Steve Donoghue and Michael Beary, both in jockey kit. All, however, were unrecognised by the audience.

COST OF CIVIL SERVICE.

GROWTH SINCE 1913.

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in a written reply to Mr. Rhys Davies, who asked for the number and salaries of Civil Servants in 1913 and 1929, states that the total number of civil employees, including industrial workers and manipulative staffs, in the year 1928-29, was 430,300 (men 351,400, women 78,900), whose salaries and wages amounted to £83,422,600.

The comparable figures for the year 1913-14 on the best estimate that could now be made, were as follow:—Total number employed, 390,500 (men 335,500, women 55,000). Salaries and wages amounted to £36,750,000.

TWO LION CUBS.

WELCOME EASTER GIFT TO THE ZOO.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

As Easter Monday is one of the busiest days in the year for the Zoo, preparations are being made for the reception of a large crowd to-morrow.

This Easter there is no special new feature to excite the curiosity of the Bank Holiday visitors, who usually begin to line up early in the morning before the gates are opened. Everything is being made to look as attractive as possible, and the animals seem in the mood to welcome the arrival of the Zoo's season. If the weather is favourable, the exhibits will be encouraged to patronise their outdoor dens, and every available riding animal will be called upon to work for his living and so contribute to the entertainment.

Two new llamas have been trained to pull little carriages, and although it is still too cold for the chimpanzees to hold their tea-party, the apes will no doubt find other means of amusing their admirers.

The most interesting new arrivals in the menagerie are two African lion cubs. They are perfectly tame and playful, for they were reared by hand and then kept as pets until they were presented to the Zoo. They are a particularly welcome Easter gift, because both are males, and, therefore, they will make excellent husbands for Elizabeth and Lurline, the baby lionesses born in the Gardens some months ago.

Lurline and Elizabeth are still living with their parents, but the family party will have to be broken up soon, and the newcomers will then be introduced to the two young sisters, and the quartet will grow up together. They are still proving one of the chief attractions of the Zoo, but, like many menagerie-bred cubs, they are not as angelic as they look, and Lurline has bitten more than one visitor who, tempted by her charming looks, had dared to touch her.

The Zoo has also been presented with a Malayan sun-bear and a bonnet monkey. The bear is a nice little fellow ever ready to consume immense quantities of honey and condensed milk, but he can only be interviewed through the bars, as he is destructive to garments. A nylghaie (Indian antelope) has been born, and the mother and baby are on view. For a time it was feared that the calf would have to be reared by hand, and during the first day he was fed from a feeding-bottle, but the mother animal eventually became interested in her offspring. Now they are both going on well.

CHERRY TREES AT GRAVE.

Mr. J. J. Norton, donor of Poole's central public library, whose funeral took place yesterday, had expressed the wish in his will that two standard double flowering cherry trees should be planted and maintained by his children at his grave, instead of the formal headstone.

In deference to his desire no mourning was worn, there was no laudatory address, and there were only five bunches of flowers from the family.

THE LADY CHAPEL OF SOUTHWARK.

USED AS SHOP FOR SEVENTY YEARS.

ALTARS RESTORED.

The Lady Chapel of Southwark was built at the beginning of the thirteenth century and many years before Westminster Abbey was begun. The Lady Chapel is the subject of the sketch by Mr. Hanslip Fletcher on page 12.

Until the Reformation it was used by the Augustinian Canons, who took services at the four altars which stood at the east end of the building. One of these altars was further east than the others, being in a chapel known as the Little Lady Chapel. This building was demolished at the time when the new London Bridge was being built in 1880 because it was thought to interfere with the view of the new bridge.

At the Reformation, when the priory of the Augustinians was dissolved, the Lady Chapel ceased for a time to serve any religious purpose. Then in 1555 it was used as a place of trial. Men who had embraced the new religious ideas were tried there by Bishop Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and Chancellor of England. The Bishop was a resident in Winchester Palace which stood near to the old Priory Church, and, therefore, the chapel was conveniently situated for his purposes. It must also be remembered that most of the prisons of the metropolis were in the vicinity, and for that reason the so-called heretics were probably sent to the Borough.

When the Marian persecution ceased, and Elizabeth came to the throne, the parish schools and other charities needed money. It was decided to let the chapel to a baker, and for the following seventy years the people of the district used the beautiful building as a shop. Stow visited it at this time, and he protested strongly against the profane use to which the building had been put. He saw hogs wandering about, and picking up scraps from the floor upon which men had prayed for 450 years.

POOR PARISHIONERS.

In the time of Charles I. the chapel was restored and, as far as can be known, it served no purpose whatever for two centuries. At the end of that time (in 1832) the parishioners, who were the legal owners, decided to pull the building down because they declared themselves too poor to pay for the needed repairs. They reversed their decision when some cultured people offered to meet the cost. Under the direction of the last George Gwilt, who, by chance, was a parishioner, the building was restored with the greatest respect for the past.

During the last ten years the Cathedral Chapter has restored the four altars at the east end, but for the moment these have been removed while certain structural alterations are in progress.

It is thought by some authorities that when the chapel was restored in Stuart times the floor level was raised by several inches. The Chapter has concurred in the view, and in order that the building shall look its best at the Festival which is to be kept from May 18 to May 25, the floor level has been lowered by about eight inches. The added height is generally regarded as a great improvement.

When the work is completed under the guidance of Mr. J. N. Comper, the walls are to be lime-washed with a preservative which will give much-needed lightness to one of the most historic and charming buildings in London.

THAMES-SIDE TOWNS.

A NEW ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN.

The Thameside towns from Richmond to Oxford are determined that Father Thames shall be better known. Mr. W. K. Frost, the Mayor of Richmond, who has long ceased to be impressed with the view that Richmond is so beautiful that it needs no advertisement, presided at a meeting of municipal and Chamber of Commerce authorities, river steamer and boat owners, at which a Thames Publicity Association was formed.

One of the methods of publicity is the use of films—which have been used with conspicuous success by certain towns in the Midlands—showing all the beauties of the river and its backwaters, the green-muffled hills below Goring and Streatley, the delightful willow-grown islands, Wittenham Clumps, Oxford and its college barges, and the uppermost Thames from Godstow to Bablock-hithe.

American tourists will be the particular targets of the Association. They are to be enticed to take river tours from London to Oxford, which are to be arranged inclusive of all hotel and other expenses.

BISHOP AND THE STAGE.

The guests of honour at the annual luncheon of the Theatrical Managers' Association, to take place on Thursday, May 15, at the Café Royal, will be the Bishop of London, Mrs. Philip Snowden, and Mr. Edgar Wallace.

AERIAL FOOTBALL EXCURSIONS.

Imperial Airways will on Monday operate a number of big Handley Page Napier air liners between Paris and Croydon for the Rugby International between France and Wales.

Special motor-cars will convey passengers from Le Bourget to the Colombes Stadium, and the return flight to London will be made the same night.

THE ASCOT BALL.

The King Edward VII. Hospital, Windsor, of which the King is patron, is again holding the annual Ascot Ball under the immediate patronage of the Prince of Wales at the Wentworth Club, Virginia Water.

The event will take place on Wednesday, June 18; the price of the tickets will be two guineas; and, as the ball was such a huge success last year, early application should be made.

Full particulars as to those from whom tickets can be purchased can be seen in our advertisement columns.

LADY WYNDHAM'S MATINEE.

The Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston is lending her house, No. 1, Carlton House Terrace, on Wednesday, April 30, for an At Home in connection with Lady Wyndham's matinée for the Actors' Benevolent Fund, which the Queen is to attend at the New Theatre on May 5. The following have already promised to take part in the matinée:—

Mr. Henry Ainley, Miss Gladys Cooper, Miss Cicely Courtneidge, Miss Maisie Gay, Mr. Lyn Harding, Sir John Martin-Harvey, Mr. Jack Hulbert, Miss Ellis Jeffreys, Sir Gerald du Maurier, M. Georges Metaxa, Miss Ada May, Miss Marie Tempest, and Miss Peggy Wood.

CHOIR BOYS' SUCCESS.

In the absence abroad of the Rev. Desmond Morse-Boycott, of St. Mary's, Somers Town, on account of the illness of his wife, the choristers of the church decided seven weeks ago to make themselves an appeal for the funds required to found a choir school in the parish.

The boys addressed thousands of envelopes, and gave up every moment of their spare time to the work of distributing them.

They wanted to get £1,000 by Easter. A lady at once came forward to double all they got up to £500, and their task thus being halved they were able to bring it to a successful conclusion yesterday. The boys are now looking for another lady who will double the £1,000, so that a wing of the choir school at Highgate may be built forthwith.

THE QUEEN BUYS BRITISH.

FOREIGN ARTICLES REJECTED.

HOLIDAY MAKERS' CHEERS.

ROYAL CAR "MOBBED" AT WINDSOR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WINDSOR, Saturday.

The Queen and Princess Mary, notwithstanding the bad weather, went out shopping in Windsor to-day, and made a number of purchases. They insisted that the articles they purchased must be of British manufacture.

So great was the crowd of holiday-makers outside some of the shops that the Queen's car was completely hemmed in, and the police had difficulty in making a way for the vehicle. The crowd was an entirely good-humoured one, and when the Royal shoppers drove away the holiday-makers cheered and waved their hats and handkerchiefs. The Queen smilingly acknowledged the greetings.

Her Majesty and Princess Mary first called at a home-made chocolate shop on Castle Hill, where the Queen bought Easter eggs for her grand-children, who are spending Easter at the Castle. They then drove to a picture shop in High Street, where they bought pictures, prints, and china. On leaving this shop the Queen and her daughter walked through the crowd to premises called the "Token Shop," where they purchased a quantity of fancy goods.

At this time throngs of holiday-makers were being set down by motor-coaches and motor-buses opposite the shops, and these people hurried to swell the crowds already assembled. Her Majesty remarked on the size of the gathering, and the circumstances of their assembly were explained to her.

In one shop the Queen told the salesman in regard to an article submitted for her approval: "I like it, but I shall not have it, because it is not British."

The Queen has bought, through the West India Committee in London, four dozen sea-island cotton handkerchiefs of the kind shown among the St. Vincent exhibits on the West Indies stand at the recent British Industries Fair.

EASTER IN PARIS.

ALLIED NEWSPAPERS' STAFFS' TRIP.

A party, numbering nearly ninety members of the various staffs of the SUNDAY TIMES and other journals controlled by Allied Newspapers, Ltd., in London and the provinces, are spending their seventh organised Easter Holiday in Paris The arrangements were made in co-operation with Thomas Cook and Son, Ltd.

The party, which left Victoria on Thursday afternoon, is staying at the Hotel de Russie, and Good Friday and yesterday were spent in organised sight-seeing. Friday's outing was specially interesting, for, accompanied by lecturers, a motor tour was made of the principal boulevards, buildings, and monuments of the city, including the Louvre, the Tuileries Gardens, the Arc de Triomphe, Notre Dame, the Quai d'Orsay, the Invalides, and Eiffel Tower. The tourists were specially interested yesterday in their visit to Versailles with all its historic associations.

To-day a motor tour in the beautiful Fontainebleau area is planned, while to-morrow a boat trip on the Seine is included in the programme before the party leave for home to-morrow evening.

HYDE PARK CHIMES.

TO-DAY'S CARILLON PROGRAMMES.

Despite the prospect of unpleasant weather, it is expected that large crowds will assemble in Hyde Park to-day to listen to the music played on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon. For many visitors to London this will be one of the last opportunities for hearing the bells, for the carillon, which has been placed in the park through the initiative of the *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Graphic*, is to be shipped to New Zealand at the end of next month.

There are over fifty bells in the carillon, which is one of the largest in the world. It is being played by Mr. Clifford Ball, the Carilloneur from Bournville Garden City.

To-day's programme will be:—

12.0 to 12.25 p.m.
Welcome Happy Morning.
Minuet and Trio (Mozart).
Angels Guard Thee (Godard).
Gavotte (De Fesch).
Christ the Lord is Risen To-day.

4.0 to 4.25 p.m.
Alleluia! Alleluia! Alleluia!
Somewhere a Voice is Calling.
Song of the Volga Boatmen.
Passing By (Purcell).
Jesus Lives!

8.0 to 8.25 p.m.
Jesus Christ is Risen To-day.
Silver Threads Among the Gold.
Ave Maria (Schubert).
Love's Old Sweet Song.
Londonderry Air.
Alleluia! Hearts to Heaven and Voices Raise.

Until the end of May there will be daily programmes, details of which will be given in the *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily Sketch*.

WOMAN'S CLUB SWINGING.

Miss L. Copeland, a Willenhall woman, aged 21, started at 12.15 on Friday on an attempt to break the women's record of twenty hours' continuous club swinging, held by Miss E. Hope, of Sunderland.

She achieved her object yesterday, and went on in the hope of continuing until midnight.

BUSY KINGSTON REGISTRAR.

One of the busiest men during the week-end was the Registrar for the Kingston-on-Thames district, Mr. Leonard Stevens, who yesterday in one and three-quarter hours officiated at nineteen weddings at the Kingston Register Office. It is claimed that this number of weddings is a record for one day at the office.

Mr. Stevens is also to be officially present at a number of other weddings at Nonconformist chapels during the holidays.

"YARD" PROMOTIONS.

Several promotions in the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard were announced yesterday. Inspector E. Edwards has been promoted Divisional Detective-Inspector to succeed Divisional Detective-Inspector J. Pride, who is retiring from the Hackney Division. Other promotions include that of Detective-Sergeant Young to inspector and Detective-Sergeant G. Hester to Inspector.

Detective-Inspector Young will be remembered as the officer who, with Chief Inspector Prothero, worked untiringly to bring about the arrest of Podmore for the Southampton garage murder. Prior to this he also did very valuable work in thief-catching, as well as tracing stolen property.

Detective-Inspector G. Hester was for a time in charge of the detective staff at Marlborough Street, and displayed a remarkable knowledge of the methods of the well-dressed crooks who frequent the West End. He specialised particularly in the work of detecting blackmailers.

APPRENTICESHIP TO MARRIAGE.

NATIONAL VALUE OF GIRLS' CLUBS.

URGENT NEED FOR EXPANSION.

"I believe that as the work for girls' social clubs increases, so will the percentage of unhappy marriages decrease."

Miss Adeline Bourne, organising secretary of the National Council of Girls' Clubs, expressed this view to the SUNDAY TIMES last night, when discussing the special appeal for £100,000 the council is organising throughout the country in furtherance of the work.

The National Council of Girls' Clubs represents over 4,000 girls' clubs throughout Great Britain, with a membership of 250,000.

Miss Bourne said that in thickly populated industrial areas, such as Birmingham, Manchester, and Southampton, a woman's social club, where every possible interest is catered for, is an inestimable boon. "Here a working girl may read, sew, dance, play, and learn all the branches of homecraft and dressmaking," she added. "Thus many a young woman who would otherwise spend her spare time in reading penny novelettes or standing at street corners with the lads of the village, serves a pleasant apprenticeship to become a thoroughly good wife.

"There is a crying need for a national expansion of the movement," said Miss Bourne, "and of the £100,000 collected, £85,000 is being earmarked to start clubs in new and necessitous housing areas, found holiday centres, and help existing clubs.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS WELCOMED.

"Seventy per cent. of the young people who leave elementary schools join neither club nor any other form of social organisation. I should like to see more domestic servants enrolling; their percentage among the members at present is small. I know of only one small social club for domestic workers, which is in Chelsea; we want them to be affiliated with us.

"Not only does the council cater for social requirements, but helps the girls with the business side of their lives; it obtains concessions and privileges from local authorities, railway and education facilities, and so on."

The result of the appeal will be made known at a grand rally of the Girls' Clubs of Great Britain at the Albert Hall on Saturday, June 28, when Mrs. Philip Snowden will speak.

Excursion trains from all parts will be run to London for the occasion. As many as 200 girls will travel from Nottingham. Each area will contribute its own particular form of entertainment during the afternoon.

"For instance," said Miss Bourne, "the Midlands specialise in folk dancing, and they are holding their final try-out at Leicester early in June. Norwich, too, will send a team of folk dancers. Lady Suffield is presenting prizes to the finalists of that county on May 8."

EARL OF MORAY DEAD.

OWNER OF FIVE SCOTTISH CASTLES.

The Earl of Moray, who died yesterday at Darnaway Castle, Forres, where he had been in feeble health for many months, was well known throughout Scotland as a patron of the arts. He was the owner of no fewer than five Scottish castles, others being Kinfauns Castle, Perth; Donibristle House, Aberdour, Fifeshire; Castle Stuart, Inverness-shire; and Doune Lodge, Perthshire.

There have been repeated Earldoms of Moray. The first Earl in the present series was a son of James V., and became Prior of St. Andrews.

Lord Moray in 1923 converted his feudal estates into a private limited company with a capital of £312,500. He sat in the House of Lords as Baron Stuart of Castle Stuart.

Doune Castle, one of the five belonging to the Moray family, has figured in Scottish history as a palace, a prison, fortress, and Royal residence. The present castle was completed at the end of the fourteenth century by Robert Stewart, Earl of Menteith, and it was here that his son Murdoch was apprehended by James I. in 1425. In that year he and his two sons were beheaded on the Heading Hill of Stirling.

After the forfeiture Doune became a Royal residence and property of the Crown for more than a century. The castle figures in "Waverley" and "Lady of the Lake."

His son and heir, Lord Doune, M.C., who was wounded while serving with the Royal Flying Corps on the Western Front, married in 1924 Miss Barbara Murray, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Murray, of New York.

LORD CHURSTON.

FORMER A.D.C. TO DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Lord Churston died at his home, Laleham House, Laleham, Middlesex, early yesterday. He had recently undergone a serious operation.

Lord Churston served in the South African War, and had also acted as A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India and the Duke of Connaught. He was aged 56.

In 1907, three years before his succession to the title, Lord Churston married Miss Jessie Smither, better known as Denise Orme, one of the most popular actresses at Daly's Theatre under the George Edwardes régime. The marriage was dissolved two years ago.

In 1926 Lord Churston's country seat at Brixham, Devon, was gutted by fire, and two years later a quantity of valuable furniture and pictures which had been saved were destroyed by another outbreak of fire in the stables adjoining the mansion, where they had been stored.

Lord Churston, who was the third Baron, was educated at Winchester, and afterwards served in the Scots Guards. In the South African war he was awarded the Queen's Medal with four clasps. He owned estates of about 11,000 acres.

He leaves two sons and four daughters. His heir is the Hon. R. F. R. Yarde-Buller, who was present at his deathbed.

MISS ADA ROLLES.

Miss Ada Rolles, granddaughter of Admiral Rolles, and great granddaughter of Capt. John Cooke, who served at the battle of Trafalgar, and was in the Victory when Nelson fell, has died at Cheltenham.

One of three sisters, the daughters of the Rev. Edward Rolles, who died sixty-six years ago at Brighton, she was 83 years of age. So cordial were the relations of the three sisters with their domestic staff that three of their maids lived with them for forty-six years, thirty-nine years, and eighteen years respectively.

MR. P. A. RALLI.

Mr. Pandia Antonio Ralli, whose sudden death in a London nursing home at the age of 41 is announced, was the designer of the high-speed metal air screws which were used on the successful British machines in the Schneider Trophy races in 1927 and last year. For this work he was awarded the Royal Aeronautical Society's Silver Medal in 1927.

As chief technical engineer and aerodynamic expert to the Fairey Aviation Co., Mr. Ralli was also largely responsible for the design of the monoplane in which the late Squadron-Leader Jones-Williams and Flight-Lieut. Jenkins flew from England to India in just over forty-eight hours.

CALCUTTA SWEEP AND A WILL.

MOTHER ASKS CHILDREN TO TAKE TICKETS.

HOPE FOR BETTER LUCK THAN HER OWN.

A request that her son and daughter would invest annually in the Calcutta Sweepstake is a curious feature of the will of Mrs. Lucy Heaton, of Elm Park House, Elm Park Gardens, S.W., formerly of Scarborough.

Mrs. Heaton left £9,407 gross, with net personalty £8,988. She left her jewellery to her daughter Estelle and the balance of the estate equally between her daughter and her son Gerald. The will further stated:—

I wish them both to put 10s. into the Calcutta Sweep every year, and I hope they may be more lucky than their mother has ever been.

I wish to be cremated, and they can do what they like with my ashes as long as they are buried in consecrated ground.

These are my last wishes, and I hope they will be carried out.

DOCTOR LEAVES £475,000.

Mr. George White Drabble, M.A., M.B., of The Grange Walton-on-Thames, a retired medical practitioner, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £475,000, with net personalty £466,923.

Duties on the property, according to the dispositions of the will, will amount to over £130,000.

The entire estate is left to the widow and members of the family.

A FAMOUS SINGER.

Unsettled property in her own disposition, valued at £28,718 gross, with net personalty £28,328, has been left by Mrs. Louisa Kirkby Lunn Pearson, the famous singer known as Madame Kirkby Lunn.

She left the bulk of her estate upon trust for her son, Louis Kirkby Lunn Pearson, for life, and, subject thereto as to one-half upon trust for Dorothy Maclean Rawcliffe for life, with remainder to the wife and children of her said son.

She expressed the desire that her son should look after her aunt, Anne Tabitha Kirkby.

BARONET'S SMALL ESTATE.

Sir Frederick Reeve Currie, the third baronet, of Campion Terrace, Leamington, who died intestate and a bachelor, left estate in his own disposition valued for probate at £558 gross, with net personalty £460. Letters of administration have been granted to his brothers, Sir Walter Louis Rackham Currie (fourth baronet) and Percy George Colin Currie.

THE FARMER'S PLIGHT.

NOTED AGRICULTURIST'S ALTERED WILL.

The Hon. Edward Gerald Strutt, C.H., of Whitelands, Hatfield Peverel, and Down House, Bridport, for many years one of the leading agriculturists of the country and principal agricultural adviser to the Food Production Department from 1917 to 1919, left unsettled property of the gross value of £170,636, with net personalty £165,855.

Mr. Strutt was the son of the second Baron Rayleigh, and probate of his will has been granted to his sons, Edward Jolliffe Strutt and Capt. Gerald Murray Strutt, and his son-in-law, Lt.-Col. William Frederic Parsons, D.S.O., to each of whom he left £500.

In the first codicil to his will Mr. Strutt stated that he found it necessary to make alterations in the legacies bequeathed by his will "owing to the present (November 8, 1922) financial depression in the agricultural industry." He left—

£250 each to Harry Montagu Everard, Frank C. Phillips, and Henry Istid, "as some slight recognition of the good work they have respectively done for many years past for me and my firm of Messrs. Strutt and Parker, surveyors."

£50 to each of the clerks at the office of his firm at Russell Square, W.C., if of seven years' service.

£20 to each in or outdoor servant at Whitelands, Hatfield Peveril, if of three years' service.

The bulk of the estate is left to his wife and children.

£500 CLOCK FOR PRIMROSE HILL.

Mr. George Bridcut, of Yew Tree House, Ombersley, Worcestershire, and Mortimer Street, W., left estate valued at £31,335 gross, with net personalty £27,674.

He bequeathed £500 for the erection of a clock on Primrose Hill, "where," he stated in his will, "I have been accustomed to walk so often for very many years." Other bequests include:—

1,000 guineas to the Middlesex Hospital.
1,000 guineas to the Worcester Infirmary.
£100 to the London Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Association.
£50 each to the Vicar and churchwardens of Ombersley, and the vicar and churchwardens of Doverdale for the poor inhabitants.
1,000 shares in Bridcut, Ltd., each to Walter Martin Mason and Arthur Dyson, 750 shares to Miss M. Britten, 500 shares to H. J. Clark, and £250 to F. Buyer, if respectively in the employ of the company at the time of his death.

After the payment of a large number of other legacies to relatives and others, he leaves the residue of the property between the London Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Association, the Commercial Travellers' Schools, and the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
HENRY CROWTHER, of Hatfield House, Healey, Batley, rag merchant (net personalty £58,708)	£73,056
JAMES RALPH WILLIAMS, of St. Petroc, Park Road, Whitchurch, Glamorgan, shipowner (net personalty £33,923)	£41,440
SAMUEL HEYWOOD SEVILLE, of Cavendish Road, West Didsbury, solicitor (net personalty £30,453)	£31,020
HARRY JAMES POOLE, of Hartley Witney, Hants, builder (net personalty nil)	£27,372
Major CHARLES VINCENT FOX, D.S.O., Scots Guards (ret.), of Brookfield, Milltown, Dublin, Irish Free State, who saw service in the Great War, and was a winner of the Wingfield and the Diamond Sculls at Henley (unsettled personal property in England and the Irish Free State)	£7,149

NEW BISHOP OF CROYDON.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will consecrate Canon E. S. Woods as Bishop of Croydon, on Thursday, May 1, at 10.30 a.m., in Westminster Abbey. Those who desire to be present should apply for tickets to the Vicarage, Croydon.

MUSIC IN HYDE PARK.

The band of H.M. Life Guards will play in Hyde Park this afternoon from 3 to 5, and that of the Queen's Westminsters and Civil Service Rifles this evening from 7 to 9.30.

There will be intervals from 4 to 4.30 and from 8 to 8.30, when the Carillon will play.

NEWSVENDORS' INSTITUTION.

The ninety-first annual general meeting of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution will be apportioned between London and Leeds. The preliminary part—reception of report and accounts, amendment of rules, etc.—will be submitted by Lord Marshall, in his capacity as president, in the Board Room of the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4, at six o'clock on Tuesday, April 29, and the adjournment for the remaining business should result in resumption at the Town Hall, Leeds, on Tuesday, May 27, at 7.45 p.m., when the Lord Mayor of Leeds will be invited to take the chair, in the absence of the president, and an extraordinary increase in the number of pensioners will be recommended by the committee of management.

After the business the Lady Mayoress will invite all present to participate in refreshments, and there will be an organ recital, with several musical items to add enjoyment to the society's first venture out of London.

WINTRY SHOWERS ALL ROUND.

OUTLOOK COLD AND UNSETTLED.

GALE LIKELY IN THE CHANNEL.

ENGLAND.—Fresh north-easterly to northerly winds, strong at times, reaching gale force perhaps in exposed places; some rain or showers; hail or sleet perhaps locally; brighter intervals; cold.

SCOTLAND. — Fresh or strong northerly winds, stronger at times locally; showers; hail or sleet locally; brighter intervals; cold.

IRELAND. — Fresh northerly winds, strong at times; brighter intervals; showers; cold.

ENGLISH CHANNEL. — Fresh or strong north-easterly to northerly winds, reaching gale force perhaps locally; some rain and showers; brighter intervals; sea rough.

AIR ROUTES.—North to north-easterly winds, 15 to 25 m.p.h. at the surface, and 30 to 35 m.p.h. at 2,000 feet. Mainly cloudy, occasional rain or showers, perhaps of hail or sleet locally. Visibility four to six miles, deteriorating to 2,000 yards locally during precipitation.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

Weather in the strongest possible contrast to the summer-like conditions of last Easter has marked the first half of the holiday period this year. In 1929 the festival happened to coincide with the greatest March heat-wave on record; in 1930, though falling three weeks later, it finds the country in the grip of a wintry spell of unusual severity for the latter part of April.

Britain lay yesterday on the margin of a large and powerful cyclone which moved southwards down the North Sea to the eastern extremity of the English Channel. This system came from far beyond the Arctic Circle, and brought with it weather more appropriate to Iceland than to England at this time of year.

Strong and bitterly cold north winds, rising to a speed of over fifty miles an hour in the fiercest squalls, swept over nearly the whole of Britain, accompanied by wide spread sleet and snow. The falls extended even into Kent, Surrey, and Hampshire, where hilly districts were at times thinly covered. Elsewhere there were frequent heavy storms of rain and hail, with thunder locally.

BELOW THE AVERAGE.

Though the sun managed to break through the thick clouds at intervals, its rays were not strong enough to counteract the effects of the Polar blasts, and abnormally low temperatures were general. London's 2 p.m. reading, as registered at Kew, was only 41 deg.—this is 12 deg. below the average for the season and little above the ordinary level for mid-winter. Other parts of the country were colder still: Falmouth, on the Cornish "Riviera" shivered in 39 deg. while Harrogate reported 38 deg. Around dawn there were 5 deg. to 8 deg. of ground frost at a number of places in the Midlands and South.

The extraordinary contrast between this Easter and last is shown by the following temperature statistics from Kew observatory:—

	GOOD FRIDAY. Temp. at 2 p.m.	EASTER SATURDAY. Temp. at 2 p.m.
1929	63 deg.	66 deg.
1930	47 deg.	41 deg.
Difference	16 deg.	25 deg.

Prospects remain unfavourable, though there is a chance that other cyclonic centres which are advancing southward from the region between Iceland and Scandinavia may prove less intense than yesterday's and that fair periods may be more general, and rain, hail, and sleet somewhat less frequent during the next day or two.

RELIEF WORKS.

NEW SCHEMES TO COST £30,000,000.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, in a written reply, says that the following statement shows the schemes approved during the period June 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930, by the Unemployment Grants Committee for grant in respect of works for the relief of unemployment:—

No of schemes approved	1,365
Total estimated cost of works	£30,147,615
Sum total of estimated Exchequer grants	£16,628,000

#

SUITS
in Fashion's Favour

THERE is an indefinable smartness about a Dickins & Jones suit that cannot be attributed to any special feature of design or material, but rather to a happy combination of clever designing, correct fabrics and careful workmanship. Prices, too, are exceptionally moderate, as these two examples prove.

'SANTA.'
The above sketch illustrates an example of a number of excellently tailored coats and skirts. The coats are lined silk throughout and can be obtained in a number of fastenings—single-breasted, 2- and 3-button, and double-breasted. In Fawn, Brown, and Navy. S.W., W. and O.S. **8½ Gns**

'SEVILLE.'
A practical tailor-made in good quality worsted suiting. The coat is lined artificial silk, and the well-balanced skirt has a deep pleat at side allowing ample walking room. This suit can also be had with double-breasted fastening. In Fawn and Brown. S.W., W. and O.S. **6½ Gns**

Suit Salon—First Floor.

Dickins & Jones
DICKINS & JONES, Ltd. REGENT STREET, W.1.

Don't wait till Constipation has undermined your health

Constipation is extremely dangerous, not only because it sometimes leads to complicated and serious illnesses, but also because people do not go to much trouble to get rid of it till it has become chronic. Then it is often too late. Poisons have collected and gained such a hold on the system that the whole body is diseased. No sane person would deliberately harbour poisons in his system. But by failing to remedy constipation in its earlier stages that is exactly what millions of people unwittingly do.

Order a jar of Prunol, the great fruit remedy, to-day

Prunol relieves constipation and clears the system of poisons and waste matter. Prunol made of prunes, ginger, senna and sugar. Prunol efficacious, harmless, gentle, delicious to taste. *Of all Chemists, in jars, 1/6 and 2/11*

PRUNOL
THE GREAT FRUIT REMEDY

Trial Size
Post free 9d., and free booklet sent on application to

PRUNOL PRODUCTS, LTD., 28 BUCKINGHAM GATE, LONDON, S.W.1

Court and Society

There is a more complete family reunion at Windsor Castle this Easter than for some years, the only important absentee being the Prince of Wales, and he is due home at the end of the week. The Duke of York, in spite of the official announcements regarding the Duchess of York's future movements, is accompanied by the Duchess, and others in the Royal circle with the King and Queen include the Duke of Gloucester, Prince George, Princess Mary, with the Earl of Harewood and their two boys, and little Princess Elizabeth of York. Their Majesties will remain at Windsor until early in May.

❀ ❀

The Marchioness of Titchfield is lending her house in Portman Square for one of the first weddings after Easter, namely, that of her niece, Miss Alice Cavendish Bentinck, and it is there that the reception will be held after the ceremony at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, on Wednesday next. The bride is a daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Cavendish Bentinck, and the bridegroom is Mr. T. A. A. Watt, who is in the Life Guards. There will be a very spring-like air about the scene, as the bridesmaids—who will include Miss Margaret Mercer-Nairne (daughter of Lady Violet Astor), Miss Mildmay and Miss Diana Mildmay, Miss Pauline Watt (sister of the bridegroom), and the Ladies Anne and Peggy Bentinck (daughters of the Marquis and Marchioness of Titchfield)—are to be attired in daffodil yellow chiffon with green sashes and floral headdresses, and they will carry bouquets of spring flowers.

❀ ❀

An all-white wedding is almost a novelty nowadays, when brighter effects are generally chosen, but Miss Margaret Loeffler, who is to marry Mr. J. F. Gretton, only son of Colonel John Gretton, M.P., on May 6, is dressing her retinue in white tulle, while she is having the white satin of tradition for her own wear. Her bridesmaids will be Miss Elizabeth Loeffler (sister of the bride), Miss Mollie Gretton (sister of the bridegroom), the Hon. Diana Skeffington, Lady Mary Hope, Lady Catherine Willoughby, and Lady Alexandra Haig. The Bishop of Leicester will perform the ceremony, which will take place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and Mrs. Loeffler will hold the reception at 19, Grosvenor Square, which has been taken for the occasion, as Mr. and Mrs. Loeffler are afraid their own house in the same square may not prove sufficiently large for the many friends and relatives who are likely to attend. The Earl of Brecknock will act as best man, and the honeymoon is to be spent on the Italian lakes.

❀ ❀

Among those who are not leaving town over Easter are the Argentine Ambassador and his family, for they are busy making preparations to move into 6, Grosvenor Square, which Senor Uriburu has taken until the autumn from Mrs. Charles Marshall, who, in turn, rents the house from Baroness Burton. Mrs. Marshall is herself going to Paris and eventually to New York, so her London friends will not see her this season, as they have been accustomed to do for a number of past years. Other house changes are taking place in Mayfair, for Lord and Lady Newborough are giving up their house in Bruton Street and have bought that in Hill Street belonging to the Earl of Munster. The Hon. Evelyn FitzGerald and his attractive wife are settled at 26, Manchester Square for a longish period while they are building a house for themselves in what was until recently known as Lees Mews, though this little collection of modern garages off North Audley Street is now called Lees Place, in deference to the type of residences now springing up there. Mr. and Mrs. FitzGerald are in Paris at the moment, and changed their mind as to spending Easter at Monte Carlo.

❀ ❀

One among those who are at Monte Carlo, however, is the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville. She arrived there a week ago in the Adriatic, in which she had been cruising in the Mediterranean. During this trip Mrs. Greville visited Cairo, Constantinople, and Naples. It is unlikely that she will return to London before next month. The Dowager Lady Glentanar is one of those who is prolonging her stay on the Riviera, and she intends to remain at the Villa Gal, at Villefranche, until the middle of May. She had hoped to be back in time to give a dinner party for the Looking Glass Ball which her niece, Lady Aberdare, is organising, and which is to be held to-morrow week at Grosvenor House. Lady Aberdare's sister-in-law, the Countess of Rosebery, and Lady Digby have promised their help, and Mrs. McCorquodale's "Reflections" promises to be very successful. Lord and Lady Glentanar intend to visit the former's mother on their return from Spain.

❀ ❀

The drawing-room at 11, Downing Street, was filled with friends of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Philip Snowden on Sunday evening last, when members of the Glasgow Orpheus Choir gave excerpts from their repertory, prior to returning to Glasgow that night. Mrs. Snowden was dressed in black velvet embroidered in crystal and diamanté, and wore most of the evening a wrap of grey squirrel fur. The Chancellor, with Lady Moir next him, sat near the front row of chairs, where were ensconced Mr. Lloyd George and Dame Margaret and the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, the latter in black and silver, who were later joined by the Prime Minister. Miss Megan Lloyd George, in blue tulle, sat with Miss Thelma Cazalet, the latter in rose, red, and white floral chiffon, and others present were the two tall sons of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress; Sir Frederick Lewis, with his wife in a silver coat (both just recently returned from a trip across the Andes); Mrs. Emil Mond, in a picture dress of *gorge de pigeon* lamé and a bertha of silver lace; Wing-Commander Louis Greig, with Mrs. Greig, who had on a dress of white, black, and pink printed chiffon; and Miss Haldane, whose black gown was accompanied by a white feather stole. Rose-red tulips were tastefully used to decorate the white drawing-room, whose five long windows repeated the same colour-note in their brocade curtains. The humorous introductory words of the conductor of the choir, Mr. Hugh Roberton, proved much to the liking of the audience, and the excellent singing of folk songs, psalms, and such stirring melodies as "The Campbells Are Coming" by members of the choir—the ladies of which were effectively clad in purple robes—both separately and collectively, drew hearty applause.

❀ ❀

Princess Marie Louise, who was one of the god-parents to the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Gladwyn Jebb, was not able to attend the ceremony personally owing to absence abroad, but all the other god-parents were at St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, when Canon McCormick received the child into the Church a few days ago. They included Lord Balniel, the Hon. Harold Nicolson, Mr. Samuel Courtauld, and Mme. Adila Fachiri, who was dressed in dark red trimmed with fur. The little boy, who is barely six weeks old, behaved with great decorum, and was christened in a beautiful embroidered robe, and kept on his little cap, contrary to the usual custom: he received the names of Miles Alvery Gladwyn, and his christening cake was rather unusual, inasmuch as it consisted of the top tier of his parents' wedding cake. His mother's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Saxton Noble, were present, the latter elegant in black, with a pink bow across the back of her turban toque, which matched the wax flowers fastened to her coat, and the boy's mother also wore a touch of pink, for her black béret was tied round with a ribbon of this hue, worn in conjunction with a noticeably gored beige cloth coat. Mrs. Edward Grenfell, well wrapped in a mink coat, was in the small congregation with her little boy, as was the baby's paternal grandmother, too, in a suit of almond-green cloth.

MAYFAIR.

For . .
Spring Wear

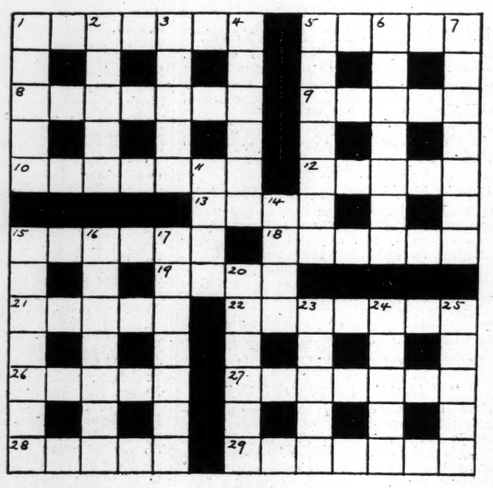
HOLIDAY frocks, neatly fitting into the natural waistline, often have dainty vests and fronts of piqué and silk, giving variety to the tweed and patterned materials so popular.

The frock in the sketch to the right shows a new design in check of yellow and black on a pale grey ground, with an inner neck-line of ivory silk piqué and cuffs to match. A piqué flower is tucked in at the "V" shaped neck-line. The skirt is straight-cut, but becomes godet on either side, and an inverted pleat opens over white piqué inlets.

The other sketch shows a crêpe de Chine dress of maize colour, with a georgette inner vest and a black and yellow tie. The close-fitting yoke has double inverted pleats on either side.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 277.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 277," SUNDAY TIMES, 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.



ACROSS.
1. All that he should be, but scantily clothed when headless.
5. Far beyond what is natural.
8. "Lean nob" anag.
9. Truly this is sometimes a puzzle for the reveller.
10. Generally speaking a mere pawn in conflict.
12. Foolish.
13. A timely prefix.
15. A racing enthusiast on the river.
18. Conservers of energy, but they don't work in practice.
19. An adjacent situation.
21. "Dower" anag.
22. It is not calm, so I've got behind the remainder.
26. Steep.
27. Emphatic, and does not idle on the way.
28. Belgian town.
29. Prominent on warships.

DOWN.
1. A sea monster.
2. A tailless rodent is a man of importance.
3. Kind of cake.
4. A famous Arctic explorer.
5. Were I not in this, it would be spoiled, instead of united.
6. Rubbish that the first part may become with the last part.
7. Seekers who may find you out.
11. An unwanted growth.
14. Work and worker may both do this.
15. A put-up job of rather a shady character.
16. A fictitious place, but apparently close handy at present.
17. Confirm.
20. Enthusiastic.
23. Not a star player.
24. A peaceful lady.
25. Indicates the end of all diseases.

CROSS-WORD No. 276 PRIZEWINNERS.

Miss M. J. DOBIE, Willow Cottage, Mouldsworth, Cheshire; Rev. R. W. MACKIE, St. Mark's Cottage, Binfield, Berks; A. M. SCOTT, Phillimore Cottage, Phillimore Mews, Kensington, W.8.; G. T. MESSERVY, Ravenscliff, St. Brelade, Jersey; Mrs. B. A. NASH, King Coel Road, Lexden, Colchester, Essex.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS: 1, Paramount; 7, Ranch; 9, Waterproof; 10, Offal; 11, Rhyme; 13, Sane; 15, Erith; 17, Cock; 19, Sari; 20, Style; 23, Cato; 25, Admit; 28, Tapir; 29, Neapolitan; 30, Leven; 31, Amendment.

DOWN: 1, Power; 2, Ratty; 3, Murder; 4, Unrest; 5, Troon; 6, Scratch; 8, Affected; 12, Medicine; 14, Aboy; 16, Inst; 18, Manager; 21, Topple; 22, Ladled; 24, Arena; 26, Mitre; 27, Tenet.

A Woman's Corner

Easter Beauties.

The Invading Sea.

By PANDORA.

Mr. Buchan—peace to his ashes!—having thoughtfully arranged a cold period to take effect before Easter, we can look forward hopefully to a springlike sunny Easter holiday such as we like to think is typical.

But whether the sun shines and the air is balmy or not there is much to fill the heart of the town-dweller with joy.

Out in the country, from which this is written, you pass through a gallery of lovely pictures as you motor or walk on roads and down lanes. The primroses are spangling all the banks and glittering in the dark woods by the roadside like bits of stars fallen from Heaven to bring their message of hope and renewal. Either the hand of the marauder has not fallen upon them or they are in such masses that gathering them makes no impression. In the cottage gardens quantities of daffodils and wallflowers are blooming, and here and there one sees the deep pink and crimson of half open rhododendrons among their glossy dark leaves.

The Palm Sunday willows have burst into pale gray fluff, and the buds on the trees are swollen and green.

The Seasonable Lambs.

Not least among the sights of Spring are the absurd, innocent lambs, with their inadequate legs and their curiosity—a curiosity which in many cases will be quenched in an untimely manner. One of the funniest sights in a country drive was a very impudent and most attractive lamb climbing up to stand on his patient mother's side, the better to see what was going on. He had the air of playing a game of "King of the Castle" by himself, but his elders were quite unimpressed.

English Villages.

No amount of experience, instruction, or reading can drive out of my head the idea that English country villages are more peaceful as well as more beautiful than other places.

Why tell me that they are hotbeds of scandal, that gossip flourishes in a limited space where everyone knows everyone else, as it never does in a great London, where you can belong to several sets that never clash; that the dwellers therein often yearn to exchange the beauty and picturesqueness for a dull room over a shop in Oxford Street if only they can be where there is life and movement.

I look at the gardens in their spring beauty, at the ancient church towers amid the green, at the monuments to the long-dead forbears of the people of the parish, at the rooks flying about the tall trees discussing their affairs with point and noise, at the old country houses which have known the joys and sorrows, the loves, hates, meetings and partings of generations and gaze dignified and unmoved at this restless new world of shifting foundations and false values; I look at all these things and feel comforted. England changes and yet is the same. Her foundations stand firm.

Winchelsea and Rye.

If you run down to the coast, past Rye, which stands high like a mediæval fortress dreaming of a sea that left her long ago, and Winchelsea, with her memories of ancient days and ancient power, you may find a curious sight, not without importance.

It is the sea at last returning towards the cliffs it once washed, before the marshes were green lands.

Five hundred years ago the sea came inland, covering all the land known as the Romney Marshes. Last winter the sea made a breach in the low lands between the Hastings cliffs and the Dungeness foreland. Is it at last returning?

To-day, where the Winchelsea bungalow town lies by the sea, the water has swept inland the best part of a mile, and where part of the road and the meadows lay the sea at high tide now flows.

A large part of this district is below sea level, and there are tales of peaceful little houses invaded by the water and of gardens the delight of their owners' eyes laid waste. The breach in the shore line is only twenty to twenty-five feet across, but millions of gallons of water flow in when the tide is high, and dwellers in the neighbourhood must feel anxious about the future. They talk of a great sea wall miles long to guard the coast, but who will pay? Meantime, a little crowd of early bungalow dwellers, casual visitors who come in cars and on bicycles, and numerous interested and fussy dogs, watch sturdy bronzed men making a temporary barrage. Bundles of faggots set in a trench form the foundation of a make-shift sea-wall, and a pile-driver is used to put posts in place. The sea trying to steal what is now land is being fought by man. But it seems as if Goliath may prove too much for David unless help is given.

Is Pepys Peeps?

Numerous correspondents have responded to the challenging question how Samuel Pepys pronounced his name; but, alas! we are as wise as ever. One kind reader, Mr. G. W. Younger, tells me that in the printed registers of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, there are plenty of spellings: Pepy, Peeps, Papes, Peypes, Pypes. But confusion is added to confusion with the news that William and Anne Pepys had several children baptised as Pepys, between 1677-1681, and later (presumably they liked variety) entered their offspring under the name of "Pypes."

An Edinburgh reader, E. L. Allhusen, sends this amusing verse by the late J. Ashby Sterry:—

There are people, I'm told—some say there are heaps—
Who speak of the talkative Samuel as Peeps;
And some, so precise and pedantic their step is,
Who call the delightful old Diarist Peppis;
But those I think right, and I follow their steps.
Who mention the garrulous gossip as Peps.
Yet scholars declare that the truth still escapes:
Our Peps was not Peppis nor Peeps—he was Papes.

Another reader tells me that in Cottenham, Pepys' old village, they used to pronounce the name "Pepps."

So take your choice!

Concerning Hotels.

Many extremely interesting and enlightening letters about hotels, their extras, and their good points have reached me. Many are from satisfied travellers who appreciated good English hotels, I am glad to say, though some complain of the irritating extras, more especially the charge for baths.

The letters from hotel-keepers are particularly interesting, as giving the point of view of the accused, so to speak. I am pleased to find that there are many hotels where there are no extras except early tea and wines, and I appreciate the point of view of the owner of one of these hotels (in Devonshire), who says he has been in the business thirty years and finds it odd that so much of the criticism of hotels is written by those who have been unfortunate in their choice.

Another hotel-keeper, in a very pleasant letter wherein he says that every point made about the "ideal hotel" is met at his inn, says: "We read a lot about possible improvements in British hotels, but the public never hear of the sort of treatment the hotels receive from guests. During the past year we have had petty thefts of brushes, combs, towels, mugs, pewter, ornaments, etc., and the furniture is continually being burnt by cigarette ends. Being in a main road, we have to cater for all sorts and classes, and we have found that what is considered by us a necessary refinement for one class is regarded as an unnecessary expense by another." Pity the poor hotel-keeper who must, after all, try to please everybody.

Our Princess.

This week sees the birthday of a very popular and very important lady, the little Princess Elizabeth, to whom thousands all over the world are wishing the pretty old wish, "Many Happy Returns of the Day!"

Every Reader of the "Sunday Times" is invited to write for HAMPTONS' NEW SPRING BOOK C.15, illustrating, in colour, the latest productions and best values in tasteful FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS and other HOME FURNISHINGS.

Hamptons' best values in
CARPETS
of *newest designs and colourings.*

HAMPTONS' Fine Grade WILTON
Carpets are guaranteed to be of the best British manufacture. In these Carpets very rich effects are produced by the combination of the fine quality of the yarns used with the exceptionally close texture of the fabric. The stock comprises a number of the new productions for the 1930 Season. The variety of the sizes of the new designs obtainable is exceptionally great. A few of these are quoted herewith.

ft.	in.	ft.	in.	£	s.	d.	ft.	in	ft.	in.	£	s.	d.
9	0	× 6	9	7	4	0	12	0	× 11	3	16	0	0
9	0	× 9	0	9	12	0	13	6	× 9	0	14	8	0
10	6	× 6	9	8	8	0	13	6	× 11	3	18	0	0
10	6	× 9	0	11	4	0	15	0	× 11	3	20	0	0
12	0	× 9	0	12	16	0	16	6	× 11	3	22	0	0

HAMPTONS' Plain SEAMLESS
Carpets and Carpetings by the yard. The immense stocks in the various dependable qualities offer an exceptionally great variety of the choicest shades produced for the most up-to-date furnishing schemes. The range of qualities actually in stock in Seamless Carpets and Carpetings by the yard affords an unusually large selection.

AXMINSTER, best British manufacture,	27 in. wide	Per yard	**9/6**
FINE QUALITY **WILTON** ...	27 in. wide	,,	**10/9**
FINE GRADE **SAXONY** ...	27 in. wide	,,	**11/3**

HAMPTONS are SPECIALISTS in FURNISHING FABRICS

Hamptons' "Drake" Printed Linen. Exclusive design. The design shown has been adapted from an old Sampler, which depicts Sir Francis Drake playing his last game of bowls before the battle with the Spanish Armada. This is quite unique, and in both design and colouring is an ideal fabric for old world furnishings. Also in three other colour schemes. No. K4179. 31 in. wide. BRITISH.

Per yard **4/6**

HAMPTONS
Decorators · Furnishers
PALL MALL EAST, TRAFALGAR SQ., S.W.1 Tel.: Gerrard 0030
Hamptons pay carriage to any Railway Station in Great Britain

BANK HOLIDAY
IS WORTH THE COST
by Lord Donegall

†

PRIZES
FOR EASTER HOLIDAY SNAPS

†

SEE TO-MORROW'S
DAILY SKETCH
ALL THE BEST PICTURES

ASK FOR
CRAWFORD'S CREAM CRACKERS
CRISP AND CREAMY
Obtainable from Grocers and Bakers Everywhere

COCK-FIGHTING IN THE NORTH.

SECRET PREPARATIONS FOR THE SEASON.

OUTPOSTS TO WATCH POLICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SOMEWHERE-IN-YORKSHIRE, Saturday.

With the arrival of Easter the cock-fighting season begins. This sport was made illegal in 1849, but there have been few convictions, and it is still followed in the North, notably in Yorkshire. The R.S.P.C.A. offer a reward of £100 for information that will lead to the conviction of those taking part in cock-fighting, but in spite of this the 1930 season promises to be one of the busiest of recent years.

No one hears of cock-fighting, of course, unless they are in the inner circle. The greatest secrecy is observed, owing to the R.S.P.C.A. campaign against the sport and the fear of police activity.

In addition to the usual county matches this year, there will be, the organisers hope, a special tit-bit in the way of an international match between English and Continental birds. It is intended to bring a number of gamecocks from Spain to try conclusions with a picked team from the best of the Yorkshire birds.

BIRDS BY AEROPLANE.

To-day I got in touch with an "old sport" who knows all about the subject of cocking mains, as cock-fighting meetings are termed by the fancy. He told me that the Spanish birds will be brought over to England by aeroplane, and landed at night in one of the secret haunts of cock-fighting situated in some remote spot on the Yorkshire moors.

"Whatever they may do in other counties they will never kill cock-fighting in Yorkshire," this "old sport" told me. "There is always a bit of sport to be had if you know how to go about it. There are plenty of men within a few miles' radius of Bradford who, like myself, have witnessed in recent years some great battles between gamecocks at a secluded spot among the hills. The best 'do' I have seen for many a long day took place a few months ago. The main was one of ten fights in a pit ten feet square, and one of the fights lasted nearly twenty minutes. Two score men 'in the know' were present. No, they'll never kill cocking i' Yorkshire. Secrets are too well kept here."

Great cunning is employed to deceive the police and keep them off the scent. "Crows," or outposts, are stationed near the scene of the cock-fights in readiness to give the alarm to the spectators or to lead the police "up the garden" should danger threaten too closely.

GAMECOCK HOSPITAL.

To-day I have seen gamecocks having the finishing touches applied to their preparations for the season's work in the cockpits of the North. I have also seen the gamecock hospital—the only one of its kind in the country—where all is in readiness for the reception of valuable birds that may be injured during fighting. Here are cured broken wings and wounds inflicted by the cruel steel spurs with which the fighting cocks are equipped.

The man in charge of the hospital is a specialist in this sort of thing. His innocent-looking poultry farm, which serves as a hospital, is delightfully situated in one of the most picturesque spots of the Yorkshire dales. The "resident doctor" is expecting a record number of "cases."

HARD TIMES IN GERMANY.

COAL THAT CANNOT BE USED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The effects of the continued economic depression are beginning to look serious. Unemployment decreases very slowly, and the number of persons out of work is still over three millions.

Well-known iron and steel works and coal mines are dismissing workers weekly. The output of the coal mines in the Ruhr district in March was 20,000 tons daily less than in February, while the daily production of coke was 2,600 tons less.

The reduction of output in the coalfields in other parts of Germany is not so great, while the amount of coke produced daily in the Aachen and Upper Silesian districts equals the daily production in February.

Even the reduced amount of coal brought to the surface cannot be sold, however, and during March the coal accumulated at pitheads in the Ruhr districts increased by a million tons. Since the beginning of the year three million tons of the coal brought to the surface in the Ruhr district has had to be left at the pitheads, and the amount lying there at the end of March was nearly six million tons. It is estimated that the coal accumulated at the pitheads in all the German coalfields at the end of last month amounted to about seven million tons. The production of soft coal has been reduced by 10 per cent.

ST. CHRISPIN'S INN.

FAMOUS OLD HOUSE RECONSTRUCTED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WINDSOR, Saturday.

An old inn in Windsor Forest near Ascot racecourse, known as the Crispin, and said to be named after St. Crispin, has been displaced by a new and up-to-date house which has been erected on a triangular piece of ground in front of the old building.

A great public improvement has been thus effected, a tall hedge which obscured the view of motorists having been cut down and flower gardens having been laid out in front.

The old Crispin inn was a noted house of call in coaching days, and lovers of fisticuffs in the Windsor district are said to have stopped there for refreshment on their way to and from the famous fight between Tom Sayers and Jack Heenan, which took place at Farnborough, Hants, seventy years ago, when Windsor was the chief centre for Ascot racegoers. The inn was also used extensively by racegoers travelling between Windsor and the course.

At the opening of the new inn to-day, the Deputy Mayor of Windsor, Sir William Carter, said he was pleased to see that the need for new and improved country inns was being met, and as a licensing justice he was all in favour of improvements for the public good.

He believed in magistrates using their common sense in regard to licensing matters, and he congratulated the owners of the Crispin on their enterprise.

Mr. L. N. Younghusband, one of the directors of Messrs. Noakes and Co., brewers, of Windsor, said that in erecting the new Crispin they were convinced that with the greater democratisation of the motor-car, opportunities for trade and for service to travellers at such a house as that were expanding, and would continue to expand.

The car driver and his friends were demanding through the Press and other channels increased comfort and greater refinement at the licensed houses where they stopped for refreshment.

DUCHESS BOUND OVER.

SEQUEL TO ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

ON PROBATION FOR TWO YEARS.

OFFER OF A COUNTRY HOME.

The Duchess of Leinster, who, on Monday, was found guilty of attempting to commit suicide, came up for sentence at Lambeth Police Court yesterday. She was put on probation for two years.

Formerly Miss May Etheridge, the actress, the Duchess, who is 38, had been remanded in custody for a report from the prison doctor. She was found unconscious near a gas stove in a flat in Benedict Road, Brixton, S.W., on April 1. Stanley Williams, a chef, stated at Monday's hearing that he had been living with the Duchess for six months. The Duchess, then giving evidence, said she had been very unhappy, did not intend to commit suicide, but, to frighten Williams, turned on the gas and put herself on the floor.

"I was acting," she said, when Mr. Barker, prosecuting, pointed out that Police-Inspector Curzon said she showed no movement for fifteen minutes.

The case "No. two remand" was called out by the Usher in a crowded court, and the Duchess of Leinster was ushered into the dock looking pale but attractive in a blue costume and hat and a fur necklet.

Mr. Marshall, her solicitor, who appeared in the absence of Mr. Dickens, her counsel, addressing the magistrate, said: "Assuming the doctor's report is favourable——"

The Magistrate (Mr. McKenna): Would you like to see the report?

Mr. Marshall: Yes, if I may.

The doctor's report received in the case was then handed by the magistrate to Mr. Marshall, and while he was reading it Mr. Barker asked if he might mention the costs in the case. They amounted, he said, to £4 1s. 1d.

Mr. Marshall, having completed his perusal of the report, said to the magistrate, "The report being favourable, it may assist your decision if I say that while the proceedings have been in progress there have been several offers received from friends of the accused to take her and look after her, and not only look after her, but nurse her back to health and strength.

TWO LETTERS.

"One of these offers is that of a lady who has a large place in the country, whose name I do not desire to mention, where my client will doubtless receive all the solace and gentle supervision which the case requires.

"I have this letter here, which I would ask you to look at."

The Magistrate (Mr. McKenna) then read the letter offered to him by Mr. Marshall, who, resuming, said: "My client is quite willing to accept that offer and to remain there for such period as you might direct or as her friends suggest. I have also a letter from the solicitors of the trustees of the Leinster Estates which will probably be useful in the circumstances and which I would also ask you to look at."

Mr. McKenna raised the question of an allowance mentioned in the letter, and Mr. Marshall said, "That amount has been paid for some years, and no doubt will be continued. They only wish to point out that it is a voluntary allowance. This being so, I ask you to allow my client, having suffered all she has suffered during the last week or two, to be released."

Mr. McKenna: Have you made any inquiries as to the lady who makes this generous offer? Do you know who she is, or anything about her?

Mr. Marshall: I believe the police are acquainted with the fact that it is a very nice place, and she is a suitable person.

Mr. Barker: I understand she is here.

Mr. McKenna: I only wanted to know if she is suitable.

THE DUCHESS'S RELIGION.

He suggested two sureties, and Mr. Marshall said there was one lady who would go surety in the sum of £50, and he expected that the other lady would enter into a bond for the same amount.

Mr. McKenna asked what the Duchess's religion was, and Mr. Marshall said that she was Church of England.

The Magistrate: I propose to put her under the supervision of the Probation Officer, who will have to take responsibility for her, and if any bad habits develop she will have to be brought back here and dealt with in the ordinary way.

Addressing the Duchess, the Magistrate said: You will have to try and see that no nonsense of this sort happens again.

The Duchess: It shall not.

The Magistrate: It is not the first time. It must be the last time.

The Duchess, almost in a whisper, answered: It will be.

The Magistrate: I shall put you on probation for two years. If you fall into bad habits or frequent bad company or fail to keep in touch with the Probation Officer you will be brought back here and dealt with in another way.

The Duchess: Yes, sir. Thank you.

The Magistrate then formally bound the Duchess over for two years in her own recognisances and two other sureties of £50 each.

The Duchess then bowed to the Magistrate and hurriedly left the Court.

"ROBOT" AIRMEN.

TO FLY ONLY OVER THEIR OWN COUNTRIES.

As a result of the successful flights with "robot" pilots in various countries, an amendment to the International Air Convention has been made to provide that pilotless aircraft shall not fly over any other country but their own.

Distinct success has been achieved in Great Britain with "robot" flying, big twin-engined Vickers-Napier night bombing planes having been flown for over 400 miles without the controls being touched by any human being.

DEATH BY DISINFECTANT.

MYSTERY OF YOUNG MAN'S END NOT SOLVED.

The mystery of a young man's death from the effects of poisoning was not solved at the inquest held by Sir Walter Schroder at Islington yesterday, on Eli Harris (23), a butcher's roundsman, of Victor Road, Islington.

It was stated that Harris returned from his round on Tuesday, and a few minutes later was found unconscious in the cellar of the shop with a mug, usually used for tea, beside him containing disinfectant. His mother said that he left home in the best of spirits, and Harris's employer stated that, although he and Harris had a misunderstanding in the morning, nothing more would have been heard of it, and Harris did not appear to be upset.

The coroner said that further inquiries must be made, as a fairly large quantity of disinfectant had been taken, and he adjourned the inquest until May 1.

BRITISH SCIENCE GUILD.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., has accepted nomination as president of the British Science Guild in succession to Lord Melchett.

His election will take place at the annual meeting of the Guild, which will be held shortly.

"EXPLOSION OF THE CAR."

FIREWORKS LIT FROM A CHURCH.

ANCIENT EASTER-EVE CEREMONY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

FLORENCE, Saturday.

The ancient custom of the Scoppio del Carro or, literally, the Explosion of the Car—a survival of the time of the Crusades and connected with the ceremony of the blessing of the Holy Fire on Easter Eve—was celebrated here to-day in the presence of crowds of Florentines, country folk, and visitors from abroad.

Early this morning the three flints reputed to have come from the Holy Sepulchre were brought into the church of the Holy Apostles, where the celebrant, approaching the altar rails, struck a fire from them and lighted the first taper from which in turn the Holy Fire was ignited to symbolise, in the Resurrection, the return to the world of the Light which had been extinguished since the Crucifixion during the dark days of waiting, or Tenebrae.

The Holy Fire was then carried in procession to the Cathedral, and there met by the clergy at the portal.

Meanwhile, the rather "carnivalesque" arrangements connected with the procession of the car had begun. This year, as formerly, the procession left the Via del Prato shortly after seven a.m., and, in charge of the fire brigade, arrived at the Cathedral doors shortly after nine. There is a physical, besides a symbolical, connection between the religious services and the firework display which affords the climax of the public part of the proceedings, for a wire is run at this juncture from the car to a point inside the church.

The car, drawn by white oxen, is carved and decorated with red and gilt Florentine lilies, and is hung all over with fireworks connected together so as to set one another alight.

There was a breathless pause when the wire was finally adjudged to be safely attached. Along it runs the *columbina* or fire-carrying dove. This is a wooden contrivance which contains a fuse and a clockwork device destined to ensure its return to the church.

The mechanical dove flew out from the dark church into brilliant sunshine, lit the fireworks on the car and flew back again to its starting-place near the High Altar. The fireworks went off with a fine explosion, the bells chimed, the country people performed strange rites the origin of which is lost in antiquity, the car was drawn back to the Via del Prato, and the oxen returned to the municipal stalls.

HADDO HOUSE FIRE

QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO LADY ABERDEEN.

The Queen has written to the Marchioness of Aberdeen expressing sympathy with her in the loss caused by the fire at Haddo House, the residence of the Earl of Haddo. A wing of the house was destroyed, and many thousands of pounds of damage was done.

Lady Aberdeen told a reporter that she and Lord Aberdeen had lost many articles of sentimental value including letters written to them by their children.

HARROW'S SMITHY.

LAST VILLAGE LINK REMOVED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HARROW, Saturday.

The closing of the village smithy in Station Road this Easter removes the last connecting link with the rural Harrow of centuries ago. The present building is a modern one, but it occupies the site of the older smithy, with its pond, farmhouse and trees which existed more than 300 years ago.

This is the reputed smithy where Charles I. waited impatiently while his horse was shod on April 27, 1646, on his flight from Oxford. It may be true, as a little further up the road a tablet records that Charles watered his horse at that spot on that date.

A year or two ago the smithy belonged to a family of old-fashioned smiths, one of whom, of tremendous strength, cracked nuts between thumb and finger, and, to the delight of a holiday crowd, once crawled beneath a motor-car outside the smithy and hoisted it on his back while a mechanic made some necessary repairs.

INSULTED NURSEMAID.

PROTECTING POLICEMAN ATTACKED.

A Tynesider who attacked a constable when the latter went to the aid of a nursemaid in London was sent to prison at the Marylebone Police Court yesterday.

The accused, David Thompson, aged 28, a metal worker, from Newcastle, living at Canfield Gardens, Hampstead, was charged with insulting behaviour and assaulting P.C. Furnell in High Road, Kilburn.

The constable said that on Friday night Thompson approached a young nursemaid in the High Road and tried to get into conversation with her. She appealed to witness, but Thompson caught her by the arm and pulled her away. He was arrested, and after two of his friends had attempted to rescue him he caught witness round the neck, pulled his head forward, and struck him violently in the stomach with his knee.

As witness fell Thompson kicked him in the stomach. The blow made him violently sick, and, seeing Thompson coming for him again with his head lowered, witness drew his truncheon and struck him, bringing him to the ground.

Thompson denied insulting the young woman or kicking the constable, but he was found guilty and sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labour for the assault and fined 40s. or a further twenty-one days on the other charge.

JOURNALISTS IN CONFERENCE.

The concluding session of the annual delegate meeting of the National Union of Journalists was held at Manchester yesterday.

The conference adopted a resolution requesting the National Executive Council to consider the question of the affiliation of the Union to the Trades Union Congress. The recommendation will be discussed at the next annual delegate meeting.

A recommendation that all branches of the Union should become affiliated to the Trades Union Council was defeated.

It was decided that the next year's conference should be held at Leamington.

HOLMBURY HILL CAMP.

Mr. S. E. Winbolt has begun excavating on Holmbury Hill, which lies due west from Leith Hill.

The top of Holmbury Hill bears definite traces of an ancient camp. In the opinion of Mr. Winbolt it belongs to the late Iron Age. The work will continue till the beginning of May, and a sum of about £50 is required to carry on the excavations. All contributions should be sent to Miss Joan Parkes (hon. treasurer), The Gables, Holmbury St. Mary, Surrey.

DOCTOR'S DEATH MYSTERY.

SPECIALIST PUZZLED BY STRANGE ODOUR.

WIDOW'S DISTRESS.

ANOTHER MR. "X" AS WITNESS.

The death of a Harley Street specialist, Dr. William Whitcombe, who was found burned in his house at Holland Road, Kensington, after a fire in the basement, was the subject of an inquest at Kensington Town Hall yesterday.

Dr. Whitcombe was an authority on the treatment of certain internal complaints by means other than surgical operation. A Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, he was at one time medical officer of the Eccleston Hospital for Officers and the Eccentric Club War Hostels. He was mentioned in despatches during the war.

The West London Coroner (Mr. H. R. Oswald), who sat without a jury, said that Dr. Whitcombe was a Harley Street doctor. He was found to have been burned and his clothing was burned.

"Possibly, even probably, he died from shock consequent on these burns," added the coroner, "but there are other features in the case which did not satisfy me that that was the only cause, and so I have ordered a post-mortem examination to be made by the specialist, Dr. Bronte."

Evidence of identification was given by the widow, Mrs. Josephine Miriam Whitcombe, who said that her husband had been in ill-health for a very long time. He had a very serious illness about six years ago and had never really recovered. Recently he had been very feeble and ate practically nothing.

Mrs. Whitcombe said that only last Saturday her husband was seen by a Dr. Townsend. "Dr. Townsend told me that my husband was very ill indeed," she said. "He said that his blood pressure was very low and that his nerves had gone."

NIGHT OF HIS DEATH.

Describing the night of her husband's death, Mrs. Whitcombe said that they had a friend to dinner, but there were no servants in the house, as it was their evening out. She was in the kitchen until about 9.30, and her friend was in the drawing-room reading. Her husband, as was his usual custom, remained in the dining-room listening to the wireless.

"When I went into the drawing-room I heard a sound like a bump, but I really thought it came from next door," added Mrs. Whitcombe. "About five minutes later I heard another bump, and this time I ran downstairs. When I opened the dining-room door I could see nothing for smoke. I called out, 'What is the matter?' and then I groped my way over to the window, and found my husband huddled up on the floor."

The gas fire was still full on.

"TO FIND THE TRUTH."

When answering questions by the coroner, Mrs. Whitcombe sat with her head resting on her hand, and seemed on the verge of collapse. Suddenly she burst out: "You question me as though there is something funny about it."

The Coroner: We shall have to find the truth, you see, whatever that might be. That is all we are after."

Mrs. Whitcombe became very distressed, and answered the coroner with difficulty. As soon as she found what had happened, she said, she called to her friend upstairs, who came down. She pulled off the tablecloth and tried to put out the fire while her friend threw flour on to the flames.

Several bottles, one of which was not labelled, and a broken wine-glass, were handed to the coroner, who examined them carefully. He asked Mrs. Whitcombe who smashed the wine-glass.

"I may have done it when I pulled the tablecloth off," was the reply.

Mrs. Whitcombe said that her husband's clothing might have been ignited when he was lighting his pipe with a paper spill from the fire.

The Coroner: Was your husband's life insured?

Mrs. Whitcomb: Yes, he has always been insured.

For a large amount?—I do not know for how much. I know that was the marriage settlement.

P.C. James Bowl said that the room where the fire occurred was very little damaged.

NAME OF WITNESS WITHHELD.

When the next witness was called, the coroner, addressing him, said, "I think for business reasons you do not wish your name to be made public."

"That is right," replied witness, a tall well-dressed man.

Mr. Oswald said that he would refer to him as "Mr. X."

"Mr. X" said that for about eighteen months he had been staying at Dr. Whitcombe's home as a paying guest. He was a bank official. Describing how Dr. Whitcombe was found, "Mr. X" said that when he reached the dining-room Mrs. Whitcombe was trying to put out the flames from the doctor's clothes. Together, they poured flour over him, but when Dr. Townsend arrived he declared life extinct.

The Coroner: Did you ever hear him threaten to commit suicide?

"Mr. X": No.

Was his health worrying him?—Yes. I feel pretty sure it was.

Mrs. Whitcombe was recalled, and said that her husband was in the habit of taking drugs. "He had a great faith in medicines," she added.

"That is strange for a medical man," observed the coroner. "Personally I always avoid them. I have a great faith in the healing powers of nature."

DR. BRONTE'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Bronte, the pathologist, said that Dr. Whitcombe's arms, right side of the body and legs were badly burnt. "While conducting the examination I detected an aromatic odour which I was not able definitely to place," he added. It was something like tincture of orange, which is sometimes used for flavouring drugs. Whatever it was, it must have been taken shortly before death."

Dr. Bronte added that in his opinion some of the burns were caused after death.

After Dr. Bronte had concluded his evidence, the coroner said: "I am afraid, after this evidence, I cannot conclude this inquiry to-day. I shall have to adjourn it for analysis of the contents of the stomach."

He then adjourned the inquiry until May 14.

DORSET MEN.

AN INVITATION IN DIALECT TO DINNER.

On the "vust Monday in May" the annual dinner of the Society of Dorset Men in London will take place at the Holborn Restaurant.

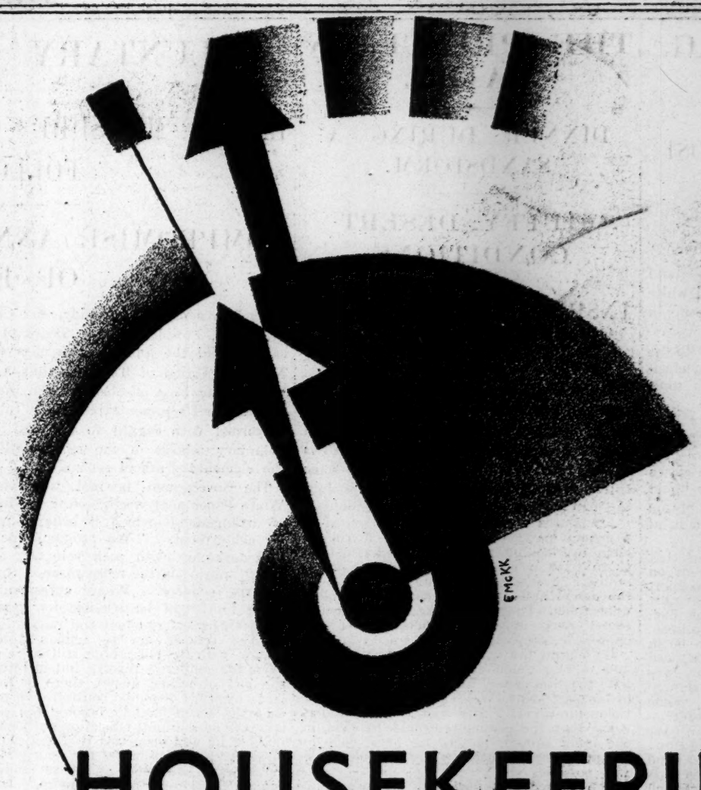
Mr. H. Ll. Watkins, the hon. secretary, has issued a circular inviting all "zonnies" to come and "enjay the good vellorship o' our kinvo'k vrom the Wold County an' vrom all auver the worold.

"Our Headman (Cap'en Angus Hambro) will hold a Recepshun an' ader the Twoästmaister standin at the door have holler'd out yer neäme an' the pleäce vrom where you d' cum, Cap'en Hambro will grip yer hand in vriendship an' gie ev'ry mother's son o' ee a grashus welcum to the feast."

U.S. PROHIBITION POLL.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

At the end of the sixth week the tabulations of the returns of the *Literary Digest's* poll concerning Prohibition show 915,681 in favour of the enforcement of Prohibition, 951,475 in favour of modification, and 1,308,816 for the repeal of Prohibition.—*Exchange.*



HOUSEKEEPING
ON £1,000 A MINUTE

NIGHT AND DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR WE ARE BUYING FOOD FROM ABROAD AT THE RATE OF

£1,000 A MINUTE
£10,000,000 A WEEK
£520,000,000 A YEAR

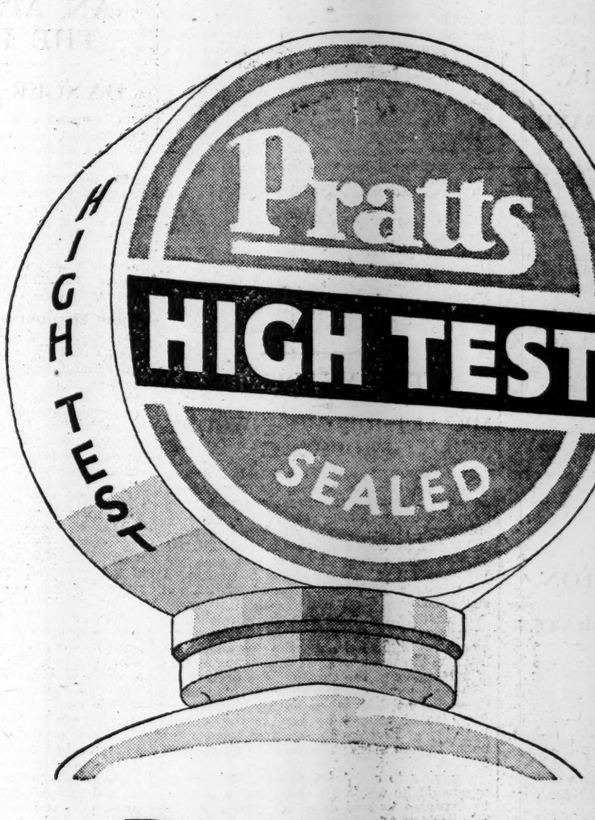
How can you help to secure that this great order goes to the Empire? By asking your grocer, butcher, and fruiterer to fill your weekly order with Empire produce. That will ensure your buying from your own best customers

ASK FIRST ● FOR HOME PRODUCE
ASK NEXT ● FOR THE PRODUCE OF THE EMPIRE OVERSEAS

Write for a copy of the leaflet, "Why should we buy from the Empire?", obtainable, post free, on application to the Empire Marketing Board, Westminster—an official body, on which all the three political parties are represented.

ISSUED BY THE EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

W32



Buy it for bigger mileage.

No dearer than ordinary petrol

but what a marvellous advance!

McC.413

NEW MAILBAG MYSTERY.

£2,750 IN NOTES LOST IN THE POST.

SEALS INTACT.

A parcel containing Bank of England notes worth £2,750 has disappeared while in transit from Manchester to Leek, in Staffordshire.

Manchester police are co-operating with the Post Office officials in an attempt to elucidate what appears to be one of the most baffling of recent mailbag robberies.

The packet contained 500 £1 Bank of England notes, 500 10s. Bank of England notes, and twenty £100 notes, the consecutive numbers of which are known to the bank. The parcel was made up at the head office of the district bank in Spring Gardens, Manchester, and was handed in at the head post office.

It was put in the parcels bag which left London Road station by a night train on Tuesday. The train stopped at Stockport and Macclesfield and arrived at Stoke just after 1 a.m. on Wednesday, and the bag, with other mails, was taken by road to Leek.

When the bag, which appeared to be in order, was opened at Leek, it was noticed that the waybill stating the contents was missing, and inquiry at Manchester showed that the parcel containing the money should have been in the bag but was not there.

All the postal workers connected with the reception of the packet and the mailing and despatch have been closely examined, and the Post Office authorities are satisfied that the packet was placed in the bag, which was secured with the usual lead seal officially stamped.

"PRINCESS" AND HER HUSBAND.

BUS DRIVER'S ARREST FOR BIGAMY.

A woman whose certificate of marriage indicates that she is a Russian princess gave evidence at Tower Bridge Police Court yesterday against her husband, described as a motor-bus driver, who was charged with bigamy.

The man charged was Frederick Baker (35) of Maryland Road, Bowes Park.

Alla Dimitrievna Baker, employed as a linen maid at the Union Club, Carlton House Terrace, Lower Regent Street—a woman who spoke in a low and cultured voice—said that the man was her husband and that they were married on March 26, 1921, at the register office, Islington. She produced a copy of the certificate of marriage. They lived together for about eighteen months, after which her husband disappeared and she had neither heard nor seen anything of him until a few days ago.

Alice Mary Stevens, a housekeeper, of Maryland Road, Bowes Park, said that she went through a form of marriage with Baker, who described himself as a bachelor, on December 25, 1926, at St. Matthew's Church, New Kent Road. She had lived with him very happily since.

Police evidence showed that on April 17 Baker was arrested at his home. When told that he would be charged with bigamy he said: "Yes, that is right. I've dreaded this day; we have been so happy."

Baker, who pleaded "guilty," was committed to the Central Criminal Court for trial. Bail was allowed in the sum of £50.

A copy of the marriage certificate, dated March 26, 1921, kept at Somerset House, shows that the bride described herself as "Alla Dimitrievitch Mescherskaia, aged 20, spinster, princess (Russia)." Her father's name is given as Dimitriy Mescherskaia, who is described as a Russian Prince.

SUICIDE DRAMA.

VAIN FIGHT TO SAVE MAN'S LIFE.

A dramatic but unsuccessful attempt to frustrate a suicide was described to the Croydon deputy-coroner yesterday, at an inquest on Reginald H. Bristow, aged 56, of Mayfield Road, Sanderstead.

Mrs. Bristow stated that for two years her husband had suffered from neurasthenia. Lately he had threatened suicide because the "mental conflict," as he called it, had become unbearable.

On Monday she smelled a disinfectant which was not kept in the house and found that her husband had a bottle in his pocket. He refused to give it up. He and a sister had a struggle, but he broke away and locked himself in a bedroom, and neither they nor the doctor nor the relieving officer could induce him to open the door.

The relieving officer said it took twenty minutes to break in. He then saw Bristow on the bed with a tumbler of disinfectant in his hand. Witness rushed to him, but without saying anything the man drank some of the poison. He died next day in hospital.

A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind," was returned.

JAPANESE COTTON.

CUT IN FREIGHT RATES TO INDIA.

OSAKA, Saturday.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Companies have decided to cut the freight rates for cotton yarn and cotton goods exported to Shanghai, Dairen, and India, by one yen per ton, to be effective as from May 1.

This decision will make Indian freight rates 13½ yen per ton with the 10 per cent. rebate as at present.

The Cabinet has decided to grant a 20 per cent. rebate on the railway freights for raw silk, cotton yarn, cotton goods, and sugar exports, to be effective as from May 10. —*Reuter.*

THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT.

SOME FEATURES OF THIS YEAR'S DISPLAY.

The Royal Tournament opens at Olympia on May 29 and runs until June 14, when the displays to be given include the following:—

Royal Naval and Royal Marine Inter-Port Field Gun display, musical ride by 3rd Carabiniers, musical drive by "J" Battery, R.H.A., P.T. display by Royal Air Force, mounted display by Equitation School, Weedon, gymnastic display by Army P.T. Staff, historical display by 2nd Battalion The Royal Fusiliers, trick riding display by 17/21st Lancers, piping by Scots Guards, fencing display by Army P.T. Staff, rope climbing display by Royal Navy, and combined display by R.E., R.A., Infantry, etc.

The gymnastic display includes exercises on the parallel bars, horizontal bar, high vaulting horse, and ground gymnastics, and will be given by forty-five instructors of the Army Physical Training Staff.

DRAPERY EXHIBITION.

The twenty-second annual Drapery, Textile, and Women's Wear Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, will open to visitors at 10 a.m. on Monday, April 28, and will be opened officially by the Lord Mayor of London (Sir William Waterlow), attended by the Sheriffs, at 12 noon.

THE PRINCE IN CAIRO.

DINNER DURING A SANDSTORM.

STUFFY DESERT CONDITIONS.

INSPECTION OF WELSH GUARDS.

CAIRO, Saturday.

Yesterday evening Lady Loraine, the wife of Sir Percy Loraine, the British High Commissioner, gave an informal dinner in honour of the Prince of Wales at the Residency here, to which some thirty to forty guests were invited, including mostly the leading British residents.

Afterwards others came in, who joined in a general party on the beautiful Residency lawn overlooking the Nile. Unfortunately Cairo gave a sample of one of its worst nights. A gusty sandstorm blew up from the desert and made the conditions almost unbearable. The Prince, like most residents, found sleep at night difficult under the oppressive, stuffy conditions.

By 7 a.m. the wind changed to the west, and it was much cooler when the Prince left the Residency for Kasrelnil Barracks to inspect the Welsh Guards as their Colonel-in-Chief. Although it was understood that the ceremony would be held in the inner square, it actually took place in the outer main square, where a public view was possible.

The Prince first inspected his own company, and then all formed fours and marched past while the Prince took the salute at the main gate. Afterwards His Royal Highness addressed the men in the gymnasium, and then he walked round the barracks, which were formerly an old historic palace built on the banks of the Nile some hundred years ago.

TRIBUTE TO AIR FORCE.

The Prince then motored to Heliopolis and visited the Air Force, where he was received by Air Vice-Marshal Scarlett and Air Commodore Board. The Prince expressed great appreciation of the services by the R.A.F. during the flight from the Sudan to Egypt.

At the Gezira Sporting Club to-night he will enjoy a small informal dance at which it is believed that Princess Ileana will be among the guests.

The Prince was present at the special changing of the Guard by the Welch Guards at the Residency at 2.30 in the afternoon. His Royal Highness was dressed in the uniform of a Colonel-in-Chief of the Welch Guards, and he stood with Colonel Auld and the English head constable on the pavement on the opposite side of the road. Owing to the siesta hour only a handful of spectators were present, and they were mostly Arabs. The old Guard moved off past the new Guard at a slow march to the strains of "The Men of Harlech."

Despite the weather the Prince appears to be enjoying his visit.—*Reuter.*

The Governor-General of Mozambique is sending a special collection of photograph albums of the colony to the prince of Wales as a memento of his travels in that colony. A similar collection will be offered to the King of the Belgians as a souvenir of his visit to Mozambique's stand in the Antwerp Exhibition.—*Reuter.*

NIGHT OF TERROR

BOARDERS' STORY OF DRINK TRAGEDY.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

James Matthew Maxon, aged 21, who aspired to be a writer of detective stories, found himself early this morning in a predicament quite as ominous as any he had ever devised in fiction.

Pale and trembling, as the alcohol, which he admitted having taken, gradually cleared from his brain, the son of the Bishop-Coadjutor of Tennessee sat in a police-station and was accused by his fellow-boarders of having killed a poor aged man whom he had never seen before.

They alleged that the young man ran amok during the night when under the influence of drink, and chased the landlady and themselves all over the boarding-house. Finally, they declared, he beat out the life of Mr. David Paynter, aged 73, who, despite the frailty natural to his age, stood up against Maxon.

Mr. Paynter was found dead by the police with the wreckage of a chair lying near him. —*Reuter.*

A TEN YEARS' JOB.

MR. ARTHUR GREENWOOD'S PROPHECY.

The Minister of Health, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, officially opened the convalescent home of the Teachers' Provident Society of the N.U.T. yesterday at The Anchorage, Mudeford, Christchurch. It stands in three and a half acres of grounds and cost £10,000. Various speakers recalled the fact that Mr. Greenwood had himself been a teacher, a lecturer at a Yorkshire technical school, and had been connected with Leeds University.

The Minister said he was glad the teaching profession was looking after those of its members who fell by the wayside. A teachers life was almost as exhausting as that of a Minister of the Crown. His present job was not more exhausting than his job in those distant days when unruly children refused to be guided by him as they should have been. Perhaps the children knew more about human nature than he gave them credit for.

Replying to a vote of thanks, Mr. Greenwood said he would let them into a secret—he expected to hold down his present job for another ten years.

A POLICEMAN RUN DOWN.

MOTORIST WHO THOUGHT THAT HE "ACTED DECENTLY."

A motorist who knocked down a uniformed police-constable while he was cycling along High Road Ilford, on Good Friday night, was charged at Stratford yesterday with being drunk in charge of a motor-car and with causing grievous bodily harm to the constable by wanton and dangerous driving.

The motorist was Harry Turner (37), a plumber, of Hainault Road, Romford.

Police-Constable Hull said that he was suddenly run down, and his cycle was smashed. He was dragged along for about ten yards and his head was badly cut. The car stopped about thirty yards away, and Turner got out and came back.

A police-sergeant who took Turner into custody said he smelt strongly of drink. Turner said: "I will admit I have had a drink or two. But I acted decently—I did stop. I could have driven off."

Dr. MacGowan said he had no doubt that the man was drunk.

A remand was ordered to enable Turner to obtain legal aid.

SUDDEN DEATH ON RACECOURSE.

WELLINGTON, Saturday.

Mr. Charles Elgar, one of the most prominent sheep-owners in New Zealand and a life-long resident of Wairarapa, dropped dead during the luncheon interval in the local races to-day. He was formerly a director of the bank of New Zealand, and was well known also as an owner and breeder of racehorses.—*Exiles.*

VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS' FUTURE.

LARGE MEASURE OF PUBLIC CONTROL TO FOLLOW GRANTS.

COMPROMISE ANNOUNCED BY MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

At Bournemouth yesterday, Sir Charles Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education, told the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers that a compromise had been effected between the Government and representatives of the interests concerned with regard to the position of voluntary schools in the reorganisation of the elementary school system.

The Government, he said, would issue a White Paper next week, setting out its view of arrangements which it believed possible for achievment. "We propose," he said, "to deal only with such voluntary schools as are wanted in the reorganisation throughout the country. Where agreements are come to it will be possible for grants to be given for enlargement and reconditioning.

"The schools are to remain voluntary schools with the obligations still on the managers for landlord's repairs, but in return for the gift of public money there is to be a large measure of public control. We propose that the teachers shall become the salaried servants of the local education authority, appointed by and dismissed by them, with the power of intervention by the managers.

"I want education as far as possible to remain a non-partisan business," he concluded.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, who spoke after the presidential address, said he did not share their fear that there would be a surplus of teachers in the next few years, and he could assure them that in meeting the requirements of the new reorganisation system he was not going to see any lowering of the standard of teaching.

"Even if the school age were not being raised," he said, "I should be wanting far more teachers than there are at present in the profession. I want the number of the classes down. Next to the raising of the school age and the reorganisation which will give the senior children a chance, the thing that is going to make the most difference to us is to get the numbers in the classes down.

CHEATING THE CHILD.

"I should be only too glad to have too many teachers in the next few years, because then my task of saying to the local education authorities 'Bring down the numbers of your classes' would be far easier than it is at the present time. To-day there are still 10,000 classes of over fifty. (Cries of "Shame.") I wish the children had a better chance. These large classes cheat the child and they rack the teacher, and from what I have seen in other places I say it is time that England did it." (Cheers.)

Sir Charles then made the announcement quoted above and proceeded:—"In reorganisation of our education system the voluntary schools of the country are there, and they ought to be able to play their part. If they do not and if they cannot, there will be large areas of England where there will not be effective senior schools for the children, and where the children might have to stagnate for another generation under inferior conditions.

"It is quite true that in many cases the Church authorities have shown the greatest good will in trying to co-operate with the local education authorities, but unless help is forthcoming towards enlargement and the reconditioning of many voluntary schools the penalty is going to be on the children." (Hear, hear.)

AN APPEAL TO THE PREMIER.

DANGER OF DELAY.

"Government delay and vacillation are undermining the energy and resolution of the local education authorities in their task of preparing for the raising of the school age," declared Mrs. L. Manning in her presidential address yesterday at Bournemouth to the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers.

It was imperative, she said, that the Bill should be upon the Statute Book this Session, and that the Government was in honour bound to find the time or make the time by sitting on through August.

YOUNG ENTHUSIASTS.

Already, in anticipation of the new demand, the training colleges were crowded with young people eagerly looking forward to their work in the schools in September, 1931. They had no guarantee that these young people would be absorbed into the profession unless the school-leaving age was raised in that year, and they could not stand by as a professional organisation to see the enthusiasm and idealism of their young colleagues broken upon the wheel of unemployment. The very type of student whom they were most anxious to secure would be reluctant to come forward, thus creating an opportunity for less suitable entrants, with whom the schools and the profession would, in that event, be burdened for the next forty years.

The timorous fears expressed in some quarters that they could not make the extra year worth while must be vigorously countered by the profession. The men and women who set about this experiment must do so in a spirit of high adventure, unhampered by anyone's traditional views of what the new schools ought to do—unhampered by undue interference on the part of authority, however well meant. The surest way to blight the most hopeful experiment was to ask for justification by results at too early a stage.

They had grasped firmly the principle that trained and educated service for agriculture, commerce, industry, and home life was as essential to the welfare of the community as was trained and educated service for the professions, and that the secondary system had quite as definite a responsibility for the one as for the other. In every civilised country they saw the effects of rationalised and mechanised industry, whose tremendous power of productivity made smaller and smaller demands upon human agency. Everywhere they saw the result in an unemployed and disorganised human society which was beyond the power of Ministers and Governments to remedy, because it was the natural outcome of the present trend of industry.

THE PEACE MIND.

To that extent the more urgent became the call of the schools to train the mobile and adaptable mind which could rapidly accommodate itself to the swiftly-changing economic society of the day. Everywhere they saw the tremendous changes which scientific discovery was bringing into the world. Science which could be so potent a force for good and happiness could also let loose a flood of appalling misery and disaster. It could be controlled for the service of mankind; it could also compass its destruction. Science which gives them X-rays, modern surgery, anæsthetics, could also forge in laboratory, arsenal and factory, an instrument to give them 13,000,000 dead and missing soldiers, 20,000,000 wounded, 3,000,000 prisoners of war, 9,000,000 war orphans, 5,000,000 war widows, 10,000,000 refugees. So much greater, then, became the responsibility of the schools to foster the peace mind, to nurture those spiritual and ethical assets which were the only countervailing forces against that overwhelming power of destruction.

"I appeal to the Prime Minister," Mrs. Manning said in conclusion. "You who have always cared so greatly for the peace and happiness of humanity, will you not help the boys and girls of your own country to a security of this same peace and happiness, for you cannot translate your own golden dreams for the future into the tapestry of life unless these boys and girls help you to weave them there."

THE SCHOOL AGE.

SCHOOLMASTERS' SUPPORT FOR BILL.

Mr. W. R. Shimmin discussed the raising of the school-leaving age to 15 years in his presidential address to the National Association of Schoolmasters at Manchester yesterday, and said that the conference gave the plan unqualified support.

This short period taken from wage-earning and given to further preparation and training for living could not be regarded as a mere continuation of what had been done in past years. A special programme was necessary.

"Physical culture, the worship of the body, will be essential, and we give it pride of place. There should be healthy exercise in the school gymnasium, games on the school's own playing field, the development of the team spirit, and playing the game. But sports and games will not monopolise the leisure hours of youth. Education for leisure is becoming increasingly necessary, as life becomes richer in hours not used for toil and sleep. These precious periods wrung from labour must be filled with interests.

VALUE OF HOBBIES.

"Hobbies must find an important place in the curriculum of every school. Music and art, crafts and skills, science and literature, the marvels of bird and beast and flower, making things and effecting repairs, especially simple household repairs, conducting little experiments concerned with everyday life, these will not only serve to weave meshes in the wide net of interests by which the imagination of boys may be captured, but they will also brighten periods of leisure in lives which in so many cases are in danger of being wrapped in deadly monotony."

There would be a real workshop for simple constructional exercises in wood and metal. A well-furnished school library with cosy reading room would replace the dilapidated cupboards crammed with grimy and worn-out volumes, often suitably garbed in mourning. There would be a science laboratory, a dark room, and a general workroom convenient and useful for dabblers in simple crafts.

No happier result could attend the raising of the school-leaving age than more effective co-operation between employer and teacher. Combined endeavour had been lamentably lacking. Schoolmasters would cordially welcome any assistance employers could give them, particularly in indicating with some exactness those attainments, qualities, and aptitudes which were most desirable, and by suggesting where and how the boys the schoolmasters gave them failed to meet the requirements of modern industry.

APATHY AMONG THE CO-OPERATORS.

CALL FOR MORE M.P.'s.

Mr. Alfred Barnes, M.P., chairman of the Conservative Party, in his presidential address at the annual conference at Buxton yesterday, called for greater support from the co-operative movement.

It was a matter for serious reflection, he said, that at the last general election the Party contested only two more constituencies than was the case eleven years ago. Out of 427 Co-operative societies affiliated to the party, only ten had accepted the responsibility or created machinery to run co-operative candidates for Parliament. "One wonders," observed Mr. Barnes, "at the apathy, timidity, or lack of imagination which afflicts the rest." In the present session of Parliament there had been an experience which should convey a serious warning to the co-operative movement. A combination of Conservative and Liberal M.P.'s on a House of Commons Committee had destroyed the Industrial and Provident Societies Bill (which was promoted to remove certain disabilities from co-operative societies). They had killed the Bill by an amendment to prohibit co-operative societies from engaging in political action.

"Societies that have stood aside from political action must now make up their minds," Mr. Barnes declared. "What we cannot get by consent we must win by power. Our reply to our political opponents must be to put more co-operative M.P.'s on the floor of the House of Commons."

COUNTRY'S TRADE.

VIEWS OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

The annual conference of the National Union of Commercial Travellers was held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham. The delegates were officially welcomed by Alderman Byng Kenrick, Deputy Mayor of Birmingham, who begged them to devote attention to the need for team work, and not to lose sight of the fact that they were engaged in the maintenance of the industrial life of a great industrial nation.

The newly chosen president (Mr. C. F. Deadman, of London), in his presidential address, said that much attention had been directed during the year to the question of securing a greater proportion of the world's trade. Had their executive council been invited to give evidence before a recently appointed committee it could have proved to Mr. Goodenough and his colleagues that, bad as the conditions were overseas, in the home country they were infinitely worse.

Mr. Tyler (hon. treasurer) moved a resolution calling for compulsory compensation for lack of office to employees or agents in the event of rationalisation or amalgamation in industry. High officials were compensated, and in the civil and municipal service if a servant were displaced compensation was afforded. Such compensation was also paid in recent railway amalgamations.

THE LIBERAL ACCELERATOR.

The twenty-first annual conference of the National League of Young Liberals was opened at Chester yesterday. Mr. F. Kingsley Griffith, M.P., who was re-elected president, reviewed the record of the Liberal Party during the present Parliament. The idea, he said, that Liberalism would act as a kind of brake on Socialism had been almost completely absent. "What we have acted as," said Mr. Griffith, "is an accelerator and not a brake. They have needed an accelerator."

If the Liberal proposals for dealing with unemployment had been adopted—of giving work for wages instead of payment for idleness—the problem about "genuinely seeking work" would not exist. The absolute barrenness of the Government's unemployment policy had outweighed to a considerable extent the genuinely good work they had done in other directions.

BIG INCREASE IN CLAIMS.

HEALTH INSURANCE FIGURES.

SIX YEARS' GROWTH

MARRIED WOMEN TOP THE LISTS.

That there is a continuous growth in the number of persons claiming benefit under the National Health Insurance schemes, and that the increase is most pronounced, on the whole, in the claims of short duration, is the conclusion reached by Sir Alfred Watson, the Government actuary, in a report issued yesterday.

Sir Alfred had taken as a sample a number of approved societies with a membership of 219,000 men, 172,000 unmarried women, and 64,000 married women. Comparing 1927 with 1921, the following results are brought out:—

SICKNESS BENEFIT.

The claims of men have risen by	41 per cent.
The claims of unmarried women have risen by	60 per cent.
The claims of married women have risen by	106 per cent.

DISABLEMENT BENEFIT.

The claims of men have risen by	85 per cent.
The claims of unmarried women have risen by	100 per cent.
The claims of married women have risen by	159 per cent.

THE MEN'S AVERAGE.

"The average duration of claims (per claimant)," states the report, "for sickness benefit within the year has not altered greatly in the seven years as respects either men, unmarried women, or married women. The average for men may be put at four and a-half weeks, for unmarried women at something under six weeks, and for married women at something more than seven weeks. On the whole, the tendency is downwards in the case of men and unmarried women. Among married women it is rather the other way."

The significant fact was the growth in number of claimants. While 14 men out of every 100 claimed sickness benefit in 1921, the proportion had grown to 23 in 1927. Among unmarried women the respective proportions were 12 and 21, and among married women 19 and 38. The growth in the intervening years, though not regular, was practically continuous. The position as to the disablement benefit was similar, except that the growth was more regular. The average duration tended to increase among men, but not among women.

Among men the claimants for disablement benefit increased from 15 per 1,000 members in 1921 to 26 per 1,000 in 1927. Among unmarried women the respective figures are 19 and 39, and among married women 33 and 92. The general position as to married women is very striking; in 1927 of every 1,000 such women 380 drew sickness benefit and 92 disablement benefit. Of the 92 some 42 drew both sickness and disablement benefit. Of every 1,000 married women, therefore, 430 drew either sickness benefit or disablement benefit, or both, in 1927.

SICKNESS BENEFIT.

On the question whether these increases were continuing Sir Alfred writes:—

"I find that the claims for sickness benefit in 1928, taken over the whole insured population of Great Britain, were about 91 per cent. of the claims of 1927 in the case of men and 94 per cent. in the case of women. On the other hand, the experience of 1929, as indicated by the first thirty-nine weeks' payments of a number of societies covering nearly 50 per cent. of the insured population, shows a serious rise, in the case of both men and women, over the corresponding period of 1928.

"Disablement benefit shows a further rise of a few points in the case of both sexes in 1928 and a slight increase in 1929 over the level reached in 1928. Taking both benefits together, it must be concluded that the conditions of 1927 have not subsequently been alleviated."

EDINBURGH'S NEW CHANCELLOR.

THREE SUGGESTIONS.

The Committee appointed by the General Council of Edinburgh University to bring forward a nomination for the Chancellorship of the University in succession to the late Lord Balfour will, it is understood, submit the name of the Marquis of Linlithgow.

While there is every likelihood of the Committee's nomination being accepted, it may not be unanimous. Lord Macmillan of Aberfeldy (formerly Mr. Hugh P. Macmillan, K.C.) has many supporters. Another nobleman suggested is the Earl of Elgin. There is thus a possibility that the General Council may be divided and that a poll will be called for.

PRIMROSE DAY.

900 DELEGATES MARCH TO BEACONSFIELD STATUE.

A procession and march of about 900 delegates was held yesterday (Primrose Day), when members of Habitations, Beaconsfield, and junior branches of the Primrose League marched from the Embankment to Lord Beaconsfield's statue in Parliament Square headed by a band.

A large number of Habitations, Beaconsfield and junior branches of the League, were represented, including:—

Shepherd's Bush, Edridge (Thornton Heath), Tottenham (Howard) Senior Habitation, Heston-Hounslow, Randolph Churchill (Paddington), Mortlake and East Sheen, Herne Hill and West Norwood, Sheffield (Ecclesfield), Empire and Fulham, Iddesleigh (Clapham) Senior Habitation, Grantham Dames, Hambro (Carshalton), Greenwich, Balham and Tooting, Tottenham (Howard) Juniors, S.E. St. Pancras, Wood Green, Marylebone, Richmond (Surrey), Sydenham, Greenwich, Roehampton, Iddesleigh (Clapham) Juniors, Heston-Hounslow Juniors.

Wreaths were also laid on the statue by Sir Reginald Bennett (secretary), representing Grand Council, and Mr. George Arliss.

Wreaths were laid during the afternoon on the tomb of Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden by Sir Reginald Bennett, on behalf of Grand Council, Mrs. Boucher (secretary, Ladies' Grand Council), the Newquay (Cornwall), Chichester (Deptford) Habitations and many others.

FOR MARYLEBONE CHARITIES.

In aid of charities in St. Marylebone an all-star theatrical entertainment will take place at the Drury Lane Theatre on Sunday evening, May 11. The list of patrons is headed by the Duke and Duchess of York, while Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught have announced their intention of being present.

Dame Madge Kendal, the doyenne of the profession, is going to appear. Mr. Herman Finck will conduct his famous orchestra. A few of the other artists who, so far, have agreed to appear include Edna Best and Herbert Marshall, Dennis King, Ann Penn, Louis Hector, Lilian Davies, Marie Ney, Ula Sharon, and the whole of the ballet from "The Three Musketeers." Cedric Hardwicke, Tom Webster, Owen Nares, Billy Merson, Melville Gideon, Violet Essex and Tucker, Dorothy Dix, Jack Powell, Basil Foster, Flotsam and Jetsam, the Victoria Palace Girls, Nelson Keyes, and Sydney Howard. A percentage of the takings will be allocated to the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

SINNING AGAINST SOCIALISM.

MR. MAXTON ATTACKS HIS LEADERS.

"THE HOLY GHOST."

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BIRMINGHAM, Saturday.

The rebels of the Socialist Party opened their annual conference here to-day, when Mr. James Maxton delivered his presidential address to the Independent Labour Party.

His speech, together with resolutions on the agenda—discussion of which begins on Monday—reflect the dissatisfaction of the I.L.P. with the Socialist Government.

At this "great period in our history," Mr. Maxton assured the delegates, it would be a "sin against the Holy Ghost of Socialism" to falter and hesitate in the fulfilment of their task; it would be treachery to the dead. By his criticisms of the Socialist Minister Mr. Maxton suggested that they were being guilty of this "sin" and "treachery."

The keynote of the address was "Socialism in our time"—the policy that Mr. MacDonald has brusquely repudiated. The steps to achieve that programme, said Mr. Maxton, were laid down in the "living income policy."

The philosophy behind that policy was in contradistinction to the gradualistic and evolutionary view held and expressed by the leaders of the Labour party on the one hand, and the catastrophic view held by some Communists on the other hand.

Mr. Maxton spoke of the necessity for the holding of a Five-Power, or a Twenty-Power Conference to consider the world's needs in wheat, coal, cotton, and wool, and the just proportion that each should produce and each receive.

"Here," declared Mr. Maxton, "I enter my strongest criticism of industrial and political leaders who have lent themselves and the power and Press of their movements to further their schemes of rationalisation as being the means of curing unemployment and poverty. It is not the function of a Labour and Socialist movement to develop and improve capitalist industry. It is our duty to endeavour to control and influence industry and distribute its products.

TAXATION REGRETS.

"I am most insistent that the I.L.P. should emphasise the 'in our time' aspect of its propaganda in order to compel statesmen and thinkers of all kinds not to attempt 'shuffle dealings' of this problem to some future generation, but to attempt it as their prime task."

To Mr. Maxton it was "nothing short of disgraceful" that with a Labour Government in power the workers in important industries like cotton and wool should suffer reductions in wages and the miners be unable to raise their standard of life even to what had been described as surface level. To put all the changes into operation required drastic taxation of the rich. It was regrettable that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not seen fit to challenge the great vested interests.

Mr. Maxton pointed to the Co-operative movement as proof of the ability of the working classes to carry on all the functions of production and distribution. "It seems to me," he declared, "that the Lord Privy Seal would have served the working-classes of this country better if he had taken the experienced men and women of the Co-operative movement into his counsel rather than give his attention to wooing railway directors, cotton magnates, and City financiers. The same might apply with reference to the Government generally in the matter of the multifarious Commissions of Inquiry which they have set up."

HOLY GHOST OF SOCIALISM.

"We are, at a great period in our history," concluded Mr. Maxton, "called upon to do what the men and women of the past have dreamt of and men have died for. To falter and hesitate now is treachery to the dead. To lay down our task is a sin against the Holy Ghost of Socialism.

There will be some further outspoken criticisms of the Government from candid friends when discussion of the agenda begins on Monday. Various resolutions "rub it in" by reminding the Government that work or adequate maintenance is still the paper policy of the Labour Party and by asking that the full programme should be undertaken. The Conference will be asked to reaffirm its belief in the socialisation of the coal industry as a whole, and to urge the Government to make provision for the establishment of the six-hour day at the earliest possible moment.

EMPIRE TRADE.

CANADA'S ATTITUDE TO U.S. TARIFF.

OTTAWA (ONT.), Saturday.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the *Ottawa Citizen*, in a forecast of the Budget, says this morning: "The Conservatives have been strongly criticising the United States tariff as it affects Canada, and are demanding to know what is to be done about it. The Government side, recalling the agitation against reciprocity and any truck and trade with the United States in 1911, are not disregarding the effects of such an appeal. Thus a very possible strategy may be to anticipate an anti-United States campaign by putting up the tariff in a number of commodities extensively imported from the States, but obtainable elsewhere, and at the same time lowering the tariff against Great Britain.

"It would be possible to do this," the correspondent adds, "and maintain a moderate tariff average, while helping to shift the volume of trade to Imperial channels. New trade treaties with Australia and New Zealand, to replace existing treaties, are likely to be announced to be at least in the negotiation stage. The move in the question of the New Zealand treaty is undoubtedly influenced by an agitation over the importation of New Zealand butter."—*Exchange.*

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

(Note: l., left; d., due; c., called; p., passed; f., for; fr., from; a. arrived.)

THE MAILS.

BRITANNIA (Anchor) fr. Clyde a. Bombay, 19.
CEDRIC (W. Star) fr. New York d. Queenstown, 20.
CITY OF BEDFORD (Ell. Hall) Calcutta f. Baltimore p. Perim, 19.
CITY OF HARVARD (Ell. Bucknall) Port Natal f. Tilbury Dock p. Gravesend, 19.
DOMALA (B.I.) fr. Karachi a. Bombay, 19.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (Canadian Pacific) fr. Liverpool d. St. John (N.B.), 19.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (Canadian Pacific) fr. St. John a. Liverpool, 19.
HAKUSAN MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Yokohama l. Gravesend, 19.
HOBSON'S BAY (Aberdeen and Commonwealth Line) Brisbane f. London p. Perim, 19.
KALYAN (P. and O.) Yokohama f. London p. Dungeness, 19.
METAGAMA Canadian Pacific) fr. St. John (N.B.) d. London, 21.
MINNEDOSA (Canadian Pacific) l. Glasgow, 19.
MONTROSE (Canadian Pacific) fr. Antwerp d. St. John (N.B.), 21
PFALZ (N.D.L.) Bremen l. Yokohama l. Manila, 19.
PORT AUCKLAND (C. and D.) f. Sydney l. Brisbane, 19.
PORT HOBART (C. and D.) Sydney f. London a Port Ahuriri, 19.
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (U.S.L.) Hamburg f. New York c. Queenstown, 19.
TURPIN (N.D.L.) Bremen f. Rosario p. Dungeness, 19.
UMVOTI (Bullard) Beira f. Dunkirk a. Dover, 19.
WAIRUNA (U.S.N.Z.) fr Melbourne a. Sydney, 19.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

NEWTON BEECH, Rangoon f. Gdynia. a. Suez, 19.
SYDIC f. San Francisco a. Sydney, 19.
UBENA f. Hamburg a. Algoa, 19.
BRITTE f. Santo Domingo off Queenstown, 19.
DELHI f. Port Said a. Darien, 19.
PATROCLUS f. Clyde a. Dairen, 19.

HOTELS
Continued from Page One.

For quiet and cultured tastes—

The quiet dignity and essential comfort of St. James' Court appeal expressly to visitors of taste and culture. 160 yds. St. James' Park and near Victoria Stn.; high-class individual Service, Restaurant-de-luxe; Garage. Single Rooms, with Breakfast and Bath, from 12/6 per day; Suites from 8 gns. per week.

St. James' Court
BUCKINGHAM GATE. LONDON, S.W.1

EASTBOURNE.
VERNON HOUSE
PRIVATE HOTEL,
HARTINGTON PLACE.
Close to Sea Front. Sheltered Position.
Electric Light throughout. Excellent Cuisine.
Terms from 3½ Gns.
'Phone: 891. THE MISSES BRADSHAW.

TORQUAY.
THE
OSBORNE.
FULL SOUTH.
FACING SEA.
Brochure from S. PAUL, Manager.
Telephones: 2232 (3 lines).

ST. AUSTEL AND CARLYON BAY HOTEL,
PAR, CORNWALL.
Luxurious New Hotel. Just opened.
100 Bedrooms. 18-hole golf course. Safe bathing.
Telegrams: "SAB, PAR, Cornwall."
Tariff from Manager.

MIRAMAR HOTEL
BELTINGE, near HERNE BAY.
FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOTEL
In quiet spot on Downs, overlooking sea, near Reculver and 7 miles from Canterbury. Electric light, hot and cold running water in bedrooms. En-tout-cas courts. Lock-up Garages.
Phone: Herne Bay 488.

WHERE TO HOLIDAY:
ALLAN WATER HOTEL
BRIDGE-OF-ALLAN (Telegrams: "Brallan")
Nestling beneath the wooded hill of Airthrey—lying in the very Cradle of Scottish history. The famous field of Bannockburn is close by. Mild balmy air, no East winds.
From 4½ gns. weekly inclusive

AN IDEAL HOLIDAY can be spent at the up-to-date Thirlestane Hotel, Hindhead (now under new proprietorship). Gorgeous scenery. Excellent cuisine. Fully licensed, selected wines. Lovely Grounds. Tennis Courts. Golf Links adjacent. For Tariff—apply Manageress:
THIRLESTANE HOTEL
HINDHEAD, SURREY.
Phone: Hindhead 5. Grams: "Thirlestane, Hindhead."

Spend a Holiday on Royal Deeside
with
ABERDEEN
for Headquarters. "The Silver City by the Sea" has the Finest Pleasure Beach in Britain. Bathing and Boating are delightful. Extensive Sands and Promenades. The Air is Bracing, and all Sports and Recreations can be enjoyed to the full. Excellent Accommodation at moderate cost. Cheap Tours through Deeside and the Grampians. Illustrated Guide from Town Clerk (Dept. A 65), Aberdeen. Tourist Direct Express Train Service. Tickets Daily and Cheap Excursions every Friday during season by the London Midland and Scottish Railway.

Into Whose Hands?

If you are a parent one of the questions hardest to decide is to whom to entrust your child's future.

You will find that schools are legion having many things in common: they all appear to be 'situated on high ground,' 'give splendid food' and 'ensure careful training.' The surest guide through this parental dilemma is the "Educational" column in the SUNDAY TIMES.

Only first-rate Schools—commercial, technical, and private—advertise in the SUNDAY TIMES. You can therefore rest assured that your child will receive the best education if he is entrusted to those who advertise in the

Sunday Times
See page 21.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

WOMEN'S HARDY RIDING IN THE RAIN.

BERKS AND BUCKS.

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

SONNING-ON-THAMES, Saturday.

The annual Point-to-Point Races of the Berks and Bucks Farmers' Staghounds were held here to-day in conditions which made good racing almost impossible. The heavy rain, however, deterred neither the public, who arrived in great force, nor the bookmakers, who by one o'clock had taken all the best positions opposite the refreshment pavilion.

The gaily-decorated four-in-hand, heralded by the sound of the horn, and bringing the first of the judges, was fortunate in a burst of sunshine, which made the country as beautiful as English country always is after rain. But by the time the first race was due to begin, the rain had begun again, and made the ground soggy.

There were seven starters out of the eight entries for the Members' Light-Weight race, and six finished. Captain Benson's Happy Thoughts set a fast pace at the beginning, and was still leading when half-way round the course. But the pace proved too heavy for the ground, and it was Mr. A. G. Vlasto's College Lane, ridden by the owner, which came in first, after a magnificent spurt down the last stretch which enabled her to beat Mrs. A. B. Thompson's Gama by a length.

There was a burst of sunshine before the Ladies' Adjacent Hunts Race, which showed up the contrasting yellows and blacks of the entrants' costumes, as well as the red walls and roof of the omnibus on which the "tote" had come, to give an air of seriousness to what might otherwise have been regarded as an unusually large family picnic.

All the ladies took the first fence in excellent style, but two were down as they came round by the wood, and the Hon. Mrs. J. Cripps, riding Binsey, came down by the paddock, but recovered smartly, and came in second.

Another good recovery was made by Miss Barry, on Paddy, who survived the jump by the ditch almost literally by the skin of her teeth. The race, run for the most part in a downpour which made the riders all but invisible, was won by Miss Monica Dunn's War Toll, ridden by the owner.

There were five starters for the 14/20th Hussars Welter-Weight Cup, and only three finished, Captain G. M. Hamer coming in first on his Steady Johnny; and only two finished in the Farmers' Race, for which there were ten entries and four starters. So that the honours of the day went easily to the ladies, and perhaps also to the spectators. The wisest among the latter stayed in their cars. The enthusiastic—it is a tribute to the hardihood of the British race that they formed at least half the total—first ran gallantly round the field in pursuit of the riders until they were drenched, and then ran about again in a vain attempt to get dry. It was none the less a most enjoyable day.

HAMBLEDON HUNT.

SHORT-HEAD WIN IN THE CHALLENGE CUP.

The Hambledon Hunt Point-to-Point Steeplechases were held at Liss, Hampshire, yesterday Unfavourable weather prevailed, but there was some excellent racing. Results:—

HAMBLEDON HUNT LIGHT WEIGHT RACE.—Statesman (J. Corbett) (owner), 1; Abbess (Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Carrington) (Capt. H. E. Dubern), 2; Agax (H. Warner) (owner), 3. The winner, which was the favourite, won by half-a-mile.

SIXTH FIELD BRIGADE R.A. RACE.—Jackanapes (Lieut.-Colonel M. R. Strover) (H. E. Massy), 1; St. Valerie (C. L. Adderley) (J. A. Smith), 2; Tom Boy (R. E. Crompton) (owner), 3. Won by a short head.

LADIES' ADJACENT HUNTS RACE.—Judy (Miss U. Swanston) (owner), walk over, being the only runner of five entrants.

ROYAL ARMY VETERINARY CORPS CHALLENGE CUP RACE.—Knight Breaker (Capt. E. S. O'Kelly), 1; Travel On (Major C. W. Townsend) (owner), 2; Puckawn (Major E. C. Bowes) (owner), 3. This was an exciting race. Capt. O'Kelly's Knight Breaker winning by a short head.

NOMINATION RACE.—Edomite (H. Biles) (owner), 1; Alert VI. (W. R. Norman) (owner), 2; Silver Lane (J. D. Young) (owner), 3.

HAMBLEDON HUNT WELTER RACE.—Adventurer (Miss N. Garton) (John Corbett), 1; Badger (A. W. W. Hewitt) (owner), 2; Tailor (Capt. H. E. Cubern) (owner), 3

HERTS HUNT.

Showery weather affected the attendance at the Hertfordshire Hunt Point-to-Point steeplechases at Friar's Wash, yesterday. The stewards were: Viscount Hampden, Mr. W. H. Cooper, Mr. A. H. Gosling, Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Part Starter, Major A. G. Wykenham Musgrave. Judges, Major T. A. Motion and Mr. F. Braund.

Captain Spooner, who won the Nomination Race, arrived on the course by aeroplane and left in the plane after the race. Results:—

HERTS HUNT SUBSCRIBERS' RACE.—Chancellor (Mr. B. W. Mills, Edgware) (Mr. T. Masson), 1; Yeoman II. (Mr. W. H. Cooper) (Mr. C. C. Beechener), 2; Farmer II. (Mr. A. S. Ginger) (Mr. T. Robinson), 3.

ADJACENT HUNT FARMERS' RACE.—Mosstoi (Mr. T. H. Merrick) (Mr. H. Haynes), 1; Horwood Lad (Mr. W. Connoly) (Mr. C. C. Beechener), 2; Miss Mumf (Mr. W. Abrahams) (Owner), 3.

NOMINATION RACE.—Lady Victoria (Mrs. D. Whitehead) (Capt. Spooner), 1; Third Call (Miss N. B. Pyke) (Mr. T. P. Hicks), 2; Hazel Tree (Miss D. V. Gosling) (Mr. C. Bonnor), 3.

ADJACENT HUNTS' STEEPLECHASE.—Irish Light (Mr. R. J. Norbury) (Owner), 1; Jo Jo (Lady Cruise) (Sir Richard Cruise), 2; Bon (Mr. D. Fraser) (Mr. E. Blackley), 3.

HERTS HUNT FARMERS' RACE.—True Blue III. (Mr. W. Worbey) (Mr. T. Masson), 1; Hatfield Boy (Mr. F. Lawrence) (Mr. G. Roberts), 2; Why Not (Mr. F. Lawrence) (Mr. C. N. Brownbill), 3.

ASHFORD VALLEY.

Good racing, in spite of the heavy going, was witnessed at the Ashford Valley Point-to-Point races at Charing yesterday. The Hon. Dorothy Paget secured a double success in the Adjacent Hunts' Race. There were ten competitors in the Military Race, and the riding was very keen. Results:—

LIGHT-WEIGHT RACE.—Unexpected (R. Roote) (W. Knowles), 1; Tishy (Capt. G. Cattling) (Owner), 2.

NOMINATION RACE.—Cuthbert (Lieut. R. Courage (Owner), 1; Tregaenna (T. Maclean) (C. Gray), 2; Jack Raven (W. Dawes) (Owner), 3.

CARABINEERS' REGIMENTAL RACE.—Multum in Parvo (Capt G. Cattling) (Owner), 1; Pelander (Capt. S. Horn) (Owner), 2; Chris (Lieut. N. Cliff) (Owner), 3.

HEAVY-WEIGHT RACE.—Charleston (R. Roote) (W. Knowles), 1; Pooh (Lt. G. Dollar) 2; Tallyho (Capt. Dawes) (Owner), 3.

ADJACENT HUNTS' RACE.—Castle Gris (K. Urquhart) (Owner), 1; Honest Boy (the Hon. D. Paget) (Dr. T. Body) 2; Snapper (the Hon. D. Paget) (Capt. Dawes), 3.

FARMERS' RACE.—Rufus (W. Day), 1; Skinflint (W. Horne), 2; King William (T. Harris) (Owner), 3.

WYLYE VALLEY.

Wylye Valley Point-to-Point meeting was held at Warminster yesterday and attracted a big field. The attendance was large in spite of bitterly cold weather. One of the riders, Mr G R. Mundtell, was thrown and received serious injury. Results:—

MEMBERS' LIGHT-WEIGHT RACE.—Dashing Dick (Mrs. Burgoyne) (R. Baker), 1; Flying Spur (Mr. D. Smith), 2; Little Black Boy (Mr. F. L. Haydon), 3. Won by a short head.

ADJACENT HUNTS MEMBERS' MAIDEN RACE.—Red Queen (Major Eric Long) (Sir G. Fuller) 1; Avon Vale Mermaid (Mr. F. V. Sculls, Beaufort) (Capt. Palmer), 2. Only two out of seven riders finished

LADIES' ADJACENT HUNTS' RACE.—Sammy (Miss M. Standish, Blackmore Vale) (Owner), 1; Game Lass (Miss S. E. Kidson, Blackmore Vale) (Owner), 2; Robin VI. (Mrs. A. Edwards, Blackmore Vale) (Owner), 3. Won by three lengths. Nine ran.

ADJACENT HUNTS' FARMERS' RACE.—Walrus II. (Miss P Hunt) (Mr. Phillips), 1; Inconsistently (Mr. J. F. Tozer), (Owner), 2; Little Charlie (Mr. C. H. Roger), (Owner), 3. Ten competed.

MEMBERS' HEAVY-WEIGHT RACE.—Nutmeg (Major Burgoyne) (Owner), 1; Caviare (Major Burgoyne) (Mr. Houghton Brown), 2; Upton Lad (Mr. Stuart White) (Mr. T. Moore), 3. Won by four lengths. Five ran.

WONDERLAND OF TIME.

TO-DAY PRECEDED BY TO-MORROW.

STARTLING THEORY FROM U.S.A.

LONDON PROFESSOR'S COMMENTS.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Surprise has been caused among physicists and mathematicians this week-end by reports of a new time-theory developed by an American scientist, Dr. Gilbert Lewis, of California.

A physical chemist of international reputation, Dr. Lewis received last week the gold medal of the Society of Arts and Sciences in New York. At a dinner to celebrate the occasion, reported in yesterday's *Daily Telegraph*, he set forth the suggestion that time was symmetrical, flowing in two directions, rather than one.

Yesterday, said Dr. Lewis, could not be considered to precede to-day in any absolute sense. It has been suggested that this theory is an amendment of the Einstein theory, but it was stated yesterday by Professor William Wilson, F.R.S., Carlile Professor of Physics in the University of London, a leading authority upon relativity, that the Einstein hypotheses were in no way involved.

"There seems," said Professor Wilson to the SUNDAY TIMES, "to be some confusion in the statements of Dr. Lewis's views between time in the sense of the physicist and time in the sense used by human beings every day. I have seen a suggestion made, as if developed from Dr. Lewis's views, that to-morrow can somehow be yesterday. This to me suggests sheer insanity, and Dr. Lewis, so far as I know, is quite sane.

A QUESTION OF TERMS.

"It is, of course, true that in the science of physics, where the human element is ruled out, events are so connected that the putting of 'before' instead of 'after' in our account of them has little importance. In physics to be earlier or later has not the importance that it has for us. But in human life, 'before' and 'after' have very great importance, and it is merely misleading to treat the physicist's time and human time as if they were one. Yesterday and to-morrow are, of course, purely human terms with which the physicist has no concern.

"While the time of the physicist is not the same as Bergson's time, or ordinary everyday time, it runs upon somewhat parallel lines. It may help understanding if I mention the similar position of temperature, which in ordinary life means warmth or hotness, but for the physicist means something rather different which is still connected, none the less, with 'human' temperature. There is both in time and in temperature, a rough parallelism between the two processes, but if physical terms are equated with 'human' terms, all kinds of quite artificial difficulties are created, especially in relation to causality.

"Dr. Lewis is reported as suggesting that events now occurring are among the factors which decided Cæsar nearly 2,000 years ago to cross the Rubicon. There seems to me very little in this.

UNIVERSE RUNNING DOWN.

"Nor do I see any reason to follow his hypothesis that the universe might in due course return to its present condition in the same way that a pack of cards, shuffled indefinitely, might return to its original order. The supposition is purely speculative. It is very unlikely that the conditions of the world will repeat themselves exactly, and so far we have nothing to convince us of any general periodicity.

"As to the hopes presented by this theory that the universe may be proved not to be running down to a lifeless and changeless end, more interest would perhaps have been aroused twenty or thirty years ago, when it was being asserted with confidence that the world was so running down, than at the present time when we all speak with far less assurance on the matter. It is not considered by any means sure now that the energy of the universe is being ultimately exhausted, so that it may not need any "reversal" of the time-process to secure the universe continued life.

"I should not like to dismiss Dr. Lewis's hypotheses without examination in some scientific form, but the reports so far received do not, in my opinion, represent any valuable new theory. But then, you would hardly expect such a theory to be set forth with any fullness in an after-dinner speech, and it is possible that Dr. Lewis was developing its more fanciful and amusing side, as suitable to the occasion."

NATIONAL SPORTING CLUB.

A MAYFAIR HOME.

At a cost of £470,000 the National Sporting Club is to erect a new home in Mayfair. A site has been selected in Hertford Street, and the club house will be a handsome structure.

On the roof there will be a solarium and four squash courts, while on other floors there will be a gymnasium (convertible for boxing contests), skittle alley, fencing school, shooting gallery, two additional squash courts, swimming bath, cocktail bar, turkish bath, club rooms, ladies' lounge, members' lounge, restaurant, fifteen shops, banking premises, billiards room, American bar, reading room, card and interviewing rooms, and a members' dining-room. There will also be 300 bedrooms, each with its own bathroom and telephone.

The purchase of the freehold site will cost £130,000, the erection of the buildings about £250,000, furnishing, decorations and equipment £70,000, and other costs in the region of £20,000.

The National Sporting Club proposes to form an amateur boxing section, and special fees are contemplated in connection with Varsity undergraduates and members of His Majesty's forces.

In announcing the scheme Mr. L. F. Bettinson, the managing director, said he had been asked why, when building such a club, they did not build inside it a large boxing arena to hold 3,000 or 4,000 spectators. A theatre or arena to hold such a large number of people would necessarily have to conform to the fire and exit restrictions imposed by the L.C.C. It could not, therefore, be built inside the club.

Boxing, he went on to say, had become such a big business that it could not be run (except at a heavy loss) in a small exclusive way in a private building. It had to be run on the big scale. Members of the club could not expect to-day to get the best boxing. The directors hoped before the end of the present London season to put before the members their plans for promoting, not only professional boxing on the best and largest scale possible in London, but to combine with it the promotion of other sports in which the sporting public had hitherto shown an interest

HAMPSTEAD HOUSES RANSACKED.

Houses in Turners Wood, Litchfield Way, Woldwood Road, Denman Drive, and Northway (Hampstead) were entered on Friday night, and, although the police believe that the total value of the articles stolen does not exceed £1, the houses were left in a chaotic condition.

A gang of youths is believed to have been responsible. Most of the householders were away on holiday.

ALL-STAR CAST FOR "HAMLET."

CHARITY MATINEES AT HAYMARKET.

DOES ENGLAND ADMIRE SHAKESPEARE?

"I have often heard it said that Shakespeare is appreciated abroad, particularly in Germany, far more than by his compatriots," said Mr. Horace Watson, owner of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, to the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday; "but I am convinced that the Shakespeare public in England is a very large one.

"What is more, a surprising number of Shakespeare's most ardent admirers are of the post-war generation. I have had some very enlightening discussions about his plays with so-called bright young things."

Mr. Watson is giving all-star matinées of "Hamlet" on Tuesday and Friday next in celebration of Shakespeare's birthday. The proceeds will be devoted to the Actors' Benevolent Fund, the Actors' Orphanage Fund, the Theatrical Ladies' Guild, and the Denville Home for Aged Actors.

"No production of 'Hamlet' has ever been played by such a fine cast," said Mr. Watson, "and so great has been the demand for tickets that, at the moment, only ten for the first matinée remain unsold.

"I think Hamlet is the most popular of all Shakespeare's dramas, simply because it has an appeal for everybody; we are all little Hamlets!"

ALL-BRITISH PRODUCTION.

"It is five years since Hamlet was last produced at the Haymarket, when John Barrymore played lead. I think everyone will agree that Henry Ainley's Hamlet on this occasion will be one of the best ever seen."

Other stars in the cast are Malcolm Keen as Claudius, Godfrey Tearle as Horatio, Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies as Ophelia, Irene Vanbrugh as Queen of Denmark, and Ernest Thesiger as Ostric. Colin Clive, the clever young actor who plays lead in "Journey's End" (in both the stage and screen versions) will take the part of Laertes. He will be the only member of the cast who has not previously played in a Shakespearean play.

It is an all-British production, with music by Norman O'Neill, and scenic effects by Aubrey Hammond. Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson is stepping out of retirement especially to superintend production.

"The Haymarket Theatre," Mr. Watson claimed, "might be called the home of 'Hamlet.' Next week's production will be the thirty-second. I have just had sent me by a 'Hamlet' 'fan' a complete list of people who have played the part here. The first time it was given was in 1733. In the following year the part was taken by Samuel Foote, who was responsible for the theatre receiving a Royal Patent.

AN ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

"He happened to be at a house party where the then Duke of York was also a guest. Foote was a very vain man, and boasted that he could do everything. When a guest dared him to ride a spirited horse (he was no equestrian), Foote accepted the challenge, with the result that he broke his leg. The Duke was so amused by his daring that as a reward he said he would make the theatre where Foote was playing a Royal one.

"I intend," added Mr. Watson, "to make this Shakespearean Birthday Festival an annual event. Last year I gave 'Measure for Measure,' and next year's play will be 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.' Indeed, if opportunity serves, I am hoping to arrange a Shakespeare season later in the year."

UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

M. BRIAND'S NEW STEP.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

M. Briand, who has just completed five years' practically continuous service as France's Minister for Foreign Affairs, is now pressing forward with the preliminaries to the scheme for the creation of a United States of Europe.

Since he has been relieved of the work of the Naval Conference, M. Briand has been able to give this question his full consideration. A circular has been elaborated (according to the *Matin*) which is to be sent to twenty-six Governments inviting their opinions on the establishment of a European federation. This was the procedure decided upon last year at Geneva as the best way of obtaining the necessary data for discussion of the subject at the League Assembly meetings in September.

The circular, which contains a series of precise questions on which the other Governments are asked to express their views, has, it is understood, been drafted at the Quai d'Orsay. It is now being considered by M. Briand.

The decision, in the view of the *Matin*, rests with two groups. It appears on the one hand that Germany and her neighbours would form a geographical group, and on the other, France and her allies would form a political group. Since Germany's neighbours are France's allies, they ought, it is held, to combine in order to form a new political and economic organisation, the basis of the new Europe.

BABY ORPHAN'S HOME-COMING.

PARENTS WHO DIED IN INDIA.

There will arrive at Southampton to-morrow a two-months-old orphan whose parents died in India within sixteen months of their marriage. The father was Dr. Sydney Hartley, formerly house surgeon at Bethnal Green Hospital, who in December, 1928, married one of the nurses, Miss Megan Richards.

Two months later Dr. Hartley and his wife left England to settle in Peshawar, where the doctor took up a post under the Indian Medical Service. In February of this year Dr. Hartley died from pneumonia, and shortly afterwards his widow gave birth to a child.

Mrs. Hartley decided to return to England, but before she could do so she, too, became ill and died. The baby is being brought home to its grandparents by Major and Mrs. Wilson, of Peshawar.

BOY CLIMBER KILLED.

While climbing on the cliffs at the famous Cheddar Gorge, Douglas Dadds, aged 11, of Chiswick, fell and fractured his skull. He died yesterday in the Weston-super-Mare Hospital.

Dadds, with fifty other London schoolboys, was spending a holiday at Cheddar in charge of masters.

NUN CAR DRIVER.

BUDAPEST, Saturday.

Something of a sensation among the authorities at Sopron, Hungary, has been caused by a nun applying for a motor driver's licence.

Sister Hirlanda Farmandy spent ten years in America, and on setting out to return to Hungary was presented by her friends with a car worth 2,800 dollars (£560), which she drove herself in America and from the port of her landing in Europe to Budapest. She displayed remarkable skill in handling her car and passed the driver's examination with honours.—*Reuter.*

MOTOR COACH SPEEDS.

28 MILES AN HOUR FOR 395 MILES.

SCHEDULE TIME.

EDINBURGH—LONDON CRASH INQUEST.

That a motor-coach from Edinburgh to London had to maintain an average speed of twenty-eight miles an hour over varied types of road in order to maintain its scheduled time for the 395 miles was one of the statements made yesterday at the inquest at Fairburn, Yorkshire, concerning the death of a passenger killed through the coach crashing into a tree by the side of the Great North Road.

The inquest was on Mrs. M. Shapley, 62, the widow of a garage proprietor, of Longton Green, Kent, a passenger, whose skull was fractured, spine broken, and right arm torn off, when a bough of a tree swept the whole of the side of the coach off, and injured ten other passengers sitting on the same side. There were twenty-eight passengers and two drivers on the coach.

John Russel, of Leith, said he had driven the bus from Edinburgh to Darlington, where his relief took over. He was sitting near the rear door when he felt the brakes being slightly applied. The bus shivered, then dived off the road to the offside, and he remembered no more until he found himself on the grass.

GREASY ROAD.

Roy Pennington, who was standing on the side of the road near the point where the accident occurred, said the road was very greasy, and the speed of the bus was quite usual.

William Shand, Edinburgh, the driver, said he was in the act of slowing down to pass a bend when the bus developed a skid. The brakes failed to take effect, and the car went right across the road and mounted the grass verge. He was travelling at about twenty-four miles an hour, and applied his brakes because another car was approaching.

Cross-examined, he said that, taking into account all stops and slowings down, the coach would have to keep up an average speed of nearly thirty miles an hour. The application of the brake was the whole cause of the accident.

A verdict of accidental death was returned.

DRUG TRAFFIC IN EGYPT.

THREE JEWS ARRESTED.

CAIRO, Saturday.

The police recently arrested three Palestine Jews who are alleged to have been engaged in drug trafficking. One of them, Joshua Friedmann, has definitely implicated certain persons in Vienna who are actually members of the Zellinger gang which was arrested by the Vienna police last year.

A telegram received from Vienna announces seven arrests following on the arrival of an Egyptian police officer there. The present inquiry is alleged to have revealed that Friedmann and his associates smuggled heroin in lavatory fitments and weighing machines.

According to Friedmann, 750 lavatory fitments and seventy-five weighing machines were imported containing 350 kilos of heroin, valued at £23,000.—*Reuter.*

SPANISH LOYALTY.

THE KING'S HOLD ON HIS PEOPLE'S AFFECTION.

MADRID, Saturday.

A feature of this year's Easter celebrations has been the conspicuous participation of the Royal Family. In Seville the King and other members of the Royal Family have walked to religious functions on foot, and have everywhere been the object of respectful and sympathetic demonstrations by the people.

The organising committee of the Monarchist meeting fixed to take place in the capital, to-morrow, is receiving numbers of messages of approval from abroad, especially from Spanish subjects residing in Latin America.—*Reuter.*

AUCTIONS AND ESTATES

HISTORIC SCOTTISH CASTLE.

The administrators of the late Lord Barnby have decided to dispose of the historic Castle Menzies estate, with Farleyer Grouse Moor and Lodge, and have placed the property in the hands of Knight, Frank, and Rutley. The estate extends to about 11,600 acres, and is situated about two miles from Aberfeldy.

There is an excellent grouse moor capable of yielding 1,000 brace of grouse in a good season and a modern residence at Farleyer. Over five miles of salmon and trout fishing are available in the rivers Lyon and Tay. There are a number of farms and holdings upon the estate, and the rental derived from the property, apart from the house and sportings, amounts to about £3,100 per annum.

Castle Menzies was visited by Mary Queen of Scots in 1562 and again in 1564, and in later days King Charles II. and Bonnie Prince Charlie stayed there. In 1646 the castle was garrisoned by General Monk until just before the execution of Charles I., and in 1689 it was garrisoned by General Mackay against Dundee. The Menzies Clan tought for the Stuarts and suffered severely at Culloden.

On Wednesday, at Edinburgh, Knight, Frank and Rutley offer by auction Creag Dhu, a residential property of seven acres. The residence stands on the shore of Loch Linnhe and is ten miles from Fort William.

Colebrooke House, Aldwick, is to come under the hammer of Knight, Frank and Rutley at Hanover Square on May 22. The property, which is only two miles from Bognor Regis, extends to some nine acres. On the same date the auction of the Thornbridge Hall estate, Derbyshire, will be held by Knight, Frank and Rutley in conjunction with Eadon and Lockwood, at Sheffield. The estate extends to 185 acres. There are several cottages and five ornamental dwelling-houses, as well as some accommodation holdings to be included in the sale.

On Friday Ewbank and Co. will offer, at the London Auction Mart, a freehold residence, Chasewood, Round Oak Road, Weybridge, with half an acre of well laid-out grounds.

The Haggerston estate in the Border country is for sale, and the property has been placed in the hands of Ward Price and Co., of Scarborough. Haggerston Castle dates back to 1388, and some time ago it was suggested that the castle would make an admirable hydro, with its beautiful grounds and its close proximity to Goswick golf course. Many of the North Northumberland Hunt balls have taken place in the castle.

Broome Park, near Canterbury, for many years the home of the late Lord Kitchener, has been sold by Knight, Frank and Rutley to Mr. F. W. Lund They have also sold The Camp, Windlesham with its seventeen acres of pleasure gardens and grounds. The property adjoins the Sunningdale golf course.

The freehold of the premises in Oxford Street, where Buszards, the famous wedding cake shop, have been for nearly a hundred years, has been sold by Knight, Frank and Rutley. A fine modern building will be erected on the site. Buszards will move to new premises, also in Oxford Street.

MR. FORD IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Saturday.

Mr. Henry Ford has engaged apartments at the Vienna Hotel, Schoenbrunn, for a week's stay, which will be devoted partly to a conference with the Austrian banking firm, the Creditanstalt, with a view to its taking an interest in a new motor-car factory.—*Exchange.*

An actual micro-photograph showing typical crankcase sludge in dirty motor oil—a veritable grinding compound which soon ruins the working parts of the engine.

(Magnified 60 diameters)

Look what happens to Oil!

Look what gets into motor oil which has been used too long—carbon, dust, grit, churned up with heavy ends of petrol, and water. A terrible handicap for your engine!

Foul oil cannot do fair work. Drain and refill with fresh clean oil at regular intervals, as the maker of your car advises.

But don't run a further risk of scored and ruined cylinders by taking chances with indifferent oil which quickly loses its lubricating quality. It is better to insist on Pratts, for Pratts Motor Oil is made to hold its "body" at an engine temperature many times hotter than boiling water, and increases power by effectively sealing compression.

Write for PRATTS MOTOR LOG BOOK giving the grade of oil for your car, to Anglo-American Oil Co. Ltd., 36, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.

"Drain and Refill at Regular Intervals"

Insist upon

Pratts Motor OIL

Buy Pratts High Test—No dearer than ordinary petrol—but what a marvellous advance!

McC 415

Central Perthshire Highlands

PITLOCHRY

Unequalled as a Holiday Resort and situated near to the famous Pass of Killiecrankie just below the junction of the Rivers Tummel and Garry. Scenery that is unsurpassed elsewhere in Scotland

Loch, River, Mountain and Valley

GOLF TENNIS BOWLING
SALMON AND TROUT FISHING
MOUNTAINEERING & TOURING

are nowhere else to be enjoyed under such idyllic conditions.

UP-TO-DATE HOTELS

For tariffs and accommodation write to the Manager of any of the undernoted—

ATHOLL PALACE HOTEL
FISHER'S HOTEL
MOULIN HOTEL
PITLOCHRY HYDRO HOTEL
SCOTLAND'S HOTEL

Excellent Train Service to Pitlochry by the LONDON MIDLAND & SCOTTISH RAILWAY. Tourist Tickets Daily and Cheap Excursions every Friday during season.

The North Mail and Newcastle Daily Chronicle

Predominates in Sale and Influence

IN ONE OF BRITAIN'S FIVE IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ZONES

The "North Mail and Newcastle Daily Chronicle" carries nearly three times as much Prospectus Advertising as any other journal published in the same area.

London Office: **200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1**

Association Football.

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY WIN LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

CUP REHEARSAL DRAW—BLACKPOOL AHEAD OF RIVALS.

PROMOTION FOR PLYMOUTH.

Two of the many League problems seem to have been settled by the matches on Good Friday and yesterday.

Sheffield Wednesday, for the second season in succession, win the Championshp, and Plymouth Argyle rise from the Third (Southern) into the Second Division.

The Argyle have so often missed honours by a fraction that their success will be welcome everywhere—even if the West of England suffers a rebuff through Bristol City being relegated to take Plymouth's place.

Plymouth now have sixty-two points for thirty-eight matches—a record unequalled in the League.

Everton, despite yesterday's partial rally, seem doomed to relegation, and Sheffield United must be very apprehensive.

Yesterday Grimsby and Newcastle won at home and Everton drew away. Sheffield United, by dropping a home point, are now as badly off as Newcastle (thirty-four points apiece), but they have a better goal average. To discount this, however, they have played one more match than both Newcastle and Grimsby.

In the Second Division, Blackpool are more happily placed than their nearest rivals for promotion Two successive wins have brought their total points up to fifty-five. Chelsea have fifty-three—after two home wins by far from convincing football—and Oldham fifty-two. Blackpool, Chelsea, and Oldham have played the same number of games—thirty-nine.

Hull City are playing so poorly that they look like accompanying Bristol City into the Third Division. But Bradford City are also in grave danger.

Port Vale and Stockport County are still neck-and-neck for promotion from the Northern Section. They have fifty-nine points each, but Port Vale have a game in hand.

In a day of heavy scoring yesterday, Sunderland won a startling 6—0 victory at Liverpool. The Cup Final "rehearsal" at Huddersfield saw the home team and the Arsenal share four goals in a match which produced hard football.

FIRST DIVISION.

Blackburn Rovers would have drawn with Sheffield Wednesday if they had shot better. They were very fortunate to get their points. Blackburn even went to the extent of missing a penalty, Imrie, a half-back, being the culprit in this case. Hooper's goal that won the Wednesday the game happened in the last few minutes.

If Burnley escape the Second Division they will be saved by the failings of the others in the danger zone. Their defeat at Middlesbrough was a severe blow—in all probability a fatal blow. They started the game like a team determined to do or die, and Beel scored their goal nine minutes after the start, but they could not keep it up. Camsell equalised after twenty-four minutes.

It was nearly all Middlesbrough in the second half, and had it not been for Summerville's splendid goalkeeping, Burnley would have lost by a much larger margin. McKay and Pease were the home club's scorers in the second half.

Newcastle United have to thank the defensive work of McInroy, Fairhurst, and Hill, and Gallacher's ability to seize chances for the almost priceless points they from Leeds United at Newcastle.

Gallacher scored Newcastle's first goal after thirteen minutes, and Leeds made great but futile efforts to level matters before Keetley equalised, and, but for another snap goal by Gallacher, Newcastle would have been forced to concede a point.

Sheffield United saved a point by equalising in the last three minutes at Bramall Lane. The visitors, Aston Villa—for whom Beresford and Houghton (2) scored—were the more polished side, but neither set of forwards made the best of their opportunities There was a lot of clever approach work and a lot of poor shooting. Tunstall (penalty), Dunne, and S. Gibson scored Sheffield United's goals.

Gurney's opportunism at centre-forward has played a big part in making Sunderland's threatened First Division status safe for another year. He scored four of his side's six goals at Liverpool.

Bolton Wanderers scored two goals in the first ten minutes at West Ham, but the home club were the better all-round side, and won an interesting game by 5—3. Watson (2), Barrett (penalty), Ruffell, and Earle scored for the winners. McKay and Blackmore were the Bolton scorers.

The Wembley dress rehearsal at Huddersfield ended with honours even Both the home club and the Arsenal worked hard with a slippery ball on a slippery surface, but taking the game all through honours were even. Bastin and Hulme scored for the Arsenal. The two Kellys, Robert and Gerald, were Huddersfield's scorers.

Without Forward, their outside right, throughout the second half, Portsmouth fell at Birmingham. A goal by Fillingham, late in the game, won the points for Birmingham.

SECOND DIVISION.

Superior marksmanship won Blackpool their home game against Bradford City. Hampson's opportunism brought two goals for Blackpool, and Oxberry scored the third.

Threatened with relegation, Bristol City did a very good thing for themselves by getting a point at Oldham. The home team, struggling to achieve promotion, did not share their joy. The Athletic cannot afford to drop home points to the strugglers at the other end of the table—no matter how deserving the strugglers may be.

Taking the game through, the City were at least as good as their more highly placed opponents. They scored twice, through Vials and Homer, before Oldham began scoring. Taylor reduced the arrears, and a goal by Dyson in the last few minutes saved Oldham.

Two minutes before half-time at Chelsea the whole of the home forwards took a hand in a great run, and Miller, with his head, capped the movement with an equally good goal. Miller made a second shot again, but this time Ferguson effected a wonderful save.

These few incidents enlivened a game in which Cardiff showed little forward work that mattered. And few of the Chelsea players rose above the mediocre. Their forwards missed opening after opening. Ferguson played excellently at half.

Nottingham Forest built up a two goals lead against Preston North End in the first eleven minutes at Nottingham. Then the visitors began to rally, and by two minutes from the interval they were leading by a goal. Heslop and Burton scored for the Forest; Bargh, Harrison, Smith, and Read for Preston.

Norman Bullock, who has been playing centre-half for Bury for the greater part of the season, returned to centre-forward, and scored the goal that won the points from Swansea Town at Gigg Lane. Swansea, who have been making a bold effort to avoid relegation, were well beaten, and Ferguson's sound goalkeeping saved them from a heavier defeat.

Reading, turning round 4—1 down at Southampton, made a great recovery to lose by only 4—3. Haines (2), Arnold, and Jepson scored for Southampton, McPherson being the only successful Reading marksman till the second half. Then McPherson got two more goals.

Millwall's second holiday match gave them a win by 2—0. Horton scored against Notts County after a fine individual run. Cock missed a penalty before he made the game safe for Millwall with a header.

With Harper and Osborne restored to the forward line Tottenham were a live force against Charlton. Splendid dribbling by Osborne led to Smy scoring, and Harper shot a second from long range. From Davis's centre, in the second half, Harper added the 'Sours' third, and although Whitlow was occasionally dangerous, Charlton could not score. Robertson did well in the Charlton goal.

The glory of Hull City's work in the F.A. Cup-ties has departed. They are now struggling to avoid relegation, and were soundly thrashed at West Bromwich. Cookson scored four times for the Albion, Glidden twice, and Boston once. Mills obtained a consolation goal for Hull City.

THIRD DIVISION.

With a second substantial win in two days, Plymouth Argyle consolidated their chance of promotion. Norwich were beaten 4—1, Vidler, the new Argyle centre, scoring all the winner's goals, although in the first half he was off for a time with an injury.

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. I.

Birmingham	1	Portsmouth	0	
Blackburn Rovers	0	Sheffield Wednesday	1	
Grimsby Town	2	Derby County	1	
Huddersfield Town	2	Arsenal	2	
Leicester City	3	Manchester City	1	
Liverpool	0	Sunderland	6	
Manchester United	3	Everton	3	
Middlesbrough	3	Burnley	1	
Newcastle United	2	Leeds United	1	
Sheffield United	3	Aston Villa	3	
West. Ham United	5	Bolton Wanderers	3	

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts
Sheffield Wed.	36	22	7	7	87	46	51
Derby County	38	19	8	11	78	68	46
Aston Villa	39	20	5	14	86	77	45
Manchester City	38	18	8	12	83	71	44
Leicester City	40	17	8	15	82	81	42
Huddersfield Town	39	17	8	14	60	64	42
Leeds United	38	18	5	15	72	56	41
West Ham United	40	18	5	17	83	76	41
Blackburn Rovers	39	17	8	16	93	90	40
Liverpool	40	16	8	16	63	78	40
Bolton Wanderers	40	15	9	16	72	67	39
Arsenal	39	14	10	15	70	55	38
Birmingham	38	15	8	15	63	57	38
Sunderland	37	15	7	15	66	71	37
Manchester United	39	15	7	17	63	78	37
Portsmouth	39	14	8	17	61	66	36
Middlesbrough	39	15	5	19	76	78	35
Sheffield United	40	14	6	20	84	92	34
Newcastle United	39	14	6	19	69	89	34
Burnley	41	13	8	20	73	95	34
Grimsby Town	39	13	8	19	70	88	33
Everton	39	9	11	19	71	88	29

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION III. (Southern).

Brentford	1	Bournem'th and B. A.	0
Brighton and H. A.	2	Queen's Park R'ngers	3
Bristol Rovers	3	Walsall	1
Clapton Orient	6	Luton Town	1
Coventry City	5	Southend United	1
Newport County	2	Northampton Town	1
Plymouth Argyle	4	Norwich City	1
Swindon Town	1	Fulham	1
Torquay United	1	Gillingham	1
Watford	2	Exeter City	1
Merthyr Town	5	Crystal Palace	2

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Plymouth Argyle	38	27	8	3	92	33	62
Brentford	39	26	5	8	88	39	57
Brighton and H.A.	39	20	8	11	83	54	48
Queen's P.R.	39	19	9	11	76	64	47
Northampton T.	38	20	6	12	69	47	46
Coventry City	38	18	8	12	84	67	44
Southend Utd.	38	15	12	11	66	49	42
Norwich City	38	17	10	11	82	67	42
Fulham	38	16	10	12	77	76	42
Crystal Palace	39	15	11	13	73	72	41
B'mouth and B.A.	38	14	12	12	64	55	40
Luton Town	39	14	11	14	62	71	39
Clapton Orient	39	12	13	14	47	56	37
Swindon Town	39	11	12	16	65	77	34
Watford	39	13	8	18	52	69	34
Exeter City	38	11	10	17	58	61	32
Newport Co.	39	11	10	18	69	78	32
Walsall	37	12	6	19	65	71	30
Bristol Rovers	38	10	7	21	62	87	27
Torquay United	38	8	10	20	56	88	26
Gillingham	39	9	7	23	43	80	25
Merthyr Town	38	4	9	25	52	124	17

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

DIVISION I.

Aberdeen	3	Queen's Park	0
Airdrieonians	1	Rangers	0
Celtic	4	Kilmarnock	0
Cowdenbeath	3	Hamilton Acads.	0
Dundee United	2	Hibernians	2
Hearts	1	Dundee	0
Motherwell	3	Morton	0
Partick Thistle	3	St. Mirren	2
St Johnstone	3	Falkirk	4

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	34	26	4	4	85	26	56
Aberdeen	38	23	7	8	85	61	53
Motherwell	36	23	5	8	91	47	51
Celtic	37	22	5	10	88	44	49
St. Mirren	38	18	5	15	73	56	41
Partick Thistle	35	15	9	11	67	54	39
Kilmarnock	37	15	9	13	77	71	39
Ayr United	37	16	6	15	69	88	38
Hearts	38	14	9	15	69	69	37
Falkirk	36	14	9	13	59	63	37
Hamilton Acads.	37	14	7	16	76	80	35
Clyde	37	12	11	14	62	69	35
Queen's Park	37	14	4	18	67	71	34
Airdrieonians	37	15	4	18	58	66	34
Dundee	36	13	6	17	48	55	32
Cowdenbeath	36	11	7	18	57	69	29
Hibernians	37	9	11	17	45	61	29
Morton	36	9	7	20	66	92	25
Dundee United	38	7	8	23	56	109	22
St. Johnstone	37	6	7	24	47	94	19

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

EASTERN SECTION.

Aldershot	4	Sheppey Utd.	1
Dartford	0	Thames	0
Northampton T. Res.	4	Sittingbourne	2
Norwich C. Res.	6	Folkestone	1

WESTERN SECTION.

Bath City	3	Bristol R. Res.	1
Llanelly	1	Merthyr Tn. Res.	0

**

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

Barnsley	3	Wolverhampton W.	1
Blackpool	3	Bradford City	0
Bradford	3	Stoke City	1
Bury	1	Swansea Town	0
Chelsea	1	Cardiff City	0
Millwall	2	Notts County	0
Oldham Athletic	2	Preston North End	0
Southampton	4	Reading	3
Tottenham H'spur	3	Charlton Athletic	0
West Brom. Albion	7	Hull City	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Blackpool	39	26	3	10	96	63	55
Chelsea	39	21	11	7	71	42	53
Oldham Ath.	39	21	10	8	87	46	52
Bradford	38	18	9	11	78	63	45
Bury	38	19	5	14	72	60	43
Southampton	38	17	9	12	72	64	43
Cardiff City	40	17	8	15	56	56	42
West Brom. A.	39	18	5	16	93	69	41
Notts County	39	13	14	12	53	63	40
Tottenham H.	39	15	9	15	56	54	39
Stoke City	39	15	8	16	72	67	38
Wolverhampton	39	15	8	16	71	72	38
Charlton Ath.	39	13	11	15	54	57	37
Millwall	39	10	15	14	54	66	35
Preston N.E.	39	12	10	17	59	76	34
Swansea Town	40	12	9	19	52	68	33
Reading	40	11	11	18	52	66	33
Notts County	40	9	14	17	53	66	32
Barnsley	39	12	8	19	52	68	32
Bradford City	39	10	12	17	55	74	32
Hull City	37	12	7	17	45	73	31
Bristol City	38	10	8	20	52	79	28

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. III. (Northern).

Barrow	1	Tranmere Rovers	1
Carlisle Utd.	2	Rochdale	0
Crewe Alex.	1	Darlington	2
Nelson	0	South Shields	1
New Brighton	1	Chesterfield	1
Port Vale	1	Lincoln City	2
Southport	2	Accrington Stanley	0
Stockport Co.	3	Doncaster Rovers	0
Wigan Borough	1	Rotherham Utd.	1
Wrexham	2	Halifax Town	1
York City	4	Hartlepools Utd	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Port Vale	38	26	7	5	92	36	59
Stockport Co.	39	26	7	6	101	42	59
Chesterfield	39	21	6	12	71	49	48
Darlington	40	20	6	14	102	73	46
York City	39	14	16	9	72	58	44
Crewe Alex.	38	17	8	13	81	60	42
Lincoln City	39	14	14	11	69	58	42
Tranmere R.	39	16	9	14	81	71	41
Hartlepools U.	39	15	11	13	70	65	41
South Shields	39	16	9	14	68	69	41
New Brighton	40	16	8	16	66	72	40
Doncaster R.	39	15	9	15	62	63	39
Southport	39	13	12	14	76	72	38
Rochdale	38	15	7	16	75	84	37
Carlisle Utd.	39	15	7	17	83	94	37
Accrington Stan.	39	14	7	18	80	76	35
Nelson	40	13	7	20	50	73	33
Wigan Boro	40	12	7	21	58	83	31
Wrexham	39	11	8	20	58	84	30
Rotherham U.	39	10	8	21	65	106	28
Halifax Tn.	41	9	8	24	41	77	26
Barrow	40	10	5	25	40	96	25

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Aston Villa Res.	8	Manchester U. Res.	1
Bolton W. Res.	1	Huddersfield Tn. Res.	3
Burnley Res.	1	Bury Res.	1
Derby County Res.	8	Blackburn R. Res.	3
Everton Res.	4	Blackpool Res.	0
Leeds Utd. Res.	3	W. Brom A. Res.	0
Manchester C. Res.	0	Liverpool Res.	1
Preston N. End. Res.	4	Sheffield U. Res.	0
Sheffield Wed. Res.	6	Birmingham Res.	1
Stoke City Res.	4	Oldham A. Res.	0
Wolv'hampt'n W. Res.	3	Stockport Co. Res.	1

MIDLAND LEAGUE.

Shirebrook	3	Worksop Town	2
Scarborough	3	Wombwell	0
Chesterfield Res.	1	Loughborough C.	0
Wath Ath.	1	Frickley Colliery	3
Rotherham U. Res.	1	Mansfield Town	2
Doncaster R. Res.	2	Grimsby Town Res.	3
Lincoln City Res.	4	Notts Co Res.	1
Boston	2	Barnsley Res.	0
Swansea Town	40	Newark Town	1
Reading	40	Bradford Res.	1
Notts County	40	Notts F. Res.	2
Barnsley	39	Stayeley Town	1
Bradford City	39	Halifax Town	1
Hull City	37	Gainsborough	2
Bristol City	38	Scunthorpe U.	0

LONDON COMBINATION.

Arsenal Res	3	Millwall Res.	2
Charlton A. Res.	2	Brighton and H. Res.	2
Crystal Pal. Res.	1	Chelsea Res.	1
Fulham Res.	3	Brentford Res.	1
Cardiff C. Res.	0	Watford Res.	1
Luton Town Res.	3	Leicester C. Res.	1
Portsmouth Res.	1	W. Ham. Res.	0
Queen's Park R. Res.	1	Coventry C. Res.	2
Reading Res.	2	Clapton O. Res.	2
Southend Res.	3	Tottenham H. Res.	4
Swansea Town Res.	4	Southampton Res.	1

Amateur Football.

CHESHAM'S SET-BACK.

WIMBLEDON BEAT ILFORD IN HOLLAND.

Several Isthmian League clubs are spending Easter on the Continent. Two of them, ILFORD, the F.A. Amateur Cup-holders, and WIMBLEDON met in an exhibition game at Amsterdam, and Wimbledon won by 3 goals to 1. It was originally intended that Isthmian League points should be at stake in this match, but as Ilford were unable to tour a sufficiently representative team the idea was dropped.

METROPOLITAN POLICE and CHESHAM UNITED are keen rivals for the Spartan League championship. The Police helped their cause yesterday by beating the United by 4 goals to 1. Avey (3) and Martin scored for the Police and Smith obtained a goal for Chesham.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE.

Barnet	4	Hampstead	2
Walthamstow Avenue	6	Enfield	3
Redhill	9	Cheshunt	3
Uxbridge Town	2	Wealdstone	2
RESERVE SECTION.			
Barking Town	3	Southall	0
Enfield	4	Sutton United	0

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.

RESERVES SECTION.			
Wimbledon Res.	4	Kingstonian Res.	4
KENT LEAGUE.			
Sheppey	5	Grays Thurrock	2
Chatham	2	Tilbury	0
Sittingbourne P.M.	0	Sittingbourne	0
Folkestone	7	Canterbury Waverley	4
Margate	4	Maidstone	1
Bexley Heath	1	Dover United	2
R.N. Depot	5	Tunbridge Wells	1
R. Marines	3	Dartford	2

LONDON LEAGUE.

PREMIER DIVISION.			
Chelmsford	1	Beckenham	0
Dagenham Town	0	Mitcham Wanderers	1
Epsom Town	3	Grays Athletic	3
Erith and Belvedere	2	Bostall Heath	0
Tooting Town	3	Romford	0
SECOND DIVISION.			
Park Royal	1	Leavesden M.H.	0
U.G.B.M. Sports	10	Erith and Belvedere	0
Brentwood M.H.	2	Woolwich Polytechnic	5
Romford	9	Watney's Sports	2

RAILWAYS INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

England	5	Wales	1
(At Leyton.)			

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE.

Eastbourne	5	Kew Association	2
Hastg's & St. L'nards	4	Cambridge Town	2
East Grinstead	6	Civil Service	2

SPARTAN LEAGUE.

PREMIER DIVISION.			
Brentwood and Warley	8	Lyons Club	0
Egham	5	Colchester Town	0
Metropolitan Police	4	Chesham Utd.	1
Slough	1	G.E. (Romford)	0
DIVISION I.			
Cowley (Oxford)	6	Berkhamsted Town	0
Hitchin Town	3	Apsley	2
Hounslow	2	Eastbourne Comrades	0
Leighton Utd.	10	Polytechnic	1
Windsor and Eton	2	Hayward's Sports	3
Hertford Town	6	Leagrave and Dist.	1
DIVISION II.—EASTERN SECTION.			
Lyons Club Res.	1	Bishop's Stortford	3
Hoddesdon Town	2	Lea Bridge Gas	2
Waltham Comrades	10	Polytechnic Res.	1
DIVISION II.—WESTERN SECTION.			
Berkhamsted T. Res.	6	Hazell's Sports	2
Aylesbury Utd. Res.	0	Marlow	6
Chesham Utd. Res.	11	Slough Res.	1

CLUB MATCHES.

Wimbledon	3	Ilford	1
(At Amsterdam.)			
Britannic House	7	Danish B.P.	2
Hampstead Res.	3	Hendon League	5
Bromley	8	Luton Amateurs	4
Carshalton	3	Casuals	0
Ibis Res.	4	Coutts Bank	3
Berne	1	Corinthians	7

CORINTHIANS IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Saturday.

The Corinthians to-day beat the Berne Club, the Swiss champions, by 7 goals to 1, the score at half-time being 2 to 1. For the English team Creek scored three goals, Kemp-Welch two, and Doggart and Hunt one each. The Corinthians gave an excellent performance.—*Ex. Tel. Spec.*

YESTERDAY'S ATTENDANCES.

The following are the attendances at the chief matches in the fou rdivisions of the League:—

Chelsea v. Cardiff City	**30,000**
Tottenham H. v. Charlton Athletic	**25,000**
Liverpool v. Sunderland	**20,000**
Newcastle United v. Leeds United	**20,000**
Millwall v. Notts County	**18,000**
Plymouth Argyle v. Norwich City	**18,000**
Blackburn Rovers v. Sheffield Wednesday	**15,000**
Manchester United v. Everton	**15,000**
West Ham United v. Bolton Wanderers	**15,000**
Blackpool v. Bradford City	**15,000**
Birmingham v. Portsmouth	**12,000**
Grimsby Town v. Derby County	**12,000**
Oldham Athletic v. Bristol City	**11,000**
Huddersfield Town v. Arsenal	**10,000**
Sheffield United v. Aston Villa	**10,000**
Leicester City v. Manchester City	**10,000**
Southampton v. Reading	**10,000**
Bury v. Swansea	**8,000**
Notts Forest v. Preston North End	**8,000**
West Bromwich Albion v. Hull City	**8,000**
Brentford v. Bournemouth and B.A.	**8,000**
Coventry City v. Southend United	**8,000**
Port Vale v. Lincoln City	**8,000**
Stockport County v. Doncaster Rovers	**8,000**

GOAL SCORERS.

LEAGUE I.—Birmingham (Fillingham); Sheffield Wednesday (Hooper); Grimsby Town (Robson, Marshall); Derby County (Barclay and Bloodfield); Town (R. Kelly, G. Kelly); Arsenal (Bastin, Hulme); Leicester City (Duncan, Hine, Chandler); Manchester City (Tait); Sunderland (Gurney 4, Lawley, Wood); Manchester United (Spence, McLenahan, Rowley); Everton (White, Martin, Stein); Middlesbrough (Camsell, McKay, Pease); Burnley (Beel); Newcastle United (Gallacher 2); Leeds United (Keetley); Sheffield United (Tunstall, Dunne, S. Gibson); Aston Villa (Beresford, Houghton 2); West Ham United (Watson 2, Barrett, Ruffell, Earle); Bolton Wanderers (McKay, Blackmore, Gibson).

LEAGUE II.—Barnsley (Eaton, Gibbs, Wallbanks); Wolverhampton Wanderers (Rhodes); Blackpool (Hampson 2, Oxberry); Bradford (Harwood 2, Scott); Stoke City (Liddle, Archibald); Bury (Bullock); Chelsea (Miller); Millwall (Horton, Cock); Nottingham Forest (Heslop, Burton); Preston North End (Bargh, Harrison, Smith, Reid); Oldham Athletic (Taylor, Dyson); Bristol City (Vials, Homer); Southampton (Haines 2, Arnold, Jepson); Reading (McPherson 3); Tottenham Hotspur (Smy, Harper 2); West Bromwich Albion (Glidden 2, Cookson 4, Boston); Hull City (Mills).

LEAGUE III. (SOUTHERN).—Brentford (J. Lane); Brighton and H.A. (Dutton, Kirkwood); Queen's Park Rangers (Goddard 3); Bristol Rovers (Dix, Forbes, Phillips); Walsall (Bradford); Clapton Orient (Jack 2, Edmonds 2, Tricker 2); Luton Town (Yardley); Coventry City (Loughlin 2, Widdowson 2, Lake); Southend United (Baron); Newport County (Martin 2); Northampton Town (Weston); Plymouth Argyle (Vidler 4); Norwich City (Porter); Swindon Town (Morris); Fulham (Avey); Torquay United (Keeling); Gillingham (Bethell); Watford (Barnett 2); Exeter City (Hemingway); Merthyr Town (Williams 4, Gough); Crystal Palace (Simpson 2).

LEAGUE III., NORTHERN.—Barrow (Lucas); Tranmere Rovers (Meston); Carlisle United (Henderson, Hutchison); Crewe Alexandra (Owen); Darlington (Mitchell, Liddle); South Shields (Maycock); New Brighton (Taylor); Chesterfield (Hunt); Port Vale (Jennings, Griffiths 2, James, Pynegar); Lincoln City (Roberts, Jenkins); Southport (Hills, Cowen); Stockport County (F. Newton 3); Wigan Borough (Scurr); Rotherham United (Orr); Wrexham (Bamford 2); Halifax Town (Bell); York City (Evans 2, Gardner, Bottrill); Hartlepools United (J. Mordue).

ACHILLES WIN AT ATHENS.

The following were the results of the second day's athletics at the Stade Athenien:—

200 METRES FLAT.—Neame (Britain), 1; France, 2; Britain, 3.

1,500 METRES FLAT.—Martin (France), 1; Morgan (Britain), 2; Greece, 3.

LONG JUMP.—Rozakis (Greece), 1; Greek competitors were also second and third.

THROWING THE DISCUS.—Winter (France), 1; Noel (France), 2; Howland (Britain), 3.

1,600 METRES RELAY.—Achilles Club (Britain), 1; Stade Francais, 2; Greece, 3.

ASHCOMBE A.C. AND METROPOLITAN POLICE TIE.

Ashcombe Athletic Club and the Metropolitan Police A.A. tied in a fifteen miles walking match at Roehampton. Each side scored 39 points. C. C. Bennett (Ashcombe) was first home in 2 hr. 4 min. 10 sec., but the visitors supplied the next two finishers in P. C. Nichol and P. C. Toogood. The Ashcombe A.C. Handicap held in conjunction with the Inter-club Race was won by A. Williams (12 min. 30 sec. start) in the net time of 1 hr 58 min. 11 sec.

BELGRAVE HARRIERS' WALK.

T. W. Green, the winner of last year's London to Brighton walk, again won the twenty-miles walking championship of the Belgrave Harriers at Wimbledon Common. His time was 2 hr. 59 min. 46 sec. Green, who was at scratch, also took first position in the handicap. First six in the championship:—T. W. Green (time, 2 hr. 59 min. 46 sec.), 1; F. Rickards (3 hr. 2 min. 56 sec.), 2; P. Khlopin (3 hr. 12 min.), 3; R. D. McMullen (3 hr. 15 min. 50 sec.), 4; B. J. Kimpton (3 hr. 20 min. 10 sec.), 5; C. H. Speechley (3 hr. 26 min.), 6. First three in the handicap:—Green (scratch) (2 hr. 59 min. 46 sec.), 1; Khlopin (12 min.) (3 hr.), 2; Rickards (2 min.) (3 hr. 56 sec.), 3.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The weather was against good shooting at Bisley. The highest score of the day was made by G. F. Booth, who registered 100 points of a possible 105 in the City Rifle Club contest—a creditable performance in the circumstances. The London and Middlesex Counties R.A. competition was won by R. T. Parr with a score of 97 points. The same marksman and E. Grimwade tied in the South London R.C. contest with 97 points each. E. H. Robinson, a Gold Medallist, won the North London R.C. competition. He scored 98 points.

LAWN TENNIS.

AVORY WINS SURREY TITLE.

MISS J. C. RIDLEY BEATEN.

By HAMILTON PRICE.

It was a cold and cheerless day at Roehampton yesterday, when the finals of the Surrey Hard Court Championships were decided. A flash of lightning, clap of thunder, and rain drove Miss J. C. Ridley and Mrs. L. G. Owen to shelter after three games had been finished in the first set of the Women's Singles, and then a heavy shower of hail soon put the court out of action.

Owing to the two show courts being more or less under water, this match was begun on the lowest tier of courts, but when the players returned, after the rain had stopped, they went to a court on the second tier. The remarkable recuperative powers of the Roehampton courts is a sound testimony to the way they are tended.

Mrs. Owen eventually beat Miss Ridley by 6—2, 8—6, but only after a hard fight for the second set. It was mostly a base-line affair, for neither player approached the net unless forced to do so by a shortened return. Mrs. Owen nearly always ran round the ball to avoid taking it on her backhand, and Miss Ridley failed to realise that it would have paid her far better to have attacked Mrs. Owen much more on the other wing.

Miss Ridley made a gallant effort to save the match, for Mrs. Owen was twice within a point of victory on Miss Ridley's service at 5—2, and in the last game of all she was four times within an ace. Miss Ridley, strangely enough, served two double-faults in that last game, and the winning stroke was a forehand drive from Mrs. Owen, which Miss Ridley was unable to return owing to a false bound on the naturally softened surface. She, in fact, just caught it in her hand. It was rather a cruel piece of fortune.

An Improved Player.

There was never any doubt about E. R. Avory's superiority in the Men's Singles final over Stanley W. Harris, and he won by 6—2, 6—1. Harris won only the second and the fourth games in the opening set, and, after two all, it was Avory who dominated the play. Avory no longer "dances" just before serving, and his service is thereby greatly improved. He was very accurate in his driving, and his passing shots were too low and too well disguised for Harris to try to make the net a base for operations. Harris has such a big reach that he can get to most sideline shots, but he was often completely baffled by Avory's cunning in delaying the direction of his drive to the last possible moment.

It is of interest to note that both Avory and Mrs. Owen have never won these titles before.

Avory and E. A. Dearman easily defeated L. J. Hill and R. N. A. Leyton in the Men's Doubles final, and Mrs. R. E. Haylock and Miss E. R. Clarke did uncommonly well to beat Mrs. Owen and Miss E. M. Dearman in two close sets

Rugby Football.

HANDLING AT A DISCOUNT IN CHILLY HOLIDAY GAMES.

COVENTRY'S HOME REVERSE—LONDON WELSH WIN AT NEWPORT.

'QUINS AND O.M.T. LOSE ON TOUR

The clubs were in the thick of their holiday programmes yesterday, but unfortunately the weather was most unfavourable, wintry conditions prevailing in some areas. One of the finest games of the day from the point of view of thrills was at Newport, where the home side lost by a point to the London Welsh. On the other hand Swansea beat the Harlequins and Cardiff scrambled home against the Barbarians, the second Cardiff side going down at Bedford. Blackheath were the superior side at Bridgwater, where they won a low-scoring game.

The U.C.S. Old Boys lost heavily at Gloucester, being outplayed in the second stage, but the Old Millhillians won at Hartlepool, and Edgware at home just got the better of Weston-super-Mare. Bath just got the better of Northampton, but Bradford lost in the mud to Cross Keys, while Manchester were overrun by the North of Ireland.

One of the big surprises of the day was the success of Halifax, the Yorkshire Cup winners, at Coventry, while Leicester put in a very fine performance by winning at Bristol. Nuneaton, too, gave Neath an unpleasant shock.

O.M.T. IN GOOD FORM.

FIGHTING GAME AT PLYMOUTH.

By D. R. GENT.

PLYMOUTH ALBION 9 pts., OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS 6.

PLYMOUTH, Saturday.

This was a capital match to watch, keen, vigorous and with quite a lot of good football. In winning it by three tries to two, I thought Plymouth were a little lucky, for their opponents played the better football and scored a couple of really splendid tries, whereas two of the three Plymouth tries were rather lucky. Still, the match was, in the main, just what a holiday match should be, both sides taking chances and not playing for safety.

What pleased me, perhaps, more than anything else, though, was the whole-hearted vigour shown. In fact, there were just a few occasions when possibly there was an excess of zeal. It was the Plymouth forwards who won the game for their side, as they have so often done before this season.

Well led by the old International, R. Sparkes, they were particularly good in the open, and especially with their feet. In addition to the captain, E. Stanbury, another old International, J. Beer, and Wilson were always prominent. The backs were rather ordinary, the passing movements all lacking smoothness. E. Richards was persistent at scrum half, and T. Evans, in the centre, was resourceful and at times good The rest did not shine, though J. Merchant got his try very nicely indeed.

I ought to be ashamed to say it, perhaps, but I do not see much of the O.M.T.'s football in London, but if this is their general standard of play they ought to have been seen oftener. I rather fancy, though, that it is not, and that, as in previous years, they reserve their best football for these West-country tours. To-day, they certainly played delightful football. The forwards stuck to a capital pack splendidly, and gave their backs plenty of chances. Then these backs set about their work in a most business-like way. R. G. Turnbull, who generally plays on the wing, was in the centre, and played well. He used his strength to the best advantage, and made many runs up the field by simply running straight ahead, brushing his opponents aside by sheer hard running. Then A. N. Newell was very good on the wing. He is very fast, has a delightful swerve, and is very nearly, I think, a high-class wing.

If only his inside men had had just enough ability to use his speed more cleverly, the Taylors would have won easily, for Newell clearly had the legs of any of his opponents, and especially of his opposite number. R. K. Mellush, playing full-back instead of F. Spragg, who is injured, also played a fine game, especially in the second half

Of the forwards, R. Cove Smith was easily the best; in fact, I think he was the best forward on the field, and that at the end of the game as well as in the middle of it. I have not seen the old England captain play so well for a long time. Others I liked in an energetic pack were K. M. Wilkins and R. F. Tebbutt. The spectators enjoyed the game immensely, and the visitors came in for a lot of applause for the sporting and skilful game they put up.

Wintry Conditions.

We had not quite the weather one associates with late Easter in the West country for this match. It was blowing hard, bitterly cold and wet, and this no doubt h. ed to keep the people away, for the crowd was rather a small one. This was a pity, because both clubs fielded strong sides, the visitors being skippered by the old England captain, R. Cove-Smith, and the local club deserve a little luck in the way of helpful weather.

Sparkes kicked off for Plymouth, his side playing with the wind. There was some scrambling play to begin with, but soon the Plymouth forwards settled down and put in a strong rush that almost led to a score. In stopping this the visitors were penalised, and Stanbury had a shot at a penalty goal, but the position was too difficult for him. Using the wind well, Plymouth kept their opponents pinned in their own half. The Taylors cleared with a neat bout of passing, which Turnbull finished by kicking ahead. It went straight to the Plymouth full-back, though, and he returned it with interest

The ball was not coming out of the scrummages at all cleanly, and it was difficult for the halves to set their backs going. A short punt ahead found Melhuish out of position, and in desperation he took a flying kick at the ball. Fortunately, he was just able to turn it to one side or Plymouth would almost certainly have scored. The Taylors' defence was being sorely tested, Beer leading a rush that went dangerously close again.

Then a good breakaway by Newell relieved the pressure, and, backed up by Cove-Smith, the visitors got to their opponents' line for the second time in the match. Here they stayed for a few minutes, till Evans sent the game into the other half by a very neat kick to touch, as he did again a few minutes later.

After a quarter of an hour's play, Heck scored a very good try after a brilliant run by Newell. The kick failed. Almost at once Plymouth scored. A visitor had a kick charged down, and Beer picked the ball up cleanly and scored near the posts, Stanbury just failing with the kick. Plymouth were, perhaps, a little lucky to get this score. Still, it was a reward for watchfulness and keen following up.

A fine burst through the centre by Turnbull looked ugly for Plymouth, but Richards brought him down well when he seemed likely to score. Plymouth came back to the attack, and Evans ran well to take the play right to the Taylors' line, and only a splendid save by Turnbull prevented a score. Half-time then came, with the sides at a try each.

The Second Stage.

The first score in the second half was a beauty, as good a one as I have seen for a long time. It started in the Taylors' half. Wilkins threw out a long pass from a loose rush. The ball reached Turnbull, who ran magnificently before passing to Bywater, who, when hard pressed, passed back wide to Wilkins, who had got up. Wilkins gave the Taylors the lead, the try having covered three parts of the length of the field. As in the first half, Plymouth replied at once.

Monson scored a try that was only possible because of the rank bad tackling by the Taylors' left wing. The last try, the deciding one, was an extremely neat one. There was a rush and a sensible Plymouth forward threw a very wide pass to Merchant, who was standing in mid-field. He made for the line in a flash through the middle of the defence, swerved past a couple of men, and grounded the ball not far from the posts without being touched. There were five minutes to go, and the visitors tried hard to get level, but just failed, though once they were only held up on the line. Teams:—

PLYMOUTH ALBION.—V. Lewis; G. Monson, H. Kemble, T. Evans, and T. Rees; J. Merchant and E. E. Richards; E. Stanbury, R. Sparks (capt.), C. Gummer, W. Wilson, A. Brigstocke, J. Berr, and F. Barry.

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—R. K. Melluish; G. E. Buncombe, R. G. Turnbull, L. Bywater, and A. N. Newell; H. D. Heck and J. R. Dithie; R. Cove Smith (capt.), P. O. Edwards, R. F. Tebbutt, K. M. Wilkins, J. C. Arnold, E. F. Andrews, T. G. Blumson, and M. Vaughan.

Referee Mr. Curtis

BIRMINGHAM'S FAILURE.

NEWTON ABBOT 20 pts., BIRMINGHAM 0.

The visitors made a poor show at Newton Abbot in all departments, and had a high wind to thank for escaping from a heavier defeat, as the home players found passing difficult. Tries were scored for Newton by J. Poynder (two), C. Poynder, Hutchings, Ridgeway and Elliott, J. Poynder converting one.

HARLEQUINS FOILED.

BEATEN ON THE POST BY SWANSEA.

SWANSEA 12 pts., HARLEQUINS 10.

The Harlequins found their hosts at Swansea much below strength, but a bright game resulted. Swansea did most of the attacking in the first half with the aid of a high wind, but scoring chances were spoiled through over-eagerness. Trew scored a superb try after a great cut through, but Lewis failed to convert. Swansea afterwards delivered many strong attacks. A fine breakaway by Style and Hodge resulted in Coghlan scoring the Harlequins' try, which Hubbard converted.

The Harlequins attacked hotly in the second half, and Swansea's defence was severely tested, the Harlequin forwards showing splendid form, while Hodge was forceful at fly-half. McCreight eventually scored a fine try, and Hubbard converted. Swansea retaliated, and Bryn Evans broke away smartly to send Will Davies over with an unconverted try. W. J Trew placed a penalty goal for Swansea after the Harlequins' line had had narrow escapes, and finally Trew scored a try brilliantly to bring off a last-minute victory for Swansea.

The home side expected the Harlequins to run them closely, but hardly anticipated that they would be led throughout the game and have a desperate struggle to snatch a victory. That Swansea did eventually scrape home with a two points' win just on time was due chiefly to W. J. Trew. This youngster captained his side and imparted a great example to his colleagues by his skill and determination. He showed that his old partnership with Bryn Evans was restored with excellent results, and although they were pitted against a formidable pair in McCreight and Style, Trew had that extra touch of audacity and enterprise that made him the cleverest player on the field.

Not for years has the game between these clubs had such a wonderfully exciting finish When the 'Quins had a seven-point lead with a strong wind behind them in the second half, Swansea's chances looked slender indeed. The home forwards, however, rallied in magnificent manner, and where hitherto they had been merely on level terms with the visiting eight, the 'Quins' pack cracked at the critical moment, and the try and penalty goal by Trew saw Swansea two points behind with ten minutes to go.

It was gloriously exciting football, with both sides all out, and it was fitting that Trew should score the winning try with a great dash. Swansea were also well served by Bryn, Evans, Jenkins, Watkin, Thomas, and Rees, while for the Harlequins Coghlan, Duder, and Willis put plenty of spirit into their play. At forward, Style ran straight and hard, while Hodge was a forceful centre. Hubbard kicked beautifully.

LONDON WELSH'S DISTINCTION.

FIRST VICTORY AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT 7 pts., LONDON WELSH 8.

The London Welsh's tour took them to Newport, where 2,000 saw a keen game under bad conditions. Newport were handicapped by the high wind, and soon found that skying the ball was dangerous. Despite this, however, they attacked strongly with passing, a London Welsh were hard pressed. Just before half-time the visitors were penalised, and Everson placed a great goal.

Early in the second half Lewis scored an unconverted try for the London Welsh after smart passing, while Green dropped a goal for Newport. Roberts, however, scored a further try for the London Welsh to give them the lead and their first victory over Newport.

There was a time when Newport looked on London Welsh as easy victims for pleasant holiday matches, and since the clubs first met in 1886, Newport had never failed to win. Those times are ended. That remarkable record was broken yesterday by the team who played better football in almost every minute of the game, and were certainly not flattered by a one-point victory. The department in which the London Welsh were most strikingly superior was in the directness of their tactics. There was no hesitation in their back play, and their half-backs and three-quarters went straight ahead with keen thrusts through the centre at every available opportunity.

All Newport is wondering why little Bowcott has not found favour with the Welsh selectors this year, for on yesterday's form his equal is not to be found in Wales. Edwards and Lewis, the centres, had not the best of luck in failing to score, but Newport were fairly beaten.

U.C.S. OUTPLAYED AT GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER 27 pts., U.C.S. OLD BOYS 5.

The U.C.S. Old Boys were beaten at Gloucester after an interesting game by 27 points to 5.

The opening stages were keenly contested, and Baker, the Gloucester centre, dropped a clever goal. Following a smart interception by Hewitt, Weston scored a try for the visitors, and McKenzie added the extra points

On the re-start Gloucester played up strongly, Meadows, the home outside-half, punted, regathered, and, when chased by the full-back, handed to Baker, who scored behind the posts for Boughton to convert. Just on half-time Hunt-Cooke, the visiting full-back, went off injured.

Gloucester attacked repeatedly in the second half, and further tries were added by Baker, James, Abbey, and Hough, three of which Boughton converted. Towards the end the Old Boys made praiseworthy efforts to score, but the defence was too strong.

BLACKHEATH'S BACKS SHINE.

BRIDGWATER 3 pts., BLACKHEATH 8.

Blackheath visited Bridgwater under most unfavourable conditions, but the game was splendidly contested, each side showing fine open movements, Blackheath being the superior. Russell opened the scoring for Bridgwater with an unconverted try and Hamilton Smythe scored one for Blackheath, Bishop converting.

The game continued to be splendidly contested in the second half, passing movements by both sides meeting with determined resistance, the tackling and passing being features of the play The Blackheath backs were the better Morris and Devitt showing resolute running, and Tucker scoring an unconverted try after a clever handling movement.

OLD DUNSTONIANS UNFORTUNATE.

PENRYN 4 pts., OLD DUNSTONIANS 3.

The Old Dunstonians lost at Penryn on Good Friday by a dropped goal to a try. The visitors did most of the attacking in the first half, and Pickance scored their try. The winners had the better of the second half, and Medlin dropped a splendid goal. Waller, Greenacre, and Stone were prominent forwards for the Old Boys, and Sheppard kicked well for the winners. The Old Boys were a trifle unlucky to lose.

STREATHAM'S KEEN PLAY.

WEYMOUTH 9 pts., STREATHAM 9.

Streatham, on their Easter tour, drew with Weymouth after a well-contested game on Good Friday. The home team played the livelier football in the early stages of the game, but Streatham, though nearly always beaten in the tight scrums, improved later. Weymouth scored three tries that were not improved. Streatham replied with two tries, also unconverted, by Knott and Whittingham, while Knott kicked a penalty goal.

OLD RIVALS MEET

BARBARIANS BEATEN IN OPEN GAME.

CLEVER PLAY BY CARDIFF

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

CARDIFF 11 pts., BARBARIANS 9.

CARDIFF, Saturday.

A big holiday crowd witnessed this popular annual tussle on the Cardiff Arms Park this afternoon, in cold and boisterous weather. Most of the visiting players were internationals drawn from the four countries, and among them was Windsor-Lewis, the London Welsh outside-half, who is on the reserve list for Wales against France. Both sides were keen on making the game open and spectacular, and this was to the liking of the crowd The first real thrill was provided by Windsor-Lewis breaking through in brilliant style from the centre line and beating man after man in the most approved fashion. He grounded the ball under the cross-bar, and J. W. Allen had no difficulty in converting.

The Cardiff forwards were controlling the scrums and heeling the ball from most of them, but their backs were too slow and could make very little headway. They had one particularly good chance of scoring, but it was lost through reckless passing in front of goal. Making full use of their superior speed the Barbarians invaded the home territory, but the pressure was relieved by using the touch line as often as possible. Cardiff were kept on the defensive most of the time, but they had a chance of drawing level when J. H. John, the left-wing, broke away; but instead of going for the line he passed back when there was no one backing him up. It was a stupid thing to do as he had C. G. Gosling, the full-back, well beaten. A. Key was giving a perfect service from the scrums to Windsor-Lewis, who was all but through from a clever corkscrew run. He was brought down only a few yards from the line.

With a fine forward rush Cardiff took play to the visitors' "25," and the ball was passed out to John Roberts, who scored a very good try wide out on the right flank. Tom Stone just failed with the kick from a difficult angle. There was no further scoring before the interval, when the Barbarians were leading by a goal to a try.

Thrilling Second Half.

The first interesting incident in the second half was a tricky run by Tom Stone. He ran clean through the defence, but was overtaken five yards from the line. Cardiff kept up the pressure, and from the finest passing movement of the match Isaacs, one of the home forwards, scored a glorious try in an easy position. Stone took the kick, and the ball rebounded from one of the uprights. The Barbarians made desperate efforts to regain the lead, and carried play to the home "25," where Windsor-Lewis picked up in the loose, and with his left foot dropped a neat goal.

There were thrills galore at this stage, and it was anybody's game. Cardiff were now doing most of the aggressive work, but Gosling was playing a great defensive game for the tourists. Five minutes from time Cardiff were rewarded for their persistency through Barrell, one of the forwards, forcing himself over the line under the cross-bar. Tom Stone converted and thus gave Cardiff a lead of two points. They held on to it till the end, the final score being Cardiff one goal and two tries, Barbarians one converted goal and one dropped goal.

It was a fine open game which everybody thoroughly enjoyed. It was full of sparkle and movement, especially in the second half, when Cardiff showed a marked superiority in contrast with their inferiority in the first half. A. Key, the England inside-half, hit it off delightfully with Windsor-Lewis, and both players were on top of their form.

BATH SCRAPE THROUGH.

BATH 10 pts., NORTHAMPTON 8.

Northampton were generally on top in this game at Bath, played before 2,000 spectators, for Bath were often at a disadvantage. Watkins scored a try in the first minute for the tourists, and Trees kicked a good goal. Howell dropped a clever goal for Bath, but Watkins replied with an unconverted try for the visitors just on half-time.

Bath improved considerably in the second half, and following good individual play, Spence scored a try which put Bath a point behind. Samson could not convert to give Bath the lead. Merritt, however, added a try for Bath, and Webb another for Northampton. Webb and Coley were prominent in the visiting pack. Bath lasted the better.

A WELL-CONTESTED GAME.

OLD EDWARDIANS 3 pts., FIVE WAYS OLD EDWARDIANS 0.

The Old Edwardians left matters late against Five Ways, and their try, the only score of the match, came about ten minutes from the end. The Five Ways defence up to this point had been steady, and kept the Old Boys, who had been very assertive, from crossing, but there came a period of slackness near the end, and Bence dashed over for an unconverted try Findley, the Five Ways full-back, was the most prominent player on the field, and he stood up manfully to some heavy attacks.

OLD MILLHILLIANS SEIZE A CHANCE.

HARTLEPOOL ROVERS 3 pts., OLD MILLHILLIANS 6.

The Old Millhillians had a hard game at Hartlepool with the Rovers, under wretched conditions, and before a small crowd. The Rovers were without five of their regular players. The first half, nevertheless, saw them always attacking, but their backs were seldom in action. Wiggins and Hume were good in defence. Harrison failed with a penalty attempt for the Rovers, and Little was held just outside the Old Millhillians' line.

With the wind in their favour in the second half, Old Millhillians showed superiority, and after Hartlepool had lost their full-back, Waterson, through injury, Hume scored a try for the visitors, Carris adding a second. Both goal kicks failed. Close on time Bantoft got over for Hartlepool, after Harrison had missed with a drop at goal.

WASPS WIN ON TIME.

OTLEY 8 pts., WASPS 11.

In spite of the incessant rain, play at Otley, where the Wasps were the visitors, was fast and open. The Wasps' forwards broke away after five minutes, and, following smart work by Craven, an unconverted try was scored by Hopkins. Otley attacked, and a long dribble by Cullen resulted in a try by Coopey. Shortly afterwards Booth crossed for a brilliant try for Otley, and Bateson added the extra points.

In the second half the Wasps dashed off, and a clever dribble by Pilcher ended in Compton scoring for Garbutt to convert. Two minutes from time Hopkins ran well and cross-kicked. The Wasps' pack dribbled on smartly, and Evans scored an unconverted try to enable the London side to run out winners of a fine sporting game by 11 points against 8.

EDGWARE'S SMART FORWARDS.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE 6 pts., EDGWARE 11.

Edgware followed up their Good Friday success against Taunton by defeating Weston-super-Mare in a well-contested game by a goal and two tries to a penalty goal and a try.

Assisted by the wind, Edgware pressed most of the first half. Williams scored from a five yards scrum, and Gunn converted to give Edgware the lead. The Edgware forwards played splendidly. In the second half Williams and Churcher scored tries, and two minutes from the end Slayton kicked a penalty for Weston.

SIDMOUTH SCRUM WELL.

SIDMOUTH 14 pts., STREATHAM 6.

Sidmouth, the holders of the Devon Senior Cup, beat Streatham by a goal and 3 tries to 2 tries. The feature of the game was the good handling by both sides of a greasy ball. Sidmouth, however, obtained possession most in the tight scrums, while Streatham's opportunities came from the line-out. Whittingham and C. R. Williams scored Streatham's tries.

ANXIOUS TIME FOR FRENCH SELECTORS.

PARIS, Saturday.

The inability of Bailette to play for France against Wales on Monday is giving the French Selection Committee material for thought. Belotequy, the old French international, was selected to take Bailette's place, but the "Auto" states to-day that he will not now be available. It is thought that Graciet will be the final choice as left-centre. The French left wing, however, is still doubtful, for there is now the possibility that Samatan, who hurt his ankle in a club match last Monday, will not be fit to play.—*Reuter.*

OLD BLUES IN PARIS.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Old Blues were beaten by 11 points to 9 by the Lyon Rugby Football Club in Paris to-day.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

BRISTOL LOSE AT HOME.

CHANCES MISSED IN HARD GAME.

RAILWAY TEAMS' DRAW.

BRISTOL 3 pts., LEICESTER 9.

Two leading clubs were engaged at Bristol, Leicester being the visitors. Bristol opened the scoring in three minutes, Carter sending Lillicrap over. Leicester replied with a try by Buckingham a moment later. Both tries were unconverted. Play was very fast, both sides showing excellent form. Farndon gave Leicester the lead with an unconverted try, but Hazell twice missed penalties for Bristol.

Leicester had the better of matters in the early stages of the second half, and Flewitt increased their lead with a good try after clever passing. Bristol improved, attacking strongly, but could not get through Rain fell in torrents and spoilt the concluding stages, in which Leicester did most of the attacking.

Bristol, who had been showing excellent form in recent matches, greatly disappointed their supporters in this game, the work of their threequarters, especially, leaving much to be desired, while their defence was not without fault. Leicester were the better team, though the margin of six points rather flattered them on the run of the play. Territorially Bristol had quite as much of the game as their opponents. The best football was seen in the first half when both sets of backs executed some delightful movements, all three tries being the outcome of clever work and speedy running. After the interval play deteriorated to some extent, rain rendering the ball difficult to handle. Still, there were far too many free kicks for scrum infringements, the referee, Burge, having a busy time. The forwards were well matched, and the struggle between them was strenuous. Their methods of heeling did not meet with the referee's approval. Leicester got rather more of the ball. The visitors' great strength, apart from forward, was at half, where Greenlees, well fed by Godney, was at the top of his form, his display being the outstanding feature of the game. He had a big part in most of the attacking movement while his defence in the second half, when Bristol were pressing for most of the time, was excellent. Flevitt, who took Cotlin's place in the centre, was also good, and while on the wing showed to great advantage in the first half in a number of strong runs. Saunders, Wiener and Hall were the pick of the visiting forwards, and Tucker, Hazell and Broome were conspicuous.

HALIFAX'S SMART FEAT.

COVENTRY 5 pts., HALIFAX 6.

Halifax made a very fine show at Coventry, where they won surprisingly. The home team narrowly missed scoring through Wilkinson in the first five minutes, but subsequently Halifax carried out several promising passing movements, and Mann gave them the lead with an unconverted try after twenty minutes. West put Coventry in front ten minutes before the interval with a try, which Bonham converted.

The second half was very even, and until the end there was little to choose between the teams. Halifax, after missing several opportunities, obtained an unconverted try through Woodward, and this proved to be the deciding score. Halifax were fortunate when Harriman dribbled over their line, only for the referee to disallow what appeared to be a good try. The ball was carried from end to end, but both defences proved sound.

N.P. BANK IN IRELAND.

WATERFORD 9 pts., N.P. BANK 0.

National Provincial Bank lost the first game of their Easter tour at Waterford, where they were defeated by Waterford by two tries and a penalty goal to nil. The Bank started off at a great pace, and made a hot attack on the Waterford line. They continued to press until just before the interval, when Brophy kicked a fine goal for Waterford. As Baker had been injured, the Bank played seven forwards, who, however, got possession fairly regularly. The Waterford wing forwards were excellent, and Gough was very well marked at scrum Play became very keen, and the passing of both sides was none too sure owing to a very strong wind.

In the second half E. N. S. Evans broke away from a line-out and raced half the length of the field. He passed to Forbes, who, though well up,. was tackled on the line. The Bank got over twice, but five-yard scrums were ordered owing to infringements. Waterford then attacked strongly, and Kedcher scored two fine tries. Following up the Bank backs again got going well, and Forbes made a good opening. But W. C. Evans was knocked into touch. Waterford became aggressive, but the Bank forwards forced them back with a fine rush, in which Major Williams and Collins were prominent.

RAILWAYS INTERNATIONAL.

BRITISH RAILWAYS 5 pts., FRENCH RAILWAYS 5.

Heavy rain fell at Leicester, where a British Railways' fifteen met a French Railways' side. The ground was very soft. The English side took up the attack at the start, and Stocks was nearly through, but he held on too long. Immediately afterwards Williams made an unsuccessful drop at goal. The French side, by good rushes, worked their way back, and Sagnes scored a try, which Salon converted. The visiting forwards were very lively in controlling the scrums. Gayraud was injured, and had to retire. Mountain cut through beautifully from a scrum on the French "25," and scored under the posts, Williams adding the extra points.

On the resumption Kent broke away from a loose scrum and was nearly over, but dropped the ball right on the line. The conditions were appalling, it being practically impossible to keep a footing. Good handling was at a discount. Hick made one splendid dash for the corner, but was brilliantly tackled by Bousseau, who throughout had played a fine game. Salon intercepted, and was only stopped on the line. The home forwards kept hammering away at the French line, but they were unable to get the touch-down

OLD DUNSTONIANS DRAW.

HAYLE 8 pts., OLD DUNSTONIANS 8.

Old Dunstonians drew with Hayle on the latter's ground, the score being eight points all. In the first half J. Womack scored a try and converted it himself, and T. Momack followed with another, but the kick failed. The second half was played in a hailstorm, and the home side pressed. Walters scored their try and Bonn converted, besides kicking a penalty goal. For the Old Boys Arthur Newman and Walter played well.

CLUB MATCHES.

	Pts.		Pts.
Aberavon	27	Hartlepool O.B.	2
Bath	10	Northampton	8
Bristol	3	Leicester	9
Bradford	0	Cross Keys	8
Barnstaple	8	Headingley	4
Bridgwater Albion	3	Blackheath	8
Cardiff	11	Barbarians	9
Coventry	5	Halifax	6
Gloucester	27	U.C.S. Old Boys	5
Hartlepool Rovers	3	Old Millhillians	6
Newport	12	London Welsh	8
Neath	12	Nuneaton	13
Plymouth Albion	9	O.M. Taylors	6
Pontypool	20	Abercarn	5
Torquay Ath	14	Bridgend	3
Swansea	12	Harlequins	10
Dublin Wands.	9	Birkenhead Park	5
North of Ireland	24	Manchester	6
Bedford	14	Cardiff	7
Edgware	11	Weston-super-Mare	6
Woodford	11	Bideford	0
Southern Rly. A	18	Kingston	3
Finchley	21	Old Nottinghamians	3
Falmouth	5	B.T.H. (London)	6
Old Edwardians	16	Westminster Bank	5
St. Ives (Cornwall)	19	Catford Bridge	10
Univ. College, Cork	3	London Irish	6
Redruth	10	Old Paulines	10
Percy Park	21	Batley	14
Harrogate Old Boys	20	Skipton	3
Aspatria	5	Huddersfield O.B.	0
Ilkley	9	Durham City	6
Otley	8	The Wasps	11
Hessle	22	Roundhay	0
Cheltenham	9	Wakefield	0
Baildon	14	North Ribblesdale	13
Hornsea	21	Bohemians	3
Bridlington	0	Sandal	21
Scarborough	8	Rotherham	3
Hanover	3	Oxford Greyhounds	6
Abergavenny	15	Lloyds Bank	10
Southampton Old Edwardians	3	Toch H	0

RAILWAYS INTERNATIONAL.

British Railways	5	French Railways	5

RUGBY LEAGUE.

Batley	7	Hull	0
*Bradford Northern	0	Rochdale Hornets	2
Bramley	5	Wakefield Trinity	2
Featherstone Rovers	5	Dewsbury	5
Halifax	22	Keighley	2
Hull K. Rovers.	0	Leeds	10
Hunslet	10	Warrington	3
Leigh	6	York	3
Oldham	26	St. Helens Rec.	3
Salford	11	Huddersfield	2
St. Helens	31	Broughton Rgrs.	17
Widnes	12	Wigan	0
Wigan Highfield	46	Castleford	6

* Abandoned after forty-five minutes' play.
† Abandoned in second half owing to bad weather.

HOCKEY.

ENGLAND BEAT HOLLAND.

FARCICAL FESTIVALS.

By "CIRCLE."

It is unfortunate for the numerous Easter hockey festivals that the weather so far has been very unfavourable. Yesterday the chief event of the Scarborough meeting was the match between England and Holland, this being the first occasion on which the latter, who have beaten and drawn with strong Hockey Association teams, have been accorded full international honours.

Owing to University studies, HOLLAND were not quite at full strength, and failed to do themselves full justice, and ENGLAND, who had K. G. Chilman at outside-right in place of F. W. Carpenter, won by 9—1, after leading at half-time by 5—0. It was from Chilman's centre that Milford scored the first goal, and before the interval Saville netted the second goal and Shorting did the hat-trick.

In the second half England, much the better in cohesion, continued to show marked superiority. Milford, the amateur rackets champion, played brilliantly at inside-left, scoring the sixth, seventh, and eighth goals, and Shorting completed the winners' total, while Wijk replied for Holland, who were up against a great defence.

Snow at Folkestone.

Yesterday's weather for the Folkestone Festival, where twenty teams are competing, was the worst on record, the ground being affected by snow and rain. FOLKESTONE OPTIMISTS, who have had a record season, beat CHEAM by 5—3, and among others of the earlier results was the 2—2 draw between HOUNSLOW and the PIGEONS and the 4—0 win of NEWPORT over WIENER ATHLETIC (Vienna).

Owing to the heavy rain the afternoon play was transferred to the Polo ground, where some keen play was seen. After being a goal down at half-time, OLD FELSTEDIANS ran BUCCANEERS to a 3—3 draw, and UNITED BANKS overcame the conditions with marked cleverness while scoring a 12—1 win over SWISS WANDERERS. The MYSTICS beat OLD MARLBURIANS in an excellent match by 4—3, the GHOSTS accounted for PURLEY by 4—1, and ALDERLEY EDGE beat the Midlands combination, NIK-E-VOLS by 6—1.

Schools Team in Belgium.

In charge of Colonel Coates, an English Public Schools team, comprising several of the players who beat Wales in the Junior International, have been enjoying a holiday tour in Belgium. In their opening match they were run to a 1—1 draw by COMBINED BELGIAN UNIVERSITIES, while they beat GHENT UNIVERSITY by 5—4. The general form of the Belgian players emphasised the continued advance of the game in their country.

London's Curtailed Games.

Of the seven games arranged to take place in connection with the National Physical Laboratory Festival at Teddington, only two could be played owing to the heavy rain which eventually left most of the playing pitches waterlogged. EPSOM put up a stubborn defence against the MOONRAKERS, who had scored fifteen goals without reply from the Bank of England on the previous day. The Moonrakers notched three against Epsom, who failed to open their own account. J. H. Awdry (2) and R. A. Chamberlain being the scorers, two of the goals coming in the first half.

CROUCH END and WINDSOR had a very keen tussle in the afternoon, a goal early in the first half by J. Hennessey giving Crouch End the victory. The pitch became very churned up as the game progressed, and players found it difficult to maintain a foothold.

Weston-super-Mare Games.

Cold and windy weather marred the second day's play at Weston-super-Mare, but LONDON POLYTECHNIC, who won their two engagements on the opening day, retained their unbeaten record when they defeated MAGDALEN COLLEGE (Oxford) by 3 goals (R. Sneddon (2) and J. Sneddon) to 2 (Miller and Jacks).

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

England	9	Holland	1

FESTIVAL RESULTS.

FOLKESTONE.

Newport (Mon.)	4	Wiener Athletiksport Club (Vienna)	0
Hounslow	2	Pigeons (Warwickshire)	2
Folkestone Optimists	5	Cheam	3
Buccaneers	3	Old Feldstedians	3
Mystics	4	Old Marlburians	3
Bucks Wanderers	4	Nottingham	2
Ghosts	2	Purley	1
Alderley Edge	6	Nik-Les-Vols	1
United Banks	12	Swiss Wanderers	1

LLANDUDNO.

Stone	1	Retford	1
Llandudno Ladies	3	Urmston Ladies	1

LOWESTOFT.

Sleepers	4	Eagles	6
Wallington	6	Granta	10
Dulwich	3	Rams	2
Tramps	3	Herts Wanderers	3
Westminster Bank	0	Ipswich	3
Chelmsford	5	Yorkshire Casuals	3
Sleepers	2	Old Cheltonians	1
Lowestoft	2	Lloyds Bank	1
Rams	3	Granta	1
Vacationals	3	Wallington	9
Old Cheltonians	2	Westminster Bank	3
Lloyds Bank	1	Dulwich	6

PRESTATYN.

Stoke M.O.	3	North Stafford	1
Chorley	1	Stoke L.M.S.	0
Prestatyn	3	Stoke L.M.S.	1
North Stafford	2	Chorley	1

PLYMOUTH.

Cornish Nomads	3	Plymth	3
R.N. and R.M.	2	Stragglers	1
		Plympton Grammar School O.B.	3
Devon Regt.	7	Torpoint	0
Worcester Regt. II.	5	Plymouth Tech. Col.	1
Devon Regt. II.	3	R. Navy and R.M.'s	1
Plymouth	3	Torpoint	1
Plymouth Tech. Coll	2	Old Plymptonians	0
Worcester Regt.	2	Old Plymptonians II.	1
Worcester Regt. II.	1	O. Plymptonians II.	1
Devon Regt. II.	7	Plymouth College	0

N.P.L. (TEDDINGTON).

Moonrakers	3	Epsom	0
Crouch End	1	Windsor	0

TYNEMOUTH.

Wear Valley	1	Scottish Universities	0
Airedale Nomads	8	North Durham	2
Sale	2	Combined Colleges	2
Tynemouth	3	Tynedale	3
Scottish Universities	2	North Durham	1
South Shields	2	Ashington	1
Sale	6	Novocastrians	3
Airedale Nomads	3	Combined Colleges	3
Wear Valley	1	Durham West End	1

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Polytechnic	3	Magdalen Coll.	2
Occidentals	2	Henleaze	0
Surbiton Strollers	2	Bream	4
Brondesbury	3	Welsh Rarebits	2
Devon Exiles	2	Cheltenh'm Stragglers	1
Brondesbury	4	Henleaze	0
Surbiton Strollers	3	Polytechnic	1
Cheltenham Stragglers	3	Welsh Rarebits	0
Magdalen Coll.	5	Occidentals	1
Bream	2	Devon Exiles	0

CLUB MATCHES.

D. L. Ross's P.S. XI.	1	Uhlenhorster H.C.	1
City of London M. H.	2	J. C. Claydon's XI.	2

WOMEN'S MATCHES.

Frankfort S.C.	0	Sus'x & Surrey Wand.	6

BOURNEMOUTH (WOMEN).

Owls	3	Nat. Prov. Bank	1
Bank of England	4	Camp Hill O.E.'s	2
Sheffield	4	South Hants	1
Manchester	2	Æsculpians	0
Northampton Poly.	0	Meyrick Park	0
Weymouth	7	Staines	0
Imps	2	Incognitas	0
Countryside	2	Sherwood	1
Odds and Ends	6	Witan	0
Crostyx	3	Cheam	2
Hawks	6	Parkstone	3
Wallington	3	Ranelagh	2

MOTORING.

LONDON TO LAND'S END TRIAL.

The Motor Cycling Club's eighteenth London to Land's End trial, which began from Slough

AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

THE FUTURE TASK.

By H. M. ABRAHAMS.

On Thursday the Amateur Athletic Association, with its new president, Lord Desborough, in the chair, will hold a dinner at the Park Lane Hotel to celebrate its fiftieth birthday. It is hoped that representatives from the French, German, and Hungarian Associations will be present, together with members of most of the leading sports organisations in this country, and champions of the distant and not too distant past, to do homage to an association which for five decades has governed amateur athletics in this country, and is undoubtedly held in the highest esteem by athletes and sports organisers all over the world.

The association was founded on Saturday, April 24, 1880, and although in the very nature of things we could hardly have reached the twentieth century without such a governing body, it was mainly due to the foresight and efforts of the Oxford University Athletic Club that the association came into being when it did, and the minds of all of us will think next Thursday in silent affection and remembrance of the late Sir Montague Shearman, who, if not the father, was at any rate one of the sponsors of our governing body.

ATHLETICS BEFORE 1880.

History shows that in the late fifties athletic meetings, though in existence, were very few and far between, and running and jumping mainly consisted of pedestrianism and what we should now term "freak" matches. There is an authentic account of a meeting (rather of a "rag" nature) at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1850, and Cambridge University Athletic Club held its first University sports in 1857. But it is with the formation of the Mincing Lane Athletic Club in June, 1863 (a club which three years later changed its name to the London Athletic Club), and the promotion of the first Oxford and Cambridge Inter-Varsity Sports at Oxford, on Saturday, March 5, 1864, that modern athletics may be said to have begun in this country.

A.A.A. Championships (according to the records published annually in the Championship programme) are said to have been first held in 1866. A pedant must disagree with this statement, for it is only accurate to reflect that the championships so-called held from 1866 to 1879 were championships promoted by the now long-defunct Amateur Athletic Club, a club formed by some old University and London athletes early in the year 1866, "to supply the want of an established ground upon which competitions in amateur athletic sports might take place, and to afford as completely as possible to all classes of *gentlemen amateurs* the means of practising and competing against one another, without being compelled to mix with professional athletes."

"A VILE PHRASE."

The meetings before 1880 were, therefore, in my opinion, not championships as we to-day understand the word, for they were restricted to "gentlemen-amateurs" (horrid phrase), and not the healthy world-wide democratic meetings they are to-day. In fact, the only reason I can see why these pre-1880 meetings are regarded as A.A.A. Championships at all, is that when the A.A.A. was formed and held its first meeting, the A.A.C. handed over all the challenge cups which had been previously competed for to the new association.

The A.A.C. held their first meeting at Beaufort House Sports Ground on Friday, March 25, 1866—a fortnight after the Inter-Varsity meeting of that year. There were twelve events, and only three were not won by Oxford or Cambridge athletes. In 1870, "owing to the large entries" (what a misleading word that word "large" is), heats of the 100 yards had to be decided on the Friday evening. And so the meeting went on with growing discontent, first as to the restriction on entries, and even more important as to the time of the year, until 1879, when the crisis came to a head and two meetings were held—one in April under the auspices of the A.A.C., and the other in the summer at the recently opened Stamford Bridge Grounds by the London Athletic Club. Neither meeting was a success, and at the April meeting the total entries numbered but 25, with only one event with more than three starters. It was this fiasco that led to the formation of the A.A.A. the following year.

FOUNDATION OF THE A.A.A.

Acting upon a suggestion that emanated from the O.U.A.C., a fully representative meeting was held at Oxford, for the purpose of "forming an amateur athletic association to regulate championship competitions and other matters which have recently been the subject of much controversy." Representatives from the two Universities, Midland and Northern Counties, and many prominent Southern clubs were present and the Association was formed. The old challenge cups were handed over, and it was agreed that the championships should be held on the "fourth Saturday after Commemoration." Thus the present-day practice of holding the A.A.A. Championships in July has a distinct Dark Blue flavour about it.

The first championship meeting was held at Lillie Bridge, on Saturday, July 5, 1880. The first event was decided in a deluge, and the meeting closed under similar circumstances. There were about sixty entries in all, and great dissatisfaction was caused in the walk because H. Webster (the previous holder), having proceeded at a veritable trot the whole way, was allowed to finish before suffering disqualification. Apparently, too (how absurdly unoriginal we still are), the decision of the judges in the 100 yards was not universally approved.

From then onwards the championships were held annually, and in the South, North, and Midlands in turn. In 1893 there were eighty-two entries and a crowd of 6,000. 1896 provided a sensation when just before the meeting, among others, C. A. Bradley and F. E. Bacon (two reigning champions) were suspended for receiving "expenses." In 1900 the first real foreign invasion occurred, when United States athletes annexed eight championships. In 1905 the new Stamford Bridge grounds were opened, and in 1909, with a record gate, the meeting finally came permanently to the South. The first two-day meeting was held in 1914, when the total entries amounted to 282.

THE POST-WAR PERIOD.

Since the war, the Association has gone from strength to strength. International competition has increased by leaps and bounds, and public interest has not only been aroused, but maintained. Over 400 entries is usual, and a gate of between 25,000 and 30,000 always expected. Forty years ago the number of affiliated clubs was approximately Northern 95, Midland 36, Southern 100. To-day the figures are: Northern 200, Midland 160, Southern 500.

What of the future? That athletics will continue to command public interest there can be no doubt, and that international competitions will increase and the standard of performance become ever higher are assured. From this point of view the Association has merely to continue its work with confidence and energy. But there are other things to be done in which courage as well as work is required. A ground must be acquired worthy of the Association which governs the sport, and suitable to the demands of modern public interest. It is to this task that those responsible for athletics in the future must address themselves, and now is the time to start.

THE AUSTRALIANS GETTING NEARER.

MILAN, Saturday.

The Australians, who are now advancing rapidly on England—they have only the Alps to surmount and Paris to conquer now—arrived in Milan at 10.30 last night after one of the most picturesque railway journeys in Europe. It consisted of a twelve-hours' run from Rome—the first portion through the verdant plains at the base of the rugged Appenines, then skirting the Tuscan vineyards sheltering under pine-clad peaks, and finally cutting through the heart of the mountains to emerge upon the famous plain of Lombardy.

The team manager, Mr. Kelly, who abhors anything in the nature of self-advertisement, has maintained a frigid silence throughout the journey on all matters pertaining to the team's prospects. Last night he announced that he will be officially dumb until he arrives in London, where his first act will be to invite journalists to the team's headquarters, in order that he can reply to any questions.

The team are eagerly looking forward to figuring in the first talking film ever made of a Test team. The picture will be recorded in the lounge of a Paris hotel on Tuesday next.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

TEST CRICKET PROSPECTS.

AUSTRALIANS IN LONDON THIS WEEK.

A GLANCE AT THE MEN.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The arrival of the Australian Test cricketers in London on Wednesday is being anticipated with more than the usual interest and eagerness such an "invasion" usually produces. The greater attractiveness this year is due more than anything to the youthfulness of the majority of the fifteen players who are to make a determined effort to regain the "Ashes."

The Australian selectors have pinned their faith in youth and have chosen a new leader, and so there is something different, some unknown quantity, about this challenge which makes it all the more appealing.

It has been truly said that the ideal touring side consists of judicious blending of youth and experience. If the representatives of youth are really young, and if those with experience are also, shall we say, comparatively young, so much the better, and that is why the 1930 challengers for the "Ashes" can be regarded as doughty opponents. There is nobody on the side of whom it can be said that "he is getting on in years."

The records tell us that the first two Test matches were played at Melbourne in 1877, while the third was that in which the team taken out by Lord Harris opposed an Australian eleven in 1878-79. One may, perhaps, quibble over this. The first two matches were between the team captained by Jim Lillywhite and Australian elevens. Lillywhite's men were all professionals, but there were three or four amateurs more worthy of a place in the Test side than some who figured in those contests.

In the initial encounter the Englishmen had to take the field without a first-class wicket-keeper. Lord Harris's side had even less claims to be representative of the full strength of England. It was Lord Harris's original idea to take a team to Australia composed exclusively of amateurs, but circumstances necessitated two professionals, Tom Emmett and George Ulyett, being included. Thus it came about that the only "real" bowlers in the eleven were those two Yorkshiremen.

THE JUBILEE.

Bearing these facts in mind, it may with justice be claimed that the present series of Tests is really the jubilee of representative cricket, for not until 1880 did the full strength of England meet the full strength of Australia. The match took place at the Oval, and furnished a memorable struggle. Australia had to follow on, and when their last man went in 32 runs were still required to avert an innings defeat. Such a fine fight was made, however, that they set England to get 57 to win, and then bowled so magnificently that five Englishmen were sent back while 30 runs were being scored. England won, but it was a narrow squeak, and, if previous events had not done so, this proved that Australia were foemen worthy of our best.

Now this seventeenth party from "down under" are coming to try and get back the "Ashes" they lost four years ago at the Oval and failed to recapture during the visit of Chapman's men two winters ago.

I may be entirely wrong in my estimate, but, speaking from personal knowledge and experience, I think they will most probably play bright and attractive cricket. The youthful element in the side has not been brought up to bat stodgily.

Bradman, for instance, impertinent in almost everything he does, will lend an air of lightness and buoyancy to the batting: Jackson, if he finds his form, which as a class cricketer he should soon do, will charm us with his grace of style and wide repertoire of delightful scoring strokes; Kippax is not far behind him—in fact, a little sounder in defence; Richardson is a cheerful forcing player; and there is the steadiness of Woodfull, the captain, with Ponsford and Fairfax to provide the necessary restraint

THE BOWLING STRENGTH.

It is difficult to talk with much certainty of the bowling, but we can be fairly confident that, despite the absence of anyone of really devastating pace such as that of Jack Gregory or Ted McDonald, the attack is in capable hands.

Percy Hornibrook, with his left-hand swingers and occasional breakback, Hurwood and Wall, both fast with nip off the pitch, Fairfax medium-pace right-hand spinners, and Clarrie Grimmett, slow right-hand leg break or googly, form a good array.

The fielding will be good, and may quite conceivably be great. Richardson is the "star." He can field anywhere with equal brilliance. The long field will be suitably looked after by Kippax, Bradman, and Jackson, and even if Oldfield, the wicket-keeper, fails to reach the standard of former years, he has an excellent understudy in the new man, Walker.

Still, as England won four of the five Test matches during the last tour in Australia, and as it is an accepted theory nowadays that to win in Australia England have to be 25 per cent. better all round than the Australians, we need not worry ourselves too much as to our prospects.

Quite likely, some of the youngsters of a year ago, whom the Australians have not yet met, may come on by leaps and bounds, in which case our chances will be enhanced still further. We must not start by being despondent, nor suggest that our men have not a hope before they go on to the field. If we can succeed in four matches out of five in Australia, we ought, at the very least, to win the rubber this summer in England.

Everyone will be interested to see how Woodfull acquits himself as captain. He is a deep student of the game, and possesses a quiet and determined personality which is bound to react upon those under him.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CRICKET CLASSES AT LORD'S.

By OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The annual cricket classes at Lord's have become a feature of the Easter holidays, and there is no sign of their waning in popularity. On the contrary, during the first week of these holidays, when many of the schools had not yet broken up, over 150 boys attended daily. Practice was carried on on the nursery ground. Fifteen nets were in use last week, and 200 boys were accommodated, the professionals being engaged from 10 o'clock a.m. until 5.30 p.m.

In the event of rain there is ample accommodation for a similar number of nets under cover, and Mr. R. H. Routledge, for the ninth year in succession, superintends the arrangements, and again has the assistance of A. J. Atfield, the old Gloucestershire professional. Each boy is allotted half an hour, and the times are kept meticulously, in order that all may get their turn, more than twenty professionals, including J. Moss (Notts), W. Reeves (Essex), T. W. Oates (Notts), H. White (Herts), Tregear, Powell, Covill, Bowes, Cuthbertson, Sims, the left-handers Fowler, Fuller, Fitzgerald, and others, being busily employed. The ages of the pupils range from 18½ to 8½. There are seldom more than two bowlers at any one net, including the coach, who does not content himself with merely delivering the ball, but gives practical demonstration as to how it should be played.

It is not, however, in batting alone that instruction is given. The bowling class, over which Mr. Walter Brearley, the old Lancashire and England fast bowler, has presided for the last seven years, commands a very strong following. Stress of work prevents Mr. Brearley from continuing to give his assistance this year, and the good work is now carried on by Reeves and "Harry" White.

The bowler's run up to the wicket is strictly limited, and marked by a metal disc, from which he must start, and special attention is paid to the length of the delivery and the placing of the feet. The boys have only one stump to aim at, and Oates, the old Notts stumper, gives instruction at the same time to the young wicket-keepers.

At various intervals Mr. W. Findlay, the secretary of the M.C.C., or Mr. R. Aird gives instruction in fielding, which the boys enjoy equally.

It was impossible to see all the boys at work, but several of those on view showed considerable promise, Harrow being well represented by H. A. G. Torrens and J. A. S. Collins, among the older boys, and G. T. Ohlson, who is only 12½, among the younger. The latter's elder brother, J. G. Ohlson, a fast right-hand bowler,

Continued at foot of next column.

MOTOR MATTERS.

HOLIDAY MOTORING.

NEW POPULAR CAR.

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

In the midst of the first big holiday of the year, the motorist wants to enjoy himself and not be burdened with a load of "donts." All the advice necessary has already been given, and the aim is now to obtain the maximum of enjoyment from his pastime combined with the greatest safety to himself and others. The number of cars on the road indicates the increased popularity of motoring in spite of registration figures and the laments of some car vendors. If fewer new cars are being delivered, those already in use seem to be employed more extensively.

The extra tax on petrol which was feared has fortunately not fructified, and the cautious motorist who laid in supplies at the old price has the satisfaction of knowing that he has not at any rate lost money by his foresight. Although there are a large number of drivers who keep accurate running costs, the vast majority do not bother much about the cost of fuel, but merely curse inwardly whenever their Treasury notes disappear outside a petrol pump.

There are few obstacles to a really enjoyable Easter. The worst is known of the Budget, the price of fuel is unaltered, and the weather is, what shall we say? typically English.

There is only one hint which I shall give regarding Easter driving, and that is in the words of a passenger who always used to accompany me on reliability trials and such contests. "There is a left-hand side of the road if you care to drive on it."

BROOKLANDS TO-MORROW.

The Easter Monday race meeting at Brooklands track promises to be a great success. There are nine races, the first starting at 1 p.m., and there are 127 entries. The programme includes two races round the "Mountain" course, very interesting from a spectacular point of view and demanding great skill from the drivers. There is also a special race for Bentley cars.

There is to be a private match between H. R. S. Birkin on the supercharged 4½ litre Bentley and J. Dunfee on a Sunbeam. An attempt is to be made to beat the lap record at present held by Kaye Don. This is in the neighbourhood of 134 m.p.h., a somewhat interesting figure in that the track was designed for speeds *up* to 120 m.p.h.

Those who are unable to travel to the track by road will be interested to read that the Southern Railway is issuing special tickets which include admission to the general enclosure. The price from Waterloo is 7s.

THE NEW WOLSELEY.

The sensation of the week has been the introduction of the new six-cylinder Wolseley at the price of £175 with a fabric saloon body. The engine is rated at 12 h.p., and is constructed on the most up-to-date lines, such refinements as overhead valves and camshaft being provided.

Some idea of the size of the car may be obtained from the following dimensions:—Wheelbase, 7 ft. 6½ ins.; track, 3 ft. 6 ins.; overall height 5 ft. 3 ins. The complete car weighs about 14 cwt. The power-weight ratio being so high, the car has a remarkable road performance both on the level and on hills. It holds the road remarkably well and is particularly steady on corners.

In spite of the short time which has elapsed since its introduction, the car has instantly leapt into popularity. The product of such an old-established firm, and one sponsored by Sir William Morris, is one in which the purchaser can instinctively trust. Even had the McKenna duties not been retained, the price at which the car sells would make competition very difficult.

ROAD WARNING SIGNS.

The Ministry of Transport is urging all local authorities to standardise their road-warning signs. The most important recommendation is that a special sign should be erected on secondary roads where they enter a main road. The purpose of this sign is to warn drivers that extra caution must be exercised, and that precedence should be given to the main road traffic.

In their endeavour to make the roads safer, the Automobile Association, with the approval of the Postmaster-General, is fixing nearly 500 Reflex signs on telegraph poles at bends and curves on the London to Holyhead road.

These signs are to assist motorists in keeping a safe course after dark or in misty weather, and the reflectors, when picked up by the headlights, show red on the nearside and white on the offside.

ALVIS SILVER EAGLE.

The Alvis Silver Eagle, introduced at the last Olympia Show, attracted instant attention. Its makers have an enviable reputation as the manufacturers of fast sporting cars, and also as successful pioneers of front-wheel drive. The new car is conventional in design, with the one notable exception of having three carburetters for the six cylinders. It is in its running, however, that this car shows its individuality.

The car submitted to me for test had covered a very considerable mileage, and had also caught public attention by a certain exploit across the Channel, so it was in no way a specially prepared car. The test was thus all the more interesting.

The first thing to strike me about the car was its extreme flexibility. Although it is guaranteed to reach 80 m.p.h., it can be driven with ease at low speeds on top gear. Too many sports cars require incessant gear-changing in traffic, but the Alvis is not one of these. Of course, the gear-box is extremely useful to the driver who wishes the best performance, and the engine is capable of delivering enormous revolutions for an indefinite period, but the most timid of drivers need have no fears concerning the ease of control of the Alvis.

This car has the delightful feel of "oneness," which is only possessed by the better cars. Its rigidity, its absence of sway on corners, and its road-holding qualities give the driver a most satisfying sense of security.

The Alvis sports cars appeal to a very distinct section of the motoring community, and this latest model is an excellent answer to their demands.

Light Lamps (London): 9.4 p.m. (Summer Mean Time).

Continued from preceding column.

should also be assured of a trial in the School eleven. Others who shaped very well were M. Barnby (Sedbergh), D. J. McKechnie (Loretto), A. Akers-Douglas (Eton), and D. R. W. Ellis (Sherborne). R. E. Hunter, of St. George's, Harpenden, the giant of the party, standing well over 6 ft., and proportionately broad, though barely 16, has all the makings of a fast bowler, delivering the ball from his full height with an easy action.

D. F. Mendl, a younger brother of J. F. Mendl, of the Repton eleven, impressed very favourably with his batting, getting the left leg well out, and should have a great chance of filling the vacancy behind the wicket caused by the absence of last year's captain, P. C. Oldfield. Repton are indeed fortunate if they have a more promising stumper.

It was of particular interest to watch the young relatives of well-known cricketers, of whom P. N. B. Howell, of West Downs, who is just 10½, punished Moss with delightful freedom. The young batsmen were at a considerable disadvantage on the matting wickets, where the ball turned considerably and jumped up disconcertingly on the slow pitch. M. H. Kingsley (Winchester) and A. B. Kingsley (Oatlands), the latter of whom is only 10½, both promise well. J. P. Warner (Alberley Hall), a younger son of P. F. Warner, and destined for Eton, was one of the few bowlers who knew how to spin the ball, though only 11½, and another boy who showed promise with the ball, and should gain his colours this year, is a younger brother of G. A. K. Collins, who captained Lancing two years ago and also assisted the County.

THE BEST GUIDE to efficient lubrication is Manufacturers' Recommendation—and over 230 Manufacturers, including the makers of the World's Best Cars, recommend Wakefield CASTROL Motor Oil, the product of an All-British Firm.—C. C. WAKEFIELD & CO., LTD., Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.—[ADVT.]

YOU WILL ENJOY A
MOTORING HOLIDAY
Motoring along picturesque lake shores, through wild mountain passes, beside mighty rivers, between delicate hedgerows, you see the country as it cannot be seen in any other way. Motoring is a comparatively inexpensive method of transportation, and keeps you continually in the fresh air.
THROUGH BRITAIN'S COUNTRYSIDE.
Weekly departures to
DEVON and CORNWALL ... } 7 days from
HANTS, DORSET and DEVON } May 3rd
SCOTLAND ... ... 13 days from May 19th
Inclusive fares from
£9 : 15 : 0
Ask for Programme No. 44.
ON THE CONTINENT
PRIVATE MOTOR COACH TOURS (Escorted).
Chateaux of the Touraine.
Brittany, Mont St. Michel and Normandy.
Belgium and Holland.
The Vosges, the Rhine and Moselle.
Switzerland.
Austrian Lakes, the Danube and Oberammergau, for the Passion Play.
The Dolomites and Oberammergau, for the Passion Play.
Inclusive fares from
£14 : 10 : 0
RAIL & AUTO-CAR TOURS
The Rhineland.
Rhineland, Bavaria, Black Forest and Oberammergau, for the Passion Play.
Brittany.
Inclusive fares from
£13 : 5 : 0
Ask for Programme No. 34, gratis.
For details of numerous other attractive arrangements by rail and auto-car in France, Belgium and Italy, at inclusive fares from £10 : 15 : 6, obtain Programme No. 104, free from any office of
COOK'S AND WAGONS-LITS
WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE
"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL,"
BERKELEY ST., LONDON, W.1, & OFFICES,
General Foreign Passenger Agents,
Pennsylvania Railroad.

SOUTH AMERICA
BY THE LUXURY MAIL STEAMERS OF THE
BLUE STAR LINE
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile).
"AVELONA STAR" } From London and Boulogne { 24 APRIL, 8 MAY, 22 MAY, 12 JUNE
"AVILA STAR"
"ARMEDA STAR"
"ANDALUCIA STAR"
NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINE } at special rates including best hotels.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50

DE LUXE CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN, NORWAY, etc.
BY THE WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER
"ARANDORA STAR."
BRITAIN'S DREAM SHIP.
Spacious Decks, Delightful Ballroom, Restful sun deck away from games, Swimming Pool, Louis XIV. Restaurant, with exceptional Cuisine, accommodating all passengers at one sitting. Tastefully appointed State Rooms throughout, with bedsteads and hot and cold running water. Luxurious public rooms on a scale obtainable only on the "ARANDORA STAR."
To SPAIN, ITALY, TURKEY, GREECE, ATLANTIC ISLES, MOROCCO, ALGERIA, DALMATIA, &c. } MAY 7th 22 days. MAY 31st 17 days. JUNE 18th 14 days.
To NORWEGIAN FJORDS, NORTH CAPE, NORTHERN CAPITALS, including LENINGRAD, for MOSCOW, &c. } JULY 5th 13 days. JULY 19th 20 days. AUG. 9th 13 days. AUG. 23rd 23 days.
For full particulars of South American sailings and all cruises apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent Street; 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water Street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

LET CANADA ENTRANCE YOU
7-WEEKS' DE LUXE TOUR.
Cross to Canada in the luxurious "Duchess of York" (20,000 tons). Special train in Canada. See every important city, including Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver Victoria. Visit French River, Nipigon, Kenora, Banff, Lake Louise, Yoho Valley, Windermere Valley, Kootenay. Two weeks in Eastern Canada; a week in prairieland; a fortnight amid the Rockies. Tour begins July 25th. All-in price includes steamship, railway and sleeping-car fares, hotel accommodation meals, motor drives, transfer, gratuities, and service of guides.
Full particulars are in our booklet "See Canada this Summer" free on application to
CANADIAN PACIFIC
62-65, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.1, 103, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3, or local agents.

CRUISING with "THE LLOYD."
For so is the LLOYD TRIESTINO COMPANY known to many thousands of British Travellers who have experienced its safety and comfort when journeying on business or pleasure to India, the Far East, Egypt, and The Levant.
AN INVITATION
Is now extended to renew old acquaintance and to others to experience for the first time the delights of cruising in the Company's largest, swiftest and most luxurious steamer "THE GANGE."
TWO CRUISES OF UNUSUAL CHARM.
The whole of the cruising time spent on the Mediterranean.
The discomfort of a BAY "crossing avoided.
S.S. "GANGE," 12,500 tons gross.
June 6th—16 days—from £20 0 0.
Visiting Dalmatia, North Africa, Sicily and Malta.
June 25th—25 days—from £30 0 0.
Gravosa, Phaleron Bay (Athens), Stamboul, Rhodes, Beyrout, Alexandria, etc.
Visit Stand No. 95 at the "Ideal Holiday Exhibition."
Early application necessary to secure best range of accommodation. All information with cruise booklet and plan from:—
COSULICH LINE, LTD., 16, Waterloo Place, S.W.1, and all Principal Tourist Offices.

A different holiday—in
AUSTRIA
Easy to reach. Comfortable and speedy journey (2nd class sleepers)—and when you arrive a friendly and hospitable welcome awaits you. There are scores of "centres" in the Alps to choose from, each unspoilt by charges or by the wrong kind of tourist. Fascinating towns and villages, lakes, mountains, wonderful scenery, good music and plays.
An Austrian holiday is a change—for the better. Full information and booklets from any Tourist Agency, or from the
AUSTRIAN FEDERAL RAILWAYS, 29, Regent Street, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1.

TRAVEL.
GEORGE LUNN'S
Advertising is Necessary.
If we do not state in the daily and Sunday newspapers the possibilities and the opportunities that we are able to place before the public, how are the public to know, for example, that they can spend a fortnight at a little village called WILDERSWIL-INTERLAKEN, in the heart of the Bernese Oberland for £11 11s., which includes a charming hotel-pension, with full meals for 14 days, return travel tickets 2nd class from London back to London, conveyance between stations and hotels, and across Paris both going and returning; gratuities to the hotel servants, the services of escort, and the services performed by the Company in London to make every arrangement for the comfort of the traveller which ensure a delightful holiday? Or for
£15.15.0
including 1st class travel and hotel?
How are we to tell the public, unless we advertise in the Press, that when staying a fortnight in INTERLAKEN they can visit the most famous and highest snow mountain railway in Europe (the Jungfrau); the most overpowering mountain passes in the Alps, the Grimsel and Furka, and Rhone Glacier; the most amazing geological formations of the Gorge of the Aare; the most beautiful lakes in Europe, Lucerne, Brienz, and Thun; one of the most remarkable waterfalls in existence, the Reichenbach Falls; NIGHTLY the Gay Casino of one of the most fashionable resorts in Switzerland, INTERLAKEN
?
Questions the public might ask:—
1. Yes, but what is the hotel-pension like? The advertiser will reply—like all the other charming hotel-pensions of Switzerland.
2. How do we cross Paris? By Auto-Car, a fascinating drive.
3. Is it good value? There is nothing to compete with it except 5,000 other tours in the programmes.
4. Having never been abroad, have we any language difficulty? Nearly all Swiss Hotels have English-speaking servants, and the resident representatives of the Company are available when required.
OTHER TOURS.
17 Days Lugano, Wilderswil £13 13 0
10 Days Lucerne, Oberammergau, Munich £15 15 0
12 Days Lucerne, Interlaken Tour... £10 19 6
12 Days Thun, Kandersteg..... £12 7 6
12 Days Black Forest Tour..... £12 5 0
TOURS IN SPAIN.
10 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
23 Days through Spain; no night travel £49 10 0
Escorted by Senor Don Salvador Cazeaux de Grange.
23 Days Morocco and Spain Cruise Tour £54 10 0
14 Days in Northern Spain..... £30 3 0
16 Days Corsica, Nice Tour £23 5 0
600 PARIS TOURS.
PARIS is the most fascinating City in Europe. There is no holiday more inspiring than a week properly spent in Paris.
7 Days Paris Tours from £6 16 6
Including Motor Tours Round Paris and to Versailles.
8 Days Tour, including 1st class Hotel and Private Bath; Motor Tours Round Paris, to Versailles, Fontainebleau, and Chantilly; 1st class Travel, Auto Transfers and tips.
A choice of 40 Selected Hotels.
OBERAMMERGAU AND DOLOMITES.
22 Days Oberammergau and Dolomites £39 10 0
8 Days Augsburg, Oberammergau... £13 13 0
16 Days Rhine, Oberammergau, Bavarian Highlands, Black Forest (by car) £40 10 0
14 Days Innsbruck, Carezza, Cortina £22 15 0
17 Days Innsbruck, Carezza, Cortina, Venice £25 19 6
Tours to RIVIERA, BIARRITZ, ITALY, SICILY, the PYRENEES, BRITTANY, BELGIUM, the RHINE, BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS, BLACK FOREST. Holidays in GT. BRITAIN. CRUISE TOURS and CRUISES.
Apply for (post free) 550 pages of 5,000 "HOLIDAYS ABROAD" C.H. 34.
Reduced Rate Tickets from the Provinces.
136, WIGMORE ST., W.1. Welbeck 6600 (10 lines).
MANCHESTER: 12, Victoria Street.
NOTTINGHAM: 31, Exchange Buildings, High St.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra, and branches.

A CONTINENTAL MOTOR TOUR at EASTER TIME
by Luxurious Pullman Limousine
APRIL 24th to MAY 4th.
Visiting the Bulb Fields of Holland, the beautiful Rhine Valley, the wonderful scenery of the Black Forest, Zurich and Lucerne. Returning by rail from Lucerne.
AN EXPERIENCED CONDUCTOR WILL ACCOMPANY THE TOUR.
10 Days ... ... (fully inclusive cost) **36 Gns.**
Write for full particulars.
PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE
53-54, Haymarket, S.W.1
Regent 8021.

About This Holiday!
To most it is a joy. To some it is a sorrow. Most look upon it with elation, some with trepidation. But it has to be done. The prudent portion of the population are making up their minds. They are getting the matter of the summer holiday as they would say "taped out." HOW? With the aid of these books:
"Holidays on the Continent."
"Summertime Tours in Great Britain and Ireland."
"Pleasure Cruises."
Apply for one or all to
DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd.,
81, PICCADILLY, W.1,
and 50 Branches.

FASCINATING
SPRING TOURS to SUNNY
SPAIN
WHERE THE WONDERFUL
EXHIBITIONS
at
BARCELONA and SEVILLE
are now being held.
8 Days' Tour to BARCELONA ... 12½ Gns.
14 Days to SAN SEBASTIAN, BURGOS, MADRID, TOLEDO, and BARCELONA ..... 25 Gns.
14 Days' Tour to MADRID, SEVILLE and BARCELONA 29 Gns.
14 Days' Cruise-Tour to GIBRALTAR, ALGECIRAS and SEVILLE ..... 29 Gns.
Write asking for programme "ST" to the
SPANISH TRAVEL BUREAU,
173, PICCADILLY LONDON, W.1

HOLIDAY TOURS BY UNION-CASTLE LINE
SOUTH AFRICA
Tour on 30th May
at reduced return fares.
ALSO TOURS TO
MADEIRA or CANARY ISLANDS and to ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and Back.
or further particulars apply to:—
Head Office: 3, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

TRAVEL.
DAIMLERWAYS
CONTINENTAL TOURS
by Daimler Motor Pullman.
RIVIERA SERVICE
London-Nice—6 days £19
14 days Tour £38
(Via Paris, Roman France and the Route des Alpes.)
NORMANDY/BRITTANY
14 days Tour £44
(Via St. Malo and the Chateaux of the Loire.)
FRENCH PYRENEES
14 days Tour £14
(Via Biarritz, Carcassonne, Lourdes and Cauterets.)
ROAD TO ROME
14 days Tour £44
(Via Pisa, Siena, ROME, Assisi, Perugia, FLORENCE, Bologna, Milan, and the Appenine country.)
DOLOMITES
20 days Tour £71
(Via Tyrol, Dolomites, Venice, Lakes Garda, Como & Maggiore, Simplon Pass, the Rhone Valley & Lucerne—THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL TOUR!)
CENTRAL EUROPEAN
20 days Tour £71
(Via Nurnberg, Prague, Vienna, Budapesth, Salzberg, Munich, also taking in THE PASSION PLAY.)
BERLIN
15 days Tour £47
(Via Amsterdam, Berlin, Dresden, Nurnberg, and Cologne.)
RHINE
15 days Tour £47
(Via Luxembourg, Strasbourg, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Cologne.)
AROUND SPAIN
32 days Tour £110
(Via Toledo, Madrid, Cordova, Seville, Granada, Valencia, Barcelona and Pyrenees.)
NORTHERN SPAIN
21 days Tour £75
(A new Tour along North and East Coast of Spain—San Sebastian, Santander, Loyola, Corunna, Vigo, Valladolid, Segovia, Toledo, Madrid, Burgos.)
GRAND EUROPEAN
55 days Tour £220
(Through France, Switzerland, Italy, Dolomites, Austria, Czechoslovakia Germany and Belgium.)
ASK FOR BOOKLET D.
DAIMLER HIRE, Ltd.,
243, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.7.
SLOANE 4072
and all principal agents.

HAMBURG SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
beg to announce that their palatial liner,
"CAP POLONIO,"
21,000 tons gross,
will be despatched as in previous years on a
31 DAY PLEASURE CRUISE
to the Norwegian Fjords and Northern Capitals.
A SPECIAL FEATURE of the cruise will be a 9-days stay in LENINGRAD, with an excursion to Moscow.
THE "CAP POLONIO" was the first cruising liner to call at Leningrad in 1926, and has since made repeated calls, being still the largest ship to visit these waters, and affording the best opportunity to see these cities.
THE CRUISE will take place in August, passengers from London joining the ship at Boulogne on July 30, and will return to London on August 29.
FARES (first-class only), London and back, from £45, exclusive of shore excursions
The Company's General Agents are Messrs. STELP and LEIGHTON, LTD., 9-13, Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3. ('Phone. Monument 4361.) Also Newcastle, Hull, Cardiff, and Grimsby.
An illustrated programme will be issued free on application to them or to Chief Tourist Agencies.

SOUTH AMERICA
BY
THE ROYAL MAIL AND PACIFIC LINES
BRAZIL, URUGUAY, AND ARGENTINA, Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.
From Southampton. From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA....Apl. 25 DARRO .....Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.) May 9 DESEADO .....May 10
*ARLANZA.....May 23 DESNA .....May 24
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA
BERMUDA, CUBA, Via France Spain, PANAMA CANAL
ORBITA .....May 1 Liverpool
OROYA (omits Bermuda) .....May 15 Liverpool
ORCOMA .....May 29 Liverpool
SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA, ORDUNA, JULY 3.
TOURS ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
LONDON—AMERICA HOUSE, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1. ROYAL MAIL HOUSE, LEADENHALL ST. E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—GOREE, WATER STREET.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines.
Or Local Representative.

SIR HENRY LUNN, LTD.
PARIS, LONDON, NEW YORK.
(Established 1892).
Tours to
OBERAMMERGAU
including visits to
MUNICH, INNSBRUCK, NUREMBERG, and 7 days in GARMISCH,
the capital of
THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS
Special Illustrated Booklet from—
SECRETARY, 5a, Endsleigh Gardens, London, W.C.1.

AUSTRALIA
Travel with the Mails by the
ORIENT LINE
via Gibraltar, Toulon, Naples, Egypt, Colombo.
THE MOST INT

Sunday Times

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Rates:
Personal: 4s. a line. Minimum, 12s.
Trade: 5s. a line. Minimum, 15s.

MASSAGE AND MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs. President: Sir Robert Jones, Bt., K.B.E., C.B. CHARTERED MASSEURS and MASSEUSES undertake Massage and Electrical Treatment. London and Provinces.—Apply, Secretary, A.C.B.M., 224, Great Portland Street, W.1. Museum 9701. 9.30 to 5.30.

LAWN TENNIS COACHING.—Miss E. D. HOLMAN, Silver Medallist, Olympic Games. Winner of World's Hard Court and Covered Court Championships, etc. etc., is now Coaching Lawn Tennis, and open to take pupils at a Covered Court, 59, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. Single Lessons, 10s. 6d.; 6 Lessons, £2 17s. 6d. Terms for Schools and Visiting Engagements by arrangement.—All communications to 5, Exeter Road, Cricklewood, N.W.2. Phone, Willesden 1248.

THE BRITISH SAILORS' Society has now commenced its 113th year "in service for the Sailor." The Hon. Treasurer, Sir Ernest W. Glover, Bart., would gladly welcome gifts towards the heavy commitments for extension and rebuilding of Rests in home and overseas ports to meet urgent local demands. —680, Commercial Road, London, E.14.

MASSAGE AND MEDICAL ELECTRICITY by St. Dunstan's Chartered Masseurs. Fully certificated and experienced. Established in all parts of London and provinces.—Apply, Superintendent, Massage Department, St. Dunstan's Nurseries, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1 ('Ph.: Welbeck 7921, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.).

LONDON ARCHITECT will be pleased to consider taking over practice of retiring or deceased architect on cash or profit-sharing basis.—Write J. L., 6, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1.

A COMPLETE and PERFECT MANICURE. By "The" Lady Specialist, Miss Allison, Victory House, Swallow Street, Regent Street. Phone.

NURSING HOMES, &c.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—20 PRIVATE ROOMS are available for Paying Patients. There are also private wards for Maternity Cases.—Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary. Telephone, Archway 2211.

LITERARY.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

SONG POEMS WANTED. Successful Composer invites known or unknown Authors to submit Lyrics for prompt consideration.—Send MSS "Composer" (572), c.o. Rays Advt. Agency, Cecil Court, London, W.C.2.

COLLECTORS & CONNOISSEURS

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

X-RAYS AND OLD MASTERS.—The attention of art lovers is being more and more focussed upon the subject of the examination of Old Masters by means of X-rays. The whole process is described and its possibilities and limitations discussed in an important article by Mr. S. Kennedy North in the April number of The Burlington Magazine. 3s. 6d. (3s. post free).—The Burlington Magazine, Bank Buildings, 15a, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1.

BRIDGE.

Rate: 3 lines 12s. and 4s. a line after.

THE PEMBRIDGE BRIDGE CLUB, 28, Pembridge Square, 2 min. Notting Hill Gate Stations. Stakes 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d. a hundred.—Secretary, Mrs. Hedley.

DANCING.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

CASANI SCHOOL OF DANCING, 90, Regent Street, guarantees to teach you steps of any dance in three private lessons. £1 is. including Six-eight Foxtrot and Waltz, etc 10 a.m.-10 p.m Gerrard 4438-9.

COME and DANCE at ANITA'S TO-NIGHT, 8.30–11.30. Partners introduced. 36, Wardour St., Shaftesbury Av., W.1. Regent 4645. Private lessons any time.

EDUCATIONAL.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

ADVICE given free on charge on the CHOICE of SCHOOLS, TUTORS, etc., by N. W. ROSS, M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. L. (25 years' experience in Schools). All schools personally inspected. BURROW'S SCHOLASTIC BUREAU (Dept. S.T.) 45, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 2138.) Publishers of "Schools of England."

SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for Boys and Girls at home and abroad. Reliable information of the best establishments will be sent to parents (free of charge), stating their requirements (kind of school etc., age of pupil, locality preferred, range of fees, etc.), to TRUMAN and KNIGHTLEY, LTD., Scholastic Agents, 61, Conduit Street, W.1. Publishers of "SCHOOLS"—the most complete guide to schools in existence. Price 2s. 6d., post free 3s. 3d.

KINMEL SCHOOL.

THE NEW ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Opened in September, 1929—available for boys from 13. For Commerce, Engineering and Agriculture, where vocational training is combined with the best Public School tradition

Chairman of the Governors: LORD TEYNHAM.

Headmaster: MR R A GORDON CANE B.Sc.

The boys are housed in a modern Mansion of more than 100 rooms, 400 feet above sea level, in its park of 300 acres overlooking the sea, the Welsh Mountains, and the lovely Clwyd Valley

Bracing climate EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE HAS BEEN INSTALLED, including hot and cold shower baths; all Cooking and Lighting by Electricity.

Boxing, Rugby, Football. Hockey, Cricket, etc.

Vacancies are available for summer and succeeding terms. Fees: 120 Guineas per annum inclusive. To be raised to 150 Guineas for entries made after May, 1930.

For particulars and prospectus apply to THE HEADMASTER, KINMEL SCHOOL, DENBIGHSHIRE.

CHARD SCHOOL,

SOMERSET.
(Founded 1671.)
A Public School for Boys, 10-18.
10 VACANCIES FOR MAY TERM in New Wing.
INCLUSIVE FEE £72 PER ANNUM.
Particulars from Headmaster.

SHOREHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Boys prepared for commercial and professional life. All exams. Very healthy situation. Best dietary. Sanitation perfect. Individual attention. Fine premises. Successes Army, Navy, and Universities. For vacancies and prospectus address Head Master.

PITMAN'S COLLEGE,

281, SOUTHAMPTON ROW LONDON, W.C.1. BUSINESS, Secretarial, and Accountancy Training. Enrolments daily. Write for free Prospectus, mentioning "Day," Evening," or "Postal" Course.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, H.M.S. "WORCESTER," off Greenhithe, Kent. Capt. Supt., Lt.-Commander G. C. Steele, V.C., R.N. For the training of youths as officers in the Mercantile Marine. Two years' training counts as one year's sea service for qualified cadets. Commissions granted by the Admiralty in the R.N. and R.N.R. Scholarships. Age limit 12 to 16 years. Moderate terms.—Prospectus from Secretary, T.N.T.C., 72, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

INTENSIVE BUSINESS COURSE AND SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

Offers courses of training for well-educated men and girls; training for Organisation and Management, Secretarial and Secretarial control; Shorthand, Typewriting and Languages.

For full particulars apply Registrar, Intensive Business Course, 3, Marlborough Gate, W.2. Proprietors, SIR ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, LTD.

A GUARANTEED POSITION.—Kensington College gives a written guarantee to provide a good salaried position on completion of Secretarial and Business Training. Languages and foreign shorthand a speciality. Postal courses available. Prospectus from Mr. M. K. Munford, KENSINGTON COLLEGE, Bishop's Rd., London, W.2. Telephone, Paddington 9046

MRS. WM. LEACH-LEWIS, Chapel Hill, near Margate, receives in her Georgian House a few children from 5 years of age. Entire charge if parents abroad. Complete education. Happy home and open-air life. 6 acres grounds. Garden produce. Tennis and croquet lawns. Ponies; picnics; bathing. Next term, May 5th.—Prospectus, telephone Margate 164.

PARIS ACADEMY OF DRESSMAKING, LTD., 24, OLD BOND STREET, W.1.

Principal, Mme. J. Trois Fontaines.

The most VALUABLE ACCOMPLISHMENT a girl can possess is to be able to create her own clothes. It is profitable and pleasurable all her life, and provides the nucleus to LUCRATIVE CAREERS. Under our tuition the art is acquired in a very short time. Visit the Academy or write for Prospectus A.P

ENGLISH LESSONS, grammar, pronunciation, and conversation. Moderate terms. Miss Francis, Box W 646, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

FRENCH.—Thorough Coaching Expert Frenchman open to engagements, Sundays included. Ex. refs.—Monsieur, Box A 113, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

WINES, PROVISIONS, &c.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

BACON.

CHOICE STREAKY bacon 10-12 lb. 1s. 1d. per lb.; dairy-fed hams, 10-12 lb., 1s. 3d. per lb.; smoked or pale dried, all rail paid; full price list free.—E. MILES and CO. Bacon Factory, Bristol

TEA IMPORTERS offer special quality 10½d. per lb., 20, 60, 120 lb chests, carriage paid.—Samples, Mullen, Adelphi Street Glasgow.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Rate. 3 lines 7s 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

ACCORDIONS (Italian), Jazz, Mandolins, Banjolins, Concertinas, Ukuleles, Banjos, Melodeons, Saxophones, Banjuleles, Gramos., Violins.—Terms, Vickers, Royal Hill, S.E.10.

REGISTER OF HOTELS, BOARD-RESIDENCE, Etc.

Rate: 3 lines 6s., and 2s. a line after.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.

IMPROVING ON ONESELF.
Visitors who have long enjoyed the solid comfort of the

ORCHARD HOTEL,
PORTMAN STREET, W.1,

will be interested to learn that the further facilities of RUNNING WATER AND A TELEPHONE IN EVERY BEDROOM are now available.
An ideal centre, between Marble Arch and Selfridge's, yet free from traffic disturbance. Nearly 100 rooms, most comfortably furnished. Excellent cuisine. Passenger lift. Night porters. New Brochure by H. G. Shelley Smailes free on request. Rates from 15s. per day, inclusive. Telephone Nos.: Mayfair 6580, 6981, 3582. One of MR. GEO. CROSS'S HOTELS.

THE RENAISSANCE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.
Every Bedroom now has Hot and Cold Running Water.
Every Bedroom now has Exchange Telephone.
Every Bedroom now has Gas Fire.
Every Bedroom now has Box Spring and Hair Mattress.
Every Three Bedrooms now have Bathroom.
Redecorated and refurbished throughout.
Now ready for occupation. No increase in prices.

BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL,
28-30, DE VERE GARDENS, KENSINGTON, W.8.

Within view of lovely Kensington Gardens, now gay with early spring blossom, and resonant with the song of its amazing variety of birds
Nearly 100 rooms and enclosed suites.
Absolute quiet, yet within stroll of Barkers, Harrods, Albert Hall, Museums, etc., and most central for buses and Tubes to everywhere
The variety and high standard of the catering will be more than maintained. Country produce from own farm. Old visitors will hardly know the hotel: new clients will be charmed. The Manageress, Miss Best, and most of the staff of many years' standing remain. Rates from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.
New Telephone Nos.: Western 1661, 1662, 1663.
THE OLDEST YET THE LATEST OF MR. CROSS'S HOTELS.

"SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED!"
But why be troubled? Visitors to the

HOTEL VANDERBILT,
76-86, CROMWELL ROAD, S.W.7,

find that, since there is a TELEPHONE IN EACH OF THE 700 BEDROOMS, their calls can be made with all the ease and intimacy of a private conversation.
ALL BEDROOMS are also fitted with RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER, a gas fire, etc.
Bright lives in the public rooms; first-class cuisine, beds fitted with box springs and hair mattresses; attentive, willing service.
THE HOTEL'S GARAGE ADJOINS.
Inclusive terms from 5 guineas weekly. Inspection invited. Or chure illustrated by Helen McKie mailed free on request.
Telephones: Western 4322, 4323, 4324, 4325
Directors: GEO. CROSS and FREDK. HAND.

FOR COMFORT, CONVENIENCE & ACCESSIBILITY.

MASCOT HOTEL,
YORK STREET, BAKER STREET, W.1.

TELEPHONE and RUNNING WATER in bedrooms. Always freshly decorated. Every bed fitted with box spring and hair mattress. Electric lift. Near Regent's Park, Hyde Park, Oxford Street shopping centre, etc. Within easy reach of main line termini.
Terms from 4½ guineas per week, or 15s. per day en pension. Illustrated Brochure sent free on request.
ONE OF MR. GEO. CROSS'S HOTELS.

ANGLO-CATHOLIC CONGRESS.
Visitors to this Congress will find a most convenient stopping place at the

MILESTONE,
1, PRINCE OF WALES TERRACE, etc.
(between Albert Hall and Barkers).

Unrivalled situation, facing Kensington Palace. Easy access to all parts of London. The 100 bedrooms are comfortably and beautifully furnished, and each has its own bedside lamp, gas fire, etc. RUNNING WATER IN EVERY BEDROOM. Most attractive public rooms. First-class catering, service, and attention. Several unusual features, including a Winter Garden-like Restaurant, oak-panelled Lounges (one with bas-reliefs by Frampton), etc. Moderate tariff.
Rates from 5 guineas weekly inclusive.
Illustrated Brochure sent free on request.
Personal reception by Resident Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. M. Turner.
Telephones: Western 3986, 3987, 1926.

LONDON'S FOUR UP-TO-DATE RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.
Highly recommended by resident guests.

HOTEL INVERNESS COURT, 1-9, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Accommodation 150 guests. Magnificent group of period reception rooms. Wedding receptions and At Homes a speciality. Gas fires. H. and c. running water and Ex. tel. in bedrooms. Central heating and garage. Terms: Double Room £8 8s., Single Room 4½ gns. Tel., 2901 Park (5 lines).

LANCASTER COURT HOTEL, 66-69, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W.2. Established over 40 years. New extension of 50 rooms now ready. This hotel has been artistically decorated throughout, and offers unusually spacious and attractive reception rooms. H. and c. running water. Ex. tel. Gas fires and central heating in all bedrooms. Terms from 4 guineas Tel.: 9121 Padd.

PARK ROYAL HOTEL, 15-28, Leinster Gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.—This charming hotel offers terms from 3 guineas per week inclusive. First-class reception rooms and cuisine. H. and c. and exchange telephone in all bedrooms. Inspection invited. Accommodation for 90 guests. A delightful home for residents. Tel., 1800 Padd.

BERKELEY COURT HOTEL, 29-31, Leinster Gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.—Recently acquired. Newly decorated and refurnished H. and c. Delightful reception rooms. Refinement guaranteed with young and cheerful society. Tel., 9022 Padd. Terms from 3 guineas

The above hotels are under the personal supervision of the managing director, Mrs. J. E. Stevenson.

THE PORTMAN HOTEL,
25-28, Portman Street, W.1.
Between MARBLE ARCH and SELFRIDGE'S.

HOTEL PALATINE,
15, Lancaster Gate, W.2.

WHITENESS HOTEL,
45-46-47, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.2.
Bedrooms with RUNNING WATER.
P.O. TELEPHONES and GAS FIRES.
Terms from 3½ gns. Single, 6 gns. Double.
Room, Bath, and Breakfast, from 8s. 6d.

DURRANTS HOTEL,
MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.1.

High-class Family Hotel with self-contained Suites. Quiet situation three minutes from Selfridge's. All bedrooms fitted with hot and cold water Electric fires and Exchange telephone. Central heating Lifts.
Telephone: Welbeck 8131.
Telegrams: Adjection, London.

THE UNITED SERVICES HOTEL,
98-102, CROMWELL ROAD.

The Most Comfortable Hotel in South Kensington.

Hot and cold running water installed in 50 bedrooms, and telephone in each room.

One minute from Gloucester Road Stations, District and Tube, and so all parts of London quickly and easily reached Terms from 4 gns.

RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER
and Electric Radiators are installed in all bedrooms of

THE ALWIN HOTEL,
GLOUCESTER ROAD, S.W.7

Spacious and comfortable public rooms. Central heating. Excellent and varied cuisine. Lift. Terms inclusive from 4 gns. per week, affording outstanding value. Kensington 4672.

CORA HOTEL,
UPPER WOBURN PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1.
(Accommodation for 240 guests.)

Most convenient for any part of London.
Beautiful Public Rooms. Passenger Lift.
Central Heating throughout. Hot and cold water in all bedrooms.
TERMS: Room and Breakfast, **8/6.**
Full Board (minimum 4 days):
13s. per day: £4 7s. 6d. per week.

WALDRONHYRST HOTEL,
CROYDON.

Unique in its situation and luxurious refinement. Beautiful grounds of 6 acres, tennis, croquet, etc., yet within 17 minutes London. Ideal for golf. Bedrooms with h. and c. Moderate tariff.—Res. Propr. 'Phone, Croydon 0757.

ASHDOWN PARK RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
COULSDON, SURREY.

Ideal for spring; 15 miles town; sheltered grounds six acres; near golf and downs; gas fires bedrooms; billiards; garages; moderate terms quoted for long stay. Write Resident Proprietors for illustrated booklet.

WIMBLEDON. SOUTHDOWN HOTEL, THE DOWNS.

Beautifully situated in 3 acres of grounds near the Common. Perfect cuisine. Central heating. Many bedrooms fitted with private bathrooms. Garage, tennis, billiards. Also LUXURIOUS SUITES.
Telephone, Wimbledon 0811-2.

CLIVE HALL HOTEL, HAMPSTEAD.—Fifty rooms. New and luxurious lounge recently added. Coal fires, gas in bedrooms. Billiard ball, and recreation rooms. 12½ miles City and West End. Tubes, buses, trams to all parts.—Illus booklet. 27 Fellows Road. N.W.3. Prim 2359.

PEMBRIDGE MANOR HOTEL,

Pembridge Crescent W. Near Notting Hill Gate C.L. Clubs and Dis Rly. Stns. A really comf Hotel. Terms 3 gns. wkly Special terms perm. residents. 'Ph., Park 0478.

22, DE VERE GARDENS, KENSINGTON W.8.—First-class Residential Hotel, redecorated; central, quiet, just off the main bus route to all parts, within view Kensington Gdns. close High St and Gloucester Road Stations. Good food Constant hot water, gas fires Inclusive terms from 3½ gns 'Ph., Western 0980.

HAMPSTEAD Comfortable bed-sitting rooms, now furnished, from 25s to 30s. a week, including breakfast, electric light, attendance; 5 minutes from stations, buses all parts.—Apply, Box A 543, SUNDAY TIMES, 200 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1; or telephone Primrose 3011.

CHARMINGLY situated well-appointed small Private Hotel, run on line of private house; particular care given to cooking and personal comfort, single rooms from 3 guineas, double rooms from 6 guineas. Special arrangements for permanency.—"The Lancaster," 70, Lancaster Gate, W.2 'Phone, Paddington 7202

GRAYFRIARS HALL, 32, Pembridge Square, W.2.—Large ground floor bed-sitting room, h. and c. w.; gas fire; Southerly aspect; also single room; excellent cuisine; central heating; large and spacious lounges Park 4821.

BICKENHALL HOUSE HOTEL, 64, Gloucester Place, W. cent. p. Home comforts Personal attention From £2 12s 6d. double. £5 5s 'Phone, Welbeck 3401

THOSE in need of inspected ACCOMMODATION Houses, Flats, Rooms, etc., apply, Miss M. Browne, 35 Maddox Street, W.1 Mayfair 0477.

HIGH-CLASS BED-SITTING-ROOM house beautifully furnished; bathroom each floor; means as desired; officials' service.—Park 2901.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.

HOTEL TUDOR,
100-3, LANCASTER GATE, W.2.
FACING HYDE PARK.

(Six minutes Oxford Street and Piccadilly Circus.) Magnificent lounges, ballroom, billiards, and recreation rooms.
Lovely, airy bedrooms, handsomely furnished, luxurious beds, h. and c. running water, gas stoves, slot meters. Passenger lifts Coal fires in lounges.

FINEST ENGLISH COOKING & SERVICE.
Inclusive terms from £4 14s. 6d.
'Phone, Padd. 9377-8. Telegrams, Oteltudor.

LIVE IN LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT.

HOTEL STUART,
RICHMOND HILL.
(Three minutes Richmond Park.)

Facing world-renowned view, 200 ft. up. Tastefully decorated lounges, billiards, large dance and music rooms. Unrivalled situation, near river, golf, tennis, delightful walks. Eight miles only Piccadilly, 200 attractive bedrooms, open aspect, gas stoves, slot meters, h. and c. running water. From three guineas inclusive. Excellent cuisine. Very special residential terms for families. Children specially welcomed.—'Phone, Richmond 0207-8.

MOST CONVENIENTLY SITUATED and WELL EQUIPPED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

HOTEL NORMAN,
CARLTON ROAD, PUTNEY HILL, S.W.15.

Close Putney Heath. Lawn tennis (two excellent rubble courts), billiards (full size), large dance, card and music rooms. Spacious lounges, pleasant bedrooms, numerous bathrooms. Constant hot water. Food first-class, well cooked, daintily served. From three guineas per week inclusive. Electric trains to all parts. Three minutes from station. 'Phone, Putney 5591-2. Special terms families.

The above are all first-class Family Hotels under the personal supervision of the Proprietress, Mrs. Stuart Nuthall

HOTEL MAJESTIC,
CROMWELL ROAD, S.W.5.

12 mins. Piccadilly by Tube. Near Harrods. 60 beautifully appointed rooms, facing south; gas or electric fires and HOT AND COLD WATER IN EVERY BEDROOM. All rooms carefully heated. Passenger lift. Telephones on all floors. Exp. chef. ALL POULTRY, EGGS, VEGETABLES, etc., direct from our own farms.
Inclusive terms from 3½ guineas per week.
Telegrams, "Villatic, London" 'Phone, Western 4563.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.

AMONG THE HOTELS IN THE COUNTIES OF SUSSEX AND HANTS

RECENTLY RECONDITIONED BY

THE PORTSMOUTH AND BRIGHTON UNITED BREWERIES, LIMITED.

AND WHICH ARE NOW READY FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. ARE THE FOLLOWING:—

STATION HOTEL, Horsham ..... Mr. J. L. Pappa.
BEDFORD HOTEL, Horsham ..... Mr. G. B. Jones
CROWN HOTEL, Horsham ..... Mr. J. Castello.
RED LION HOTEL, Cowfold .... Mr. B. H. Spinks
KING'S HEAD, Billingshurst ..... Mr. H. J. Field.
WHITE HORSE HOTEL, in the ancient and interesting town of Steyning .....Mr. W. King.
RAILWAY HOTEL, Steyning .. Mrs. A. F. Newman.
All in the centres of the Horsham and Crawley Hunt.
CLAYTON PARK HOTEL, Hassocks ..... Mr. F. V. Mulbregt.
HASSOCKS HOTEL, Hassocks ..... Mr. D. C. Clark.
RINGLES CROSS HOTEL, Uckfield .. Mrs. A. Tourle.
BRIDGE HOTEL, Newhaven ..... Mr. Carnot Rathie.
DOWNS HOTEL, Brighton .... Mr. E. H. Aspinall
THE GOLDEN CROSS, Brighton .. Mr. A. E. Goode. (Restaurant.)
GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, Portsmouth Mr. H. A. Grigsby.
TOTTERDELLS HOTEL, Portsmouth Mr. E. M. Dayton.
FRATTON HOTEL, Portsmouth ..... Mr. A. Bailey
BEAR HOTEL, Havant ..... Mr. J. Southcliffe
RED LION HOTEL, Fareham .... Mrs. M. E. Copp.
MARINE HOTEL, Shanklin, Isle of Wight Mr. E. Beaton.

GARAGES ADJACENT TO EACH HOUSE.
EVERY ATTENTION GIVEN TO DAY VISITORS.
CHARGES REASONABLE.

ASHDOWN FOREST HOTEL, Forest Row.—Now open for the season. Ideal for a change. Facing Golf Links. A.A. and R.A.C.

BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS, West Cliff. Terms very moderate. Close sea and gdns. Gas fires bedrooms. Sep. tables: ex. cuisine. Dancing.—E. Kean.

BOURNEMOUTH and BOSCOMBE.—Illustrated Register, with map, giving full particulars and tariffs of recommended Hotels and Boarding Houses Post Id.—S. Beste, 80, Borough High Street, London, S.E.1.

BOURNEMOUTH HANDBOOK.—40 pages descriptive matter, views, "Where to Stay," etc., post free Id —ABC Office (1330), Fir Vale Road, Bournemouth.

BROADSTAIRS.—SPERO. Facing sea and bandstand. First-class Board-Residence. Unrivalled cuisine. Moderate terms. Highly recommended.—'Phone 383.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE.—Illustrated Register giving full particulars recom. Hotels, Boarding Houses; post Id.—S. Beste, 80, Borough High St., London S.E.1.

BEXHILL.—GUEST HOUSE, MAYTHORPE, Buckhurst Road; 5 minutes from sea; good food, comfortable beds, h. and c. in all bedrooms; large garden. Terms moderate according season.

CEDAR HOUSE HOTEL, COBHAM, SURREY.—Charmingly situated yet within 20 miles of Town.—A first-class Hotel on a small scale; 15th century dining hall. Terms, £3 13s. 6d. Tele., Cobham 159.

CLEVEDON Som.—CLIFFE HOTEL. Delightfully sit. Own grounds. Near golf. Ex. cuisine. H. and c. water. Illus. tariff.—Mrs. Russell Grover, Proprietress.

COOMBE COTTAGE HOTEL, Coombe Hill, nr. Kingston, Surrey.—A former home of Ouida's 9 miles Waterloo; 8 acres of lovely grounds surrounded by golf. Tennis. 25 bedrooms, redecorated; central heating; garage, stabling. 'Phone, Kingston 3060.

CORNWALL, FOWEY.—"PENLEE" PENSION. Unrivalled position, overlooking sea, South coast; gas fires in bedrooms; h. and c. 3 gns. Tel. 126.—Mrs. Jordan.

CRIEFF.—One of Scotland's most Charming Holiday Resorts and within 30 minutes of Gleneagles. 18-Hole Golf Course and Putting Greens, Tennis, Bowling, Fishing, Mountaineering. Attractive Hydros., Hotels, and Apartments. Write for Booklet to Amenities Secretary (Dept. C8), Crieff. Tourist Tickets Daily and Cheap Excursions Every Friday during season by the L.M.S. Railway

DARTMOOR FARM HOUSE as Private Hotel, run by Naval Officer and wife.
Situated in heart of the Moor.
Good hunters and stabling. Own golf course, tennis. Central heating, electric light. Terms from 3½ guineas. Apply,
Secretary, Bullaven Farm, Ivybridge, Devon.

SOUTH DEVON. — THURLESTONE HOTEL, THURLESTONE. Terms from 4 gns. Sheltered from E. Central and Sea Golf. Tennis-hard crt. Excuis. Own farm and dairy prod. Gar. R.A.C., A.A. 'Gns., "Thurlotel, Thurlestone."—Proprietress

EASTBOURNE.

HOTEL BELGRAVE.

Pre-eminent for Location (Sheltered sea front), Comfort, Service, Cuisine. Moderate inclusive charges. NO EXTRAS. Dances, Bridge, etc. Garage. Night Porter. Tariff Resident Director. 'Phone 847
Guests can transfer when desired to London Hotels under same control. London 'phone 3729 Park.

EASTBOURNE.—Illustrated Register giving full particulars recom. Hotels, Boarding Houses. Post Id. —S. Beste, 80, Borough High St., London, S.E.1.

FOLKESTONE. THE CARLTON. THE LEAS
First-class Private Hotel on Sea Front.
H. and C. WATER IN ALL BEDROOMS. Cent. Heat. Moderate Terms. Excellent catering.
Private Suites with bath. 'Phone 290.

FOLKESTONE.—For comfort, excellent catering, and service WESTWARD HO! Pte Hotel, Clifton Cres. Unrivalled pos. sea front. From 3 gns. Tariff, Manager.

FOLKESTONE.—Illustrated Register, giving full particulars recom. Hotels, Boarding Houses. Post Id. —S. Beste, 80, Borough High St., London, S.E.1.

GERRARD'S CROSS. BUCKS, ETHORPE HOTEL. Adjoining station. Residential. 45 minutes from Piccadilly Circus, 10 minutes from golf course; in the "Penn" country; fully licensed. garage.—Apply, Manageress. 'Phone, 39 Gerrard's Cross.

THE GEORGE HOTEL, Grantham. Foremost on the Great North Road.
Proprietor, John Fillingham Tel. 196.

RIDING HOLIDAYS on farm by sea. Choice horses, ponies, tuition. Golf, tennis, croquet. Patronised by Royalty. Estab. 1250.—Claby's, Reacham (3), Norfolk.

HASTINGS.—ALEXANDRA HOTEL, 120 rooms, contiguous running hot and cold water, coal and gas fires, 'phone and radiators; fr. 3½ gns. 'Ph. 603.

HARROGATE has justly been termed "the Doctor's Spa" from the fact that numberless doctors themselves take treatment at this British Spa. Travel from King's Cross.
Booklet 66 gratis, from Royal Baths, Harrogate.

HARROGATE.—Grand Hotel. The Premier Hotel. Modern Refined. Luxurious. 200 rooms fitted hot and cold water. Garage 100 cars.

HARROGATE.—Granby T, tel. Old-world atmosphere. Every modern comfort. Perfect cuisine and service.—A. V. Crossman Manager.

HASLEMERE. (Surrey). GEORGIAN HOUSE HOTEL.
First-class Residential Hotel of unsuspected charm, situated in one of England's beauty spots. Delightful garden Really excellent cooking Own garden produce. Reasonable charges. Telephone, Haslemere 268.

HASTINGS.—ROBERTSON HOTEL. LIFT R.A.C. Ideal Residence. Sea front. Special inclusive terms for Early Summer Season. 'Phone 545.—Proprietors.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.

BONNIE LARGS, on the mainland of the Firth of Clyde, will give you a Scottish welcome and a healthy holiday in one of Britain's natural beauty regions with all facilities for amusement and recreation on land and sea. The finest, most enjoyable, and cheapest pleasure sailing in the world. Tourist Tickets Daily and Cheap Excursions every Friday.—May to October—by the L.M.S. Railway. Illustrated Guide (Postage 2d.) Free from Town Clerk (Dept. LS), Largs.

LITTLEHAMPTON, SUSSEX. — THE WHITE HOUSE South Terr. Conf. guest house. Smallest nos. on sea front. Est. 1922. Mod. terms.—Proprietress.

LYME REGIS. THE BAY HOTEL.
24 bedrooms. H. and c. running water.
THE ONLY HOTEL on the SEA FRONT.

STATION HOTEL, OBAN,
Largest Hotel in West Highlands.
Elevator, central heating, h. and c. water in a number of bedrooms.
Garage for 30 cars. A.A and M.U.
Booklet from Manageress. 'Phone 14.

GUESTS received. Secluded Country Mansion; 7 acres grounds. Liberal table. Tennis, golf course, and riding school adjoining. Ins. terms 3 gns.—Wood Hall Towers, Pinner. 'Phone, Hatch End 121.

REIGATE FONTHILL HOTEL. (Phone, 530).—Standing in beautiful grounds; 1 mile Reigate and Redhill Stns.; tennis, golf, hunting and shooting in district; billiard room, gas fires and all modern equipment. Private suite, facing South on ground floor, consisting of 2 bedrooms, sitting room, bathroom, lavatory.

SOLVE THE HOLIDAY PROBLEM by sending to the Secretary, Advertising Committee (Dept. R61, ROTHESAY, for a Guide (postage 2d.) detailing the unrivalled Holiday Attractions of ROYAL ROTHESAY, on the Firth of Clyde. After a Holiday at Rothesay nowhere else will satisfy. A Spring, Summer, and Autumn Holiday Resort.—Cheap Excursions every Friday, May to October, by the L.M.S. Rly.

SHANKLIN, ISLE OF WIGHT.—"ROSEMARY" Osborne Road. Beautifully situated, facing sea and Keats Green. Paying guests received. Good cooking. Terms moderate. Under the personal supervision of the Proprietress, Mrs. Simons.

SOUTHSEA.—"COURTLANDS." Splendid position on front and near shops. Excellent cuisine and home comforts. Terms from 3 guineas inclusive.

SOUTHSEA.—BALMORAL HALL.
A private hotel of exceptional comfort overlooking Ladies' Mile. Terms from 3 gns. incl.

SOUTHSEA.—GLADSTONE HOTEL. First-class res Best pos front. Garage. R.A.C and A.A. Cent. heat. Tel 2784. Also Carlton Hotel. Ideal pos. Mod tariff. Lift all floors. Tel. 3653.—C. J. Mutty and Co.

HOLIDAYS.—WHERE TO STAY. List Hotels, Boarding Houses, free. Mention place you wish to visit.—Russell's (1329). Portland Street, Southampton.

WEST COUNTRY.—List Hotels, Boarding Ests., etc., free also tariffs where available.—Russell's (31), Portland Street, Southampton.

TORQUAY.—Two Hotels under same management. VILLA-BERYL and ARGYLL HALL Sea front. H. and c. From 3½ gns. illus. tariff.

TORQUAY.—HOTEL ENGADINE. Torquay's cheapest first-class hotel; central heating; h. and c. in bedrooms; tennis; garage. Write for brochure.—Manager.

TORQUAY and BABBACOMBE Illus. Register, full details recom. Hotels, Boarding Houses. Post Id.—S. Beste, 80, Borough High Street, London, S.E.1.

WALTON-ON-NAZE. For Sun and Sands.
EASTCLIFFE HOTEL.—Golf Tennis. A.A. and R.A.C. app. Facing sea. From 3½ gns. until mid July

WOOLACOMBE, N. Devon.—WATERSMEET HOTEL. Charming grounds leading to sands. Own tennis, golf; cent. htg.; ballrm.; gar. 'Ph. 3.—Tariff from Prop.

WOOLACOMBE, DEVON.—RATHLEIGH HOTEL close to and facing sea, tennis, and golf; dancing; R.A.C.; garage. 'Phone 4.

ISLE OF WIGHT (Sandown, Shanklin, Ryde, Ventnor).—Illustrated Register, giving full details recommended Hotels and Boarding Houses. Post Id.—S Beste, 80, Borough High St., London, S.E.1.

ISLE OF WIGHT GUIDE with Map. Well illus. Good descrip. "Where to Stay," 9d., all booksellers. —Post free 11d. from ABC, Portland St., Southampton.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—"Rozel." First-class Private Hotel; few yards sea and beach; h. and c water all bedrooms; garage 40 cars. 'Phone 561.

CONTINENTAL HOTELS.

Sunday Times Bureau de Paris, 63-67, Avenue des Champs-Elysées, Paris (8e). Telephones: Elysées 92-86 to 89 (4 lines).

FRANCE.

PARIS.

HOTEL BOHY-LAFAYETTE.
SQUARE MONTHOLON (close Gare du Nord and St. Lazare Stns.) First-class. 200 rms. and 100 baths. Incl. terms from 13s. a day. Illus tariff sent on applin.

CLARIDGE'S HOTEL.
Finest Hotel in Paris. Avenue Champs-Elysées.

HOTEL LOTTI.
Unrivalled location. Rue de Castiglione.

UNIVERS 10 r. Croix des Petits Champs (Louvre). Tel. all rooms, entirely up to date

AIX-LES-BAINS (*Savoie*).

ALBION. Latest modern comfort. Park. Tennis. Garage. Mod. terms.

HOTEL NORD AND GRAND BRETAGNE.
Fcg. Casino, close baths. Pension from Fs. 60.

AMIENS (*Somme.*)

LE GRAND HOTEL. The Best. First-class Hotel. Every luxury. Garage. A.A. ***** R.A.C. Central.

HYÈRES (*Var.*)

ILES D'OR. Your home in Hyères. Terms fr. Frs. 50 North—60 South.

LE TOUQUET *Paris Plage (P. de C.).*

HOTEL BRISTOL. Near Sea and Casino. British Ownership.
75 Bedrooms with Baths. Garden.

MARSEILLES (*B. du R.*).

GENEVE. Family Hotel. Mod. terms, modern comfort.

PARAMÉ (*I. et V.*)

DENISE-ALINE PRIVATE HOTEL. Every comfort. First-class garden. Garage. Overlooking sea. Near St. Malo. From £3 per week inclusive. Opens Easter.

ST. CAST (*C. du N.*), *nr. Dinard.*

ROYAL BELLEVUE.—125 rooms. 50 baths. 18-hole golf. Orchestra. Low season. Terms from 50 fr. and high season fr. 75 (open 8th June).

WIMEREUX (*P. de C.*)

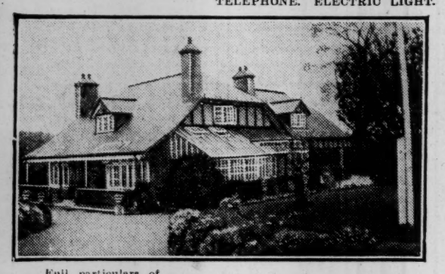
GALLIA.—On sea-shore near Casino. All mod. com. Moderate prices. First-class cooking. Special terms July-Sept. Boulay

MUDGE AND BAXTER, P.A.S.I., F.A.I.,

CHARTERED SURVEYORS,
6, QUEEN STREET, EXETER;
AND AT
TOTNES, PAIGNTON, AND OKEHAMPTON.

"PANDAW," TOTNES.

SIX BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, BATHROOM, 3 RECEPTION. GARAGE.
TELEPHONE. ELECTRIC LIGHT.



DELIGHTFUL and PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE of bungalow style.

occupying a beautiful sunny situation on the outskirts of old-world town. Within easy reach of the Moors and Sea and near the River Dart.

Prettily laid out GROUNDS of nearly an ACRE.

With Tennis Lawn, Rockery, Herbaceous Borders, Rosery, Fruit and Vegetable Garden.

FREEHOLD.

Full particulars of
MUDGE & BAXTER, F.A.I.,
3, HIGH STREET, TOTNES, and 6, QUEEN STREET, EXETER.

THE IDEAL AND BEST SMALL ESTATE IN DEVON.

CHARMING TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE.
8-10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, domestic offices; garage and stabling; 2 cottages. Beautifully-disposed pleasure gardens and grounds; parklands; home farm, in all about
50 ACRES.
½ MILES FISHING. FREEHOLD. BARGAIN PRICE.
Full particulars of MUDGE & BAXTER, as above.

GOLDSCHMIDT AND HOWLAND.

15, HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD. N.W.3.
TELEPHONE: HAMPSTEAD 1347 (3 lines).

HENDON. PREMIER POSITION.

Designed on attractive modern principles on 2 floors only. A DETACHED RESIDENCE of much charm, standing in large garden, skilfully planned with effective architectural features; 5 excellent bedrooms, 4 having lavatory basins, bathroom, 3 charming reception rooms, spacious lounge hall and domestic offices. GARAGE. Lease about 96 years. G.r. £22 7s. 6d.—Sole Agents, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

DETACHED FREEHOLD WITH GARAGE.

HAMPSTEAD, 28, MARESFIELD GARDENS.—A handsomely constructed exceedingly well-situated RESIDENCE; artistically decorated; exceptionally well maintained; 7 good bed, dressing rooms, 2 bath, 3 charming recep. rooms, usual offices. Good garden. To be SOLD by AUCTION, APRIL 29th.—GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD, 6, ARKWRIGHT ROAD.—A fine FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; 6 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception rooms; central heating throughout; space for garage. TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, MAY 8th next.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD, 34, FROGNAL LANE.—A splendid and well-fitted corner RESIDENCE of medium size. TO BE SOLD by AUCTION on MAY 8th next.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD, 15, KIDDERPORE GARDENS.—One of the few houses of its size, with garage; 6 bed, bath, 2 reception.—TO BE SOLD by AUCTION on MAY 15th next.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

£800 FOR YOU

£800 FOR YOU

SURREY, WEYBRIDGE PARK, 60 acres Heath and Common, 80 acres wooded sites and Architects' houses, £800—£6,500. Placed first by "Good Housekeeping Magazine" and "Ideal Home." Gravel soil, nine district, high, near station; all services; all sports; season ticket 1s. 2d. per day; low rates. Illustrated handbook with plans of 8 delightful houses and offer of £800 in commissions, post free.—HORACE THOMPSON, High Pine Close, WEYBRIDGE. 699.

LONDON'S BEST SUBURBS,

GOLDERS GREEN, HAMPSTEAD & EDGWARE.

LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I.,

HAS OFFICES IN EACH DISTRICT.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Occupying delightful, high and open position. Southern aspect. A charming modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, entirely on two floors; 5 excellent bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen, scullery, etc. Detached garage. Well laid-out garden. Price only £2,600.—LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., The Estate Offices, Golders Green, N.W.11. (Speedwell 1601.)

GOLDERS GREEN.—Within 3 minutes of station and shops. Modern semi-detached RESIDENCE; 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, wide entrance hall, kitchen, and scullery. Garage. Pleasant garden. Price £2,100 Leasehold, or Freehold can be acquired.—LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., The Estate Offices, Golders Green, N.W.11. (Speedwell 1601.)

FLATS AND CHAMBERS.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN.

SUMPTUOUSLY FITTED AND APPOINTED.

MAIDA VALE.—Charming main road MANSION FLAT; 3 bed, 2 rec., lounge hall, k.-b.; decorations perfect and exceptional; rent only £240; 4 yrs. to run; ftgs., £200.—Specially recommended by H. C. WILSON and CO., 51, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 9091 (3 lines).

CONS. H.W. RESTAURANT.

MAIDA VALE (main road).—Spotless MANS. FLAT, well-furn.; 2 rec., 4 bed, k.-b.; 7 gns. p.w.—Apply, Sole Agents, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

IN LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED COURT.

MAIDA VALE (main road).—Very charming top-flr. MANS. FLAT; porters, lift; 3 bed, 2 rec., k.-b.; 3½ yrs. to run; rent only £220 p.a.; nominal sum for ftgs., £75; an unusual opportunity.—Sole Agents, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

MAIDA VALE.—Splendid MANS. FLAT; 3 bed, 1 rec., k.-b.; only £120 p.a.; ftgs., £15.—Sole Agents, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

MANY OTHERS.

BERNARD MANSIONS, RUSSELL SQ., W.C.

TWO EXCELLENT SERVICE FLATS to Let unfurnished in this well-managed building; each with bedroom, bathroom, reception.
Constant hot water. Lifts.
RENTS FROM £100 PER ANNUM.
Recommended by CLAUDE M. LEIGH, F.A.I., 16, Hanover Square, W.1. Mayfair 5454.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE COURT, S.W.1.

A PARTICULARLY attractive FLAT in this modern building, comprising 4 bed, 2 bath, 2 reception, kitchen and offices; central heating; constant hot water.
Lift and resident porters.
GOOD LEASE. MODERATE RENT.
Recommended by CLAUDE M. LEIGH, F.A.I., 16, Hanover Square, W.1. Mayfair 5454.

"SAXON HALL,"
PALACE COURT, BAYSWATER, W.
Overlooking Gardens, close to Park. Quiet position.

ATTRACTIVE SELF-CONTAINED FLATS; 2 rec. rooms, 2 or 3 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, kitchen, etc.; garage accommodation in rear if required. Resident porter on premises.—Agents, NEWELL and NEWELL, 4, Half Moon Street, W.1. Grosvenor £300 to £450 P.A. INC. 3244.

7, PARK PLACE,
ST JAMES'S, S.W.1.

FURNISHED RESIDENTIAL SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLATS. Bed-sitting room and bath from 4½ guineas; bedroom, sitting room, and bath from 5 guineas; 2 bedrooms, sitting room and bath from 11 guineas weekly. Meals at low tariff. Lift. Telephones. Gas fires. Teleg., "Repertory, London." Telephone, Regent 2670 (6 lines).

CONSTANT HOT WATER.

£180 P.A.—HAMPSTEAD (close stations and buses).—THIRD FLOOR ARTISTS' FLAT; 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 large reception rooms, kitchen, scullery; use of gardens with tennis courts; lease 3 years; £75 for fittings.—ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM.—NEW FLATS. The last 3 blocks are now avail. for letting; 3-5 rms. e.w.; Frigidaire lifts; lock-up garages; large, well-planned rms.; pleasant garden surroundings. RENTS TOGETHER WITH RATES, from £2 2s. to £2 16s. p.w.—Apply for Illus. Booklet, Sec., Larkhall Estates, Ltd. Dept. S/S/10, 101, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1. Tel., Franklin 6272.

JUST OPEN.
FURNISHED FLATS
with most comprehensive service.
CHESTERFIELD COURT.

1, Chesterfield Gardens, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.1. The only flats permitted in Chesterfield Gardens.

THE FURNISHINGS are entirely in the modern period and comfort has been sacrificed to nothing. Telephone in each room. Luxuriously fitted bathrooms. Catering and service (especially the catering, so deficient in some service flats) equal best hotels. In order to ensure perfect running, the flats have been limited to 15—from suites of sitting room, bedroom, and bathroom, to family suites of 4 or 5 rooms. Rent, furnished, including valeting, service, central heating, and lighting.
From 9 to 20 GUINEAS WEEKLY.
Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (3 lines).

SERVICE FLAT.

WESTMINSTER.—Facing south; pleasant outlook; unfurnished service MANSION FLAT; RENT £1,000 P.A. (inclusive of all rates and services); 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, and entrance hall. CENTRAL HEATING; constant h.w. Restaurant in building.—Apply, HERRING, SON, and DAW, 1, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1 (Tel., Franklin 6725).

A BARGAIN.—Unfurn. Hall floor Garden FLAT (no stairs); 2 bedrooms, large rec. rooms, kitchenette, bath; el. lt.; porter; redecorated; close three stns. (Id bus Kens. High St.). Only £75 and rates.—Kews, PATTISON and CO., nr. West Kens. Stn., W.14.

HAREWOOD COURT, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1.—Sumptuously furnished SERVICE FLATS to Let for any period; every comfort; good cooking; far cheaper and more homelike than hotels. Also Unfurnished Suites.—Apply, Manageress, as above.

CLAPHAM PARK, S.W.4.—Queenswood Court, King's Avenue Further extensions; new mansion FLATS; countrylike; central heating; constant hot water; lift; garages; tennis. Fr. £120.—Phone, Brixton 5794.

PALL MALL (No. 14).—Self-contained FLATS, well furnished; efficient service; telephone; lift; excellent cuisine; moderate tariff. Regent 2044.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

MAIDA VALE and ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—For particulars of FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED MAISONNETTES and FLATS, apply, SNELL and CO., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 7330 (4 lines.)

OVERLOOKING PLEASURE PARK.

MAIDA VALE.—Compact MANSION FLAT; 1st floor; well furnished; 2 reception, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, and bathroom; 4½ gns. p.w. to include plate and linen.—Apply, Sole Agents, SNELL and CO., as above.

ELGIN AVENUE, W.9 (just off).—MANSION FLAT; 1 reception, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, and bath. To be let furnished, 2 months or longer, 3½ gns. p.w.—Apply, SNELL and CO., as above.

MAIDA VALE.—Main-road mansion; an excellent SERVICE FLAT, with restaurant, CONSTANT HOT WATER, lift, etc.; lounge hall, 1 reception, 2 bedrooms, bathroom; newly decorated. Rent to include service, £260 p.a.—Apply, Sole Agents, SNELL and CO., as above.

BEDFORD SQUARE.

ATTRACTIVE SELF-CONTAINED FLATS overlooking gardens, close to above; 2 reception, 4-5 bedrooms; constant hot water and refrigerator; exceptionally desirable modern tiled bathrooms and kitchens, lifts, etc.—Apply, Porter, 23, Ridemount Gardens, Gower Street, W.C.1. £292 TO £322.

RICHMOND HILL.—Close to Terrace Gardens. Well-appointed Upper FLAT, with 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 rec. rooms; constant hot water, electric light, telephone; specially recommended. Rent 5½ guineas per week.
CHANCELLORS, Adjoining Richmond Stations.

UNIQUE SERVICE FLAT.

QUEEN'S GATE.—Self-cont'd Unfurnished 25, SUITE, in Park; constant hot water; 1 bed, 1 sitting room; passenger lift; excel't service and catering. Rent £200 p.a. incl.—Apply, Manageress.

COUNTRY

SOUTHSEA.—Ideal self-contained unfurnd. SERVICE FLATS, 4 of 7 rooms; on front, facing South.—Gladstone Hotel. Tel. 2784

FURNISHED HOUSES

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

ZOO 3 mins.—Small HOUSE to be Let, May and June; maids left; 5 guineas per week, including wages.—Johnston, 31, Fitzroy Road, N.W.1.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.

FOLKESTONE.—To Let Furnished, Attractive detached HOUSE, lounge hall, 3 reception, 4 good bedrooms, dressing room with bath, 2nd bathroom large garden, garage. To let from May for long period or for season.—Rent and further particulars of SHERWOODS, Sole Agents, Folkestone.

GORLESTON-ON-SEA and EAST COAST.—For all best Furnished Houses and Bungalows apply, EDWARD S. CHASEY, Estate Agent, 53, Springfield Road, Gorleston-on-Sea. Full Register on application. Phone, Gorleston 152.

DEVON (Exmouth).—Charming detached RESIDENCE, close to the sea; 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception, offices, modern conveniences; delightful gardens; garage; available May to September. RENT 7 guineas weekly.—Apply, MUDGE and BAXTER, 6, Queen Street, Exeter.

TO BE LET, Furnished, WHITE COTTAGE, GELDESTON, near Beccles, Suffolk; 5 bed, bath, 3 recep.; charming gdn. and views; tennis lawn; boat on river; buses pass; any time summer; long let pref.; low rent.—Apply, NOTLEYS, Lowestoft.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA and COODEN BEACH.
For Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, apply
STAINES & CO., Estate Agents.
'Phone 349.

WINCHELSEA.—Small well-furnished HOUSE to Let; every modern convenience; garden, orchard; 2½ guineas p.w.—Apply BRAY and SON, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

FOLKESTONE, SANDGATE, HYTHE, AND DYMCHURCH.—For FURN. HOUSES apply, SHERWOODS, Agents at any of the above. H.O., Folkestone.

NEAR OXFORD.—Well-furnished old-world HOUSE to Let for twelve months.—Owner, Roof Tree, Woodstock.

CLACTON.—2 Furn. BUNGS.; 2 b. and 3 b.; gdn.; tenn.; gar.; 3 mins. sea; view any time.—Ruth Lodge, Avondale Road.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

LUDGATE HILL, nr., a sound FREEHOLD PROPERTY showing over 10 per cent.

EAST LONDON.—An income of nearly £700 a yr. on first-class shop property with FLATS. Price £7,100.

WEST LONDON.—An island site consisting of shops, flats and workshop. An income of nearly £500 a year. £4,500.—For further particulars write or call, SWYERS, 3, Kingly Street, Regent Street, W.

WARWICK AVE. TUBE.—Excellent HOUSE overlooking gdns. Let and producing over £5 per wk. clear profit. Good living. Long Lease. Price only £800, including furniture. A bargain.—GEO. HERBERT and CO., 28, Baker Street, W.1.

GODDARD AND SMITH,

HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL, 22, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
Telephone: Gerrard 2727 (6 lines).

FOR SALE. NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

ABOUT ¼ HOUR BY ROAD OR RAIL FROM THE CITY.

Amidst delightful surroundings practically adjoining golf links.

A MOST TASTEFULLY DECORATED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Also suitable for Private Hotel or School. Beautifully appointed in every detail, with drive approach, lodge entrance, and 15 acres. Placed on high ground. Open views.

Vestibule, imposing hall, charming suite of 4 reception rooms handsomely decorated in various period styles, including a fine billiard and card or dance room, 14 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, and bright adequate modern offices.

Central heating and all up-to-date conveniences. Two garages, stabling, chauffeur's rooms, delightful well-timbered and kept grounds, grassland, also hard and grass tennis, squash racquet, and hives courts. A REALLY CHOICE PROPERTY.
Full details and views of the Owner's Agents.
GODDARD and SMITH,
22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

HIGHLY SUITABLE FOR RESIDENTIAL OR HUNTING PURPOSES, HORSE BREEDING, STOCK OR DAIRY FARMING.

FAVOURITE PART OF BUCKS.
AT A VERY TEMPTING PRICE.
A perfectly appointed
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, WITH 48 ACRES.
High up good views, near station, under an hour from Town.

Spacious lounge hall, 3 reception, 3 bathrooms, and 8 bed and dressing rooms. All arranged on two floors, with a wealth of oak panelling, doors, staircase, and polished oak parquet flooring.

Electric light, central heating, constant hot water, telephone. Two excellent garages, chauffeur's room, two cottages, model farmery.
Matured well-kept gardens, hard tennis court, first-class feeding pasture.
The whole in beautiful order throughout.
Owner's Agents, GODDARD and SMITH.
22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

TWENTY MINUTES' QUICK RAIL JOURNEY FROM WEST END.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

EXQUISITE MODERN GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE, ADJOINING AND OVERLOOKING GOLF LINKS, beautifully appointed throughout, with every modern comfort.

Good hall, 3 reception, 2 tiled bath, and 7 bedrooms, maids' sitting room.

Central heating with radiators throughout; electric light and power, gas; main drainage and water; telephone; constant hot water, fitted washbasin in bedrooms; splendid garage and about 1½ ACRES.
A PROPERTY OF CHARACTER AND DISTINCTION.
Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

½ mile trout fishing. Good hunting.

SOMERSET.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARM, in own grounds; 250 feet altitude; S. aspect, and approached by drive; hall, 3 reception, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, servants' rooms. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.
Two garages and stabling.
Charming gardens, paddock and orchard, about 4 acres.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.
Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BARGAIN. £1,500 FREEHOLD.
KENT.
23 miles from London with good train service.
EXCELLENT detached RESIDENCE, in good order; hall, 3 reception, 9 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom; all main services; gardens with summerhouse.
Agents
GODDARD and SMITH.
22, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

TOWN PROPERTIES.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

ST JOHN'S WOOD AND MAIDA VALE. H. C. WILSON & CO., Agents for HOUSES and FLATS. 51, MAIDA VALE, W.9. Padd. 9091 (3 lines).

A LITTLE GEM.

ST. JOHN'S WD. (adjacent).—A newly built RESIDENCE of exceptional charm and character in a quiet cul-de-sac; all labour-saving devices; C.H.W., C.H.; 6 bed, 3 rec., lounge hall, 2 baths; garage; 88 yrs. at £50 g.r. Price £4,750.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GARDEN.

MAIDA VALE (main rd.).—An attractive BIJOU GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; modernised throughout, C.H.W., C.H.; 5 bed, 2 double rec. rooms (parquet flrs.), servants' hall, bath, usual offices; features being the delightful gdn. and garage; 62 yrs.' lse. Only £3,750 for quick sale.—Keys with Sole Agents, H.C. WILSON and CO., as above.

FREEHOLD.

ST. JOHN'S WD.—Capital RESIDENCE of 6 bed, 2 maids' ditto, bath, 3 rec.; secluded gdn.; C.H.W. Price, FREEHOLD, £2,500.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

NON-BASEMENT.

MAIDA VALE.—A really beautifully furn. little modern RESIDENCE on 2 flrs.; 100 yds. from Tube; 4 bed, 2 rec., k.-b.; nice gdn.; central heating. Only 7 gns. p.w., 6-12 mos.—Sole Agents, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

HARTS OF HAMPSTEAD

recommend Two Charming BIJOU HOUSES, viz.:

£3,000, FREEHOLD. In much sought-after Location; n.b. Five bed, bath, 2 recep., lounge; pretty garden.

£2,200, FREEHOLD. On 2 floors only; 4 bed, bath, 2 recep., lounge; ready to step into; large garden.—Apply,

HARTS, LTD.,
HEATH DRIVE, N.W.3.
Telephone, Hampstead 0029 (Private Exchange).

KENSINGTON AGENTS. MARSH AND MARSH (F. W. PARSONS, F.A.I.), WESTERN 4864. 156, KENSINGTON HIGH ST., W.8.

4, CARLTON GARDENS.
(FORMERLY THE TOWN HOUSE OF THE LATE LORD BALFOUR.)
THE CROWN LEASE OF
THIS IMPORTANT RESIDENCE.
Occupying an unrivalled position within a few yards of St. James' Park overlooking ornamental gardens, and entirely immune from noise.
The house is of dignified proportions, and contains a fine suite of entertaining rooms, decorated in historic styles.
The accommodation is as follows:—Reception hall, dining room, library, sitting room, drawing room, boudoir, ante room, secretary's room, 5 principal bed and dressing rooms, 9 secondary and servants' bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and the usual domestic offices.
LEASE 18 YEARS.
AT A REASONABLE GROUND RENT.
GARAGE PREMISES WITH ROOMS OVER
at
12, CARLTON MEWS.
TO BE SOLD.
Agents: Messrs KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

109, WESTBOURNE TERRACE.

A commodious TOWN RESIDENCE, comprising 13-14 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, and excellent domestic offices.
PASSENGER LIFT.
Direct lease 11¼ years at a ground rent of £30 p.a. Long lease offered by estate. For SALE privately or by Auction on May 1 next by Messrs. DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Connaught Street, Hyde Park Square, W.2. Padd. 0500-0501.

BETWEEN HIGHGATE AND HAMPSTEAD.
FAVOURITE BISHOPS AVENUE DISTRICT.
£3,200 ONLY.—Most attractive modern DETACHED NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; beautiful open position; extremely light and well-proportioned rooms; wide frontage; 2 floors only; 5 bedrooms, splendid tiled bathroom, 2 reception rooms, large square hall; very good offices; garage; large garden. Lease 999 years. G.R. £25 p.a.—ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

199, GOLDHURST TERRACE,

HAMPSTEAD.

THE LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE, comprising 6 bedrooms, 1 bathroom and 3 reception rooms, and domestic offices; small garden. Lease 68 years at £13 10s. per annum. For Sale by Private Treaty or by Auction on May 1st.—Particulars of Messrs. DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Connaught St., W.2 (Padd. 0500) and 158-160, Brompton Road, S.W.3 (Sloane 6018).

HIGHGATE, N.6.
'PORT RUSH," 70, GREAT NORTH ROAD.

THE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT semi-det. modern non-base RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, comprising 5 good bed, bath, 2 recep., usual offices; exceptionally good garden overlooking public woods. L. 78, G.R. £10. TO BE SOLD at London Auction Mart, E.C., on Thursday, 1st May 1930, at 2.30, by
STURT and TIVENDALE. F.A.I., F.A.S.I., Highgate Stn., N.6.

CHELSEA.

THE MOST desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, No. 64, ELM PARK ROAD, comprising 6 bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, bathroom, garden, etc., will be offered for Sale by Auction at the Mart, on the 6th May, with VACANT POSSESSION.—Particulars and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers, ANDREWS and HITCH, 69a, King's Road, Chelsea.

KENSINGTON (near High St. Stn.).—An imposing and valuable TOWN RESIDENCE. 5 bed, bath, 3 good rec., electric light. Perfect condition throughout. £3,250 FREEHOLD. —Apply, Owner, c.o. 81, City Road, E.C.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, in convenient position, almost facing Primrose Hill, close buses, Tube; 7 bed, 3 rec., etc. Lease; 24 yrs.; very low G.R.—HEALEY and BAKER, Gloucester Gate Regent's Park. Museum 1676. £1,150.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Lady wishes to sell a well-appointed HOUSE: 9 bed, 5 recept. rooms, etc.; nice garden; garage for 3 cars. Lease abt. 50 yrs.—Details of H. J. Meyer, 8, Baker Street, W.1.

TO LET.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Ideal HOMES, £1,080 to £2,500. Garages. Large gardens. Easy payments.—GOLDERS, LTD., Cranbourne Gardens, N.W.11.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD AND MAIDA VALE.
Leading Agents for all available HOUSES and FLATS.

SNELL AND CO.,
47, MAIDA VALE, W.9.
Telephone: Paddington 7330 (4 lines).

COUNTRY HOUSE IN TOWN.

MAIDA VALE.—Delightful old-world BIJOU RESIDENCE, standing well back from the road in a walled-in garden. To be SOLD with VACANT POSSESSION; 3-4 recepts. rooms, 3-4 bedrooms, bathroom, GARAGE. Modernised throughout. Lease 61 years. Ground rent £48 p.a. Price for quick sale £2,800. Bargain.—Keys with Sole Agents, SNELL and CO., as above.

FREEHOLD.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A really attractive little HOUSE; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED and MODERNISED THROUGHOUT; sunny aspect; VACANT POSSESSION; 2 reception rooms, 4-5 bedrooms, TWO BATHROOMS, kitchen, etc.; CHARMING GARDEN; parquet floors. Price, FREEHOLD, £3,500.—Apply for appointment to view to SNELL and CO., as above.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (Springfield Road).—A charming little RESIDENCE, situate in this pleasant road, and containing 2-3 reception rooms (parquet floors); 4-5 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc.; charming garden; electric light and gas. CONSTANT HOT WATER. VACANT POSSESSION. Lease 7 years. No ground rent. Price £1,200 OR OFFER.—Apply, Sole Agents, SNELL and CO., as above.

CHANCELLORS,
RICHMOND DISTRICT AGENTS,

RICHMOND HILL.—In quiet road just off the hill, a detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in splendid order, with 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 rec. rooms, lounge hall, and usual offices; large well-stocked garden; good garage. Price £2,800. Specially recommended

A DOUBLE-FRONTED non-basement FREEHOLD RESIDENCE just off main road, with 6 bedrooms, bathroom, double drawing room 32 ft., dining room, kitchen with Ideal boiler, usual offices; pleasant garden with fine old cedar trees. Owner, vacating shortly, will accept low figure of £1,600

OVER £2,500 SPENT ON IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS LAST YEAR.

A PARTICULARLY choice modern RESIDENCE, very easily maintained, and arranged entirely on two floors: 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 rec. rooms, billiard room; grounds of about 1 acre; garage for two cars; really an exceptionally fine property with parquet floors, oak panelled walls, etc., and only requires to be seen to be appreciated. Price £4,500, FREEHOLD.
CHANCELLORS, Adjoining Richmond Stations.

GOODMAN AND MANN,

Hampton Court Stn. 'Phones, Molesey 858 and 44.
Portsmouth Road, Esher. 'Phone, Emberbrook 2444.

17TH CENTURY MANOR HOUSE amidst delightful Surrey scenery, carefully modernised, 5 bed, bath, 3 rec., lounge, picturesque timbered grounds, wide spreading lawns, £2,600.

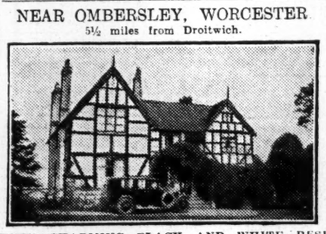
ESHER.—Must be sold. Distinctive det. pre-war FAMILY RESIDENCE, many features, double gabled roof lattice windows, parquet floors, oak panelling, 7 bed, bath, 3 rec. E.l. Garage. Tennis. 1 acre. FREEHOLD, £4,250.

BARGAIN.—£1,075 FHLD. Owner, going abroad, selling bright and sunny modern house, near Hampton Court, perfectly appointed, first-class order; 3 bed, tiled bath, 2 rec. E.l. Garage. ½ acre beautiful garden. Handy station and golf.

SOUTH DEVON—RIVER DART.

DARTMOUTH.—Overlooking the beautiful River Dart, having a frontage thereto of about 200 feet, with good ANCHORAGE and private JETTY AND BOATHOUSE. Detached RESIDENCE; 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 boxrooms, bathroom, 4 reception; main water and drainage; cas; lodge; garage; ¾ acre. The above will be offered for Auction at the Castle Hotel, Dartmouth, at 3 p.m., on May 6th, by WAYCOTTS, Auctioneers, Tram Terminus, Paignton. Solicitors: Messrs. Salusbury and Woodhouse, 3, Wiclif Street, Leicester.

NEAR OMBERSLEY, WORCESTER
5½ miles from Droitwich.



THIS CHARMING BLACK AND WHITE RESIDENCE, with 40 acres of park land and prolific orchards, for Sale by Executors. The house stands in a fine position, commanding glorious views. Recently modernised possessing exceptional features, including panelled dining room. Electric light throughout, up-to-date sanitation, 3 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom (hot and cold), and excellent kitchen and offices. Tennis court. Extensive outbuildings all in capital order.
For further particulars and order to view apply to
PHILLIPS and CUMMINGS.
Abchurch House, Sherborne Lane, London, E.C.4.

SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

THE BRITISH ISLES
ARE NOW
1
hour ahead of normal time, but
WISDOM
is also is ahead, with new designs, which are at least
8,760
hours ahead of the times, in his latest
ALL BRICK
EASY RUN HOUSES.
3 Bed, £1,050.
4 Bed, £1,127.
With lease 99 or Freehold, and our Usual Easy Terms. All Houses include 2 large recep., 2 w.c., 7 cup., 15 e.l. pts., main drainage, and A BRICK GARAGE 19 FEET LONG. Approx. 3 feet solid concrete foundations over entire site, 9 in. x 2 in. joists, 1 in. flooring. Porcelain taps panel bath. 16 min. by e.l. trains to City or West
MAKE A POINT OF COMING THIS EASTER to see our Furnished Show House. No. 104 open till 10 p.m.,
KENT HOUSE ROAD,
BECKENHAM,
but SYDENHAM end.
Just off Lennard and Sydenham Roads. 'Phone, Sydenham 2203 for car.
NO BREEZE SLABS.

EDGWARE.

LIVE THERE.

HAMPSTEAD.

MODERN HOUSES in this district at prices from £2,500 to £5,000, within easy reach of the Heath. Tube Stations, and could services, yet secluded in semi-rural surroundings of the Hampstead Garden Suburb; 5 miles of Charing Cross.—Agents, COPARTS, LTD., Temple Fortune House, Finchley Road, and 12, North End Road (opp. Tube Stn.), Golders Green. N.W.11. Speedwell 2103 and 3441.

EDGWARE.—£1,450 FREEHOLD. Within 5 mins. walk of Tube Station, close to shops. An attractive RESIDENCE FOR SALE, with immediate possession; 4 bed, tiled bathroom, 2 attractive reception rooms, light kitchen and offices; garage; extensive garden.—Further particulars of LESLIE RAYMOND, Chartered Surveyor, facing Edgware Tube Station.

MUST SELL. INSPECT DURING EASTER.
Owner selling her modern BIJOU RESIDENCE on 2 floors, every convenience; 4 beds, bath, 2 reception, lounge hall; garage; pretty garden; close river and park.—RICHARDSON and MARTIN, 21, High Street, Teddington.

BECKENHAM.—£1,475, FREEHOLD. Charming compact det. RES.; exclusive part, central posn.; 5 mins. stns.; 2 flrs.; 4 gd. beds, bathrm., 2 spacious rec., kit. and scul. 2 w.c.'s; delightful garden: ex. order. Poss. or Auction 21st May.—H. F. THOBURN, Kent House Station, Beckenham. Tel., Sydenham 4070.

SNARESBROOK.—"HUME LODGE," a fine RESIDENCE of character, 3 rec., 8 bed and dressing rms., bathrm., offices, garage. Splendid condition. Auction 29th April, unless sold prior.—R. CHEKE and CO., Auctioneers, Wanstead.

QUITE CLOSE TO RICHMOND PARK.
KINGSTON HILL.—Standing in charming grounds; detached double-fronted RESIDENCE; 3 rec., 5 bed. bath (h. and c.), offices; excellent site for garage. Price only £1,450. FREEHOLD. Elec. light.—A. G. BONSOR, Fife House, Kingston.

WANSTEAD.—£1,400, F. Chmg. mod. s.-d. RES., large gdn. and garage; close golf and park; 4 beds, bath, 2 rec., k. and s.—COMPTON GUY, Auctioneer, Wanstead.

HEALTHY HARROW.—Rates 8s. 6d.—Local Agents, Messrs. CLARKE and CO., The Harrow Estate Offices, adjg. Met. Stn. Tel. 0219.

WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS, PINNER, NORTHWOOD.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices all centres. Homefinder, 6d.

HOUSES &c., WANTED

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

BERKS OR WILTS, near Down Country. Preferably an old-fashioned HOUSE with 6 bedrooms. To pay about £2,500.—Kindly address would-be purchaser, Miss A. B., c.o. Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading.

PROPERTY ANNOUNCEMENTS CONTINUED ON PAGE 21.

HAMPTON AND SONS,

20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1.
TELEPHONE: REGENT 7500.
Telegrams: "Selanlet," Piccy, London.
Branches: {Wimbledon: 'Phone 0080. Hampstead: 'Phone 2727.

EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE FLAT.

MAYFAIR.—Enjoying delightful views over Hyde Park.

Passenger lift, central heating, constant hot water, parquet floors, etc.

Drawing room about 30 ft. x 20 ft., Dining room 20 ft. x 15 ft., 3 bedrooms (one 30 ft. x 20 ft.), and well-fitted bathroom.

Majority of Furniture and Contents could be purchased if desired.

Rent £1,500 including full attendance.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.
Inspected and recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

QUEEN'S GATE (Park End).—FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

A VERY FINE HOUSE SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCE, CONVERSION INTO FLATS, OR AS A SMALL INSTITUTE OR CLUB.

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT.
10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms, complete domestic offices, and fine garage and rooms.
REASONABLE PRICE FOR QUICK DISPOSAL AS EXECUTORS ARE SELLING.
Sole Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

UNIQUE STUDIO COTTAGE.

Something quite exceptional, facing South, in a secluded position, with pleasant surroundings.

ARTISTS' QUARTER OF KENSINGTON; NON-BASEMENT; 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 studios; lease for Sale, or Freehold might be had.
SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

ATTRACTIVE MAISONNETTE.

KENSINGTON GARDENS, NORTH SIDE. Ready to walk into. Really good, bright rooms; 2 reception, 4 bed, bathro